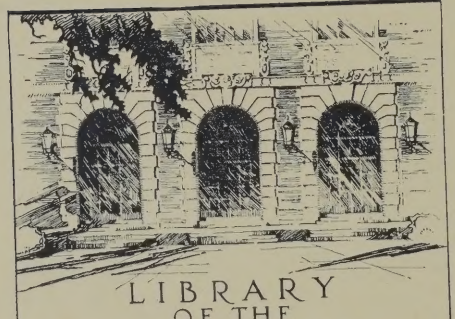

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

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APPENDIX
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SESSION OF 1943

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 5, 1943.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons granted by me from April 11, 1942 to January 5, 1943

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Joseph Bardino, D-918, No. 3834, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Joseph Bardino, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 7, 1935 to be computed from June 15, 1935 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on March 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on the 7th day of October, 1935 under Indictments Nos. 208 to 215 September Sessions, 1935 inclusive, charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, sentence to be computed from June 15, 1935.

The applicant had never been charged with any law violation before the commission of the crimes for which he was sentenced and has now been confined for more than six years and eight months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports to the Board of Pardons that his institutional record has been excellent, showing good habits and attitude.

The applicant is now twenty-eight years of age and desires to be released in order to enter the military service of the United States.

In a letter to the Board of Pardons the district attorney's office of Delaware County states: ". . . There were some mitigating circumstances in the crime so far as this defendant is concerned and in view of his having served almost seven years of his sentence, we do not oppose his application for commutation at this time."

The granting of clemency to the applicant has been highly recommended to the Board by the Chaplain of the Eastern State Penitentiary and by prominent citizens of Delaware County.

The sentencing judge has made no objection to the commutation of his sentence.

Employment and an adequate parole plan have been provided for the applicant in the event of his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been satisfied by the time served by the applicant and that his institutional record and the high esteem in which he is held by those acquainted with him justifies it in giving him an opportunity to serve his country. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of six years and nine months, expiring on March 15, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 15, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Brubaker, No. 5616, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Henry Brubaker, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 20, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 20, 1929 to Indictments Nos. 148, 149, 150, 886, 887, and 892 March Term, 1929 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to imprisonment in the Holmesburg County Prison for a term of not less than two nor more than twenty years.

The applicant was released on parole on March 20, 1931, and has been gainfully employed since that time.

The applicant is now thirty-four years of age and the crimes for which he was sentenced are the only blemish on his record.

The Honorable Frank Smith, the Judge who sentenced him in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: " . . . Mr. Hackney of the Probation Department, informs me that he has investigated this case and that during the 11 years that Brubaker has been employed by the Exide Battery Company and has done excellent work and readjusted himself in an effort to live down his past. The Probation Department speaks well of him, and in my opinion, if

there is no objection on the part of the members of your Board, I would suggest that a pardon be granted, in view of the fact that he was only 20 when he was involved in this trouble."

In view of his record since his release and the recommendation of the convicting judge, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant is entitled to the benefits that will follow a cleansing of his record. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Henry Brubaker.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Cebulski, B-3802, No. 2586, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Cebulski, convicted of (1) robbery, and (2) larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on August 17, 1933 and on September 22, 1932; and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bedford County, on April 19, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the 17th day of August, 1933 to Indictment No. 111 June Sessions, 1933 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable John P. Egan, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years.

The applicant was placed on parole on August 17, 1938, and since that time, has fully complied with the requirements of his parole.

In addition to his conviction on the robbery charge on August 17, 1933, the applicant had twice before been convicted of crime. On April 19, 1928 he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bedford County to Indictment No. 1 April Term, 1928 charging robbery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred ($100.00) dollars and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than two years, and in 1932 he entered a plea of guilty in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County to Indictments Nos. 49, 50, and 52 October Sessions, 1932 charging larceny, and was released on probation for three years by Judge Frank P. Patterson. The probation expired October 4, 1935.

Honorable John P. Egan, the Judge who sentenced the applicant on the robbery charge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated: ". . . Since his release from the penitentiary he and I have had about 50 or 60 meetings and conferences, and to me he offers the finest example of a man who has been fully rehabilitated. I know that he has lived up to every requirement of his parole, and has paid the full penalty of the law for a mistake that he made as a younger man. In line with my former position in this case, I now strenuously urge your body to give favorable consideration to his application for pardon."

The Supervisor of Paroles stated that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The conduct of the applicant since being released on parole, as verified by Judge Egan, shows such rehabilitation as to entile him to spend the remainder of his life free of the record of his conviction.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Peter Cebulski.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Clark, B-6842, No. 154A, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on David Clark, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Elk County, on January 15, 1938; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on June 12, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 31 September Sessions, 1939, from a minimum of 2 years to a minimum of 1 day, expiring on April 16, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence. (And also in the opinion of the Superior Court in the case of Anthony Narcise, Appellant, v. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary).

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recom-

mendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Cohen, B-1791, No. 1931, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Cohen, convicted of (1) burglary, and (2) entering a building in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 15, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the 15th day of January, 1930 to Indictments Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 January Term, 1930 charging (1) burglary, and (2) entering a building, and was sentenced on the same day by the Honorable Harry W. Rowand, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on Indictment No. 2 to not less than five nor more than ten years and on Indictments Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 to not less than two nor more than four years in each case, all sentences to run consecutively.

On January 15, 1935 the applicant was placed on parole after the commutation of his minimum sentence.

The agent of the Board reports, after making a thorough investigation, that the applicant has been gainfully employed since his release, has never become involved in any violations of the law nor the parole regulations and has been most co-operative in his attitude toward the parole authorities.

The Supervisor of Paroles in a report to the Board of Pardons states that his conduct while on parole has been satisfactory and that if the convicting authorities recommend favorable consideration, he will have no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has advised this Board that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon to the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant since his release on parole has lived such an exemplary life as to evidence complete rehabilitation and to convince it of his desire to continue living within the law. The Board, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Morris Cohen.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry W. Dugan, B-3808, No. 4810, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry W. Dugan, convicted of murder of the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on September 6, 1933 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 6 months, expiring on March 6, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on the 6th day of September, 1933 to Indictments Nos. 13-1/2-37 and 13/37 September Term, 1933 charging murder of the second degree, and was sentenced by the Honorable John S. Morrow, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on each indictment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant had never before been convicted of a violation of the law and has now been imprisoned for more than eight and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that if eligible for parole, it would probably recommend him for parole for the reason that this was his first conviction, that he has an excellent institutional record, has been co-operative and trustworthy, and has served more than eight and one-half years.

Employment awaits the release of the applicant and an adequate parole plan has been provided for him.

The convicting authorities of Fayette County have not objected to the granting of leniency in this case.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that in view of the nature of the crime committed, the applicant's former good record and his behavior while confined, he has received sufficient punishment and that the ends of justice have been fully satisfied. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of eight years and six months, expiring on March 6, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 6, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Ebinger, No. 5628, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Theodore Ebinger convicted of unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor, unlawful possession of the same, assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 9, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of nolle contendere in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 9th day of November, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 332 and 333 April Term, 1931 charging unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor and unlawful possession of the same, assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery, and was adjudged guilty by the Honorable Thomas D. Finletter, Judge, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars.

The sentence imposed is evidence of the opinion of the sentencing judge as to the gravity of the offense and the same judge in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . On the Court record I think no harm would be done by granting the petition."

The district attorney's office of the County of Philadelphia advises the Board that it has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant has made application for appointment as a policeman of the City of Philadelphia, but the record of this conviction prevents the making of the appointment and interferes also with the applicant in securing other employment.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the record of this conviction of so trivial an offense should not remain as a handicap to prevent the applicant from securing the kind of employment he wants and, therefore, the Board recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Theodore Ebinger.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Griffith, C-8803, No. 5622, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Theodore Griffith convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County, on March 27, 1933 to be computed from February 3, 1933 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on the 27th day of March, 1933 to Indictment No. 15 April Sessions, 1933 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank E. Hause, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than four years, sentence to be computed from February 3, 1933. He was released on parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence and was finally discharged February 3, 1937.

On November 29, 1937 the applicant entered a plea of guilty to a charge of violating the Vehicle Code, and was sentenced to one month imprisonment in the Chester County Jail and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars. On December 13, 1937 he was paroled and the fine was remitted upon payment of the costs.

The applicant is now twenty-nine years of age and has a wife and three children with whom he lives and who are supported by him.

The applicant has lost one position and has difficulty getting others by reason of the record against him.

The convicting authorities have no objection to the granting of leniency to the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant by his record since his release has earned the right to steady and lucrative employment, which can be made possible by the granting of his pardon.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Theodore Griffith.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Esther Lebofsky alias Esther Lewis, No. 5623, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Esther Lebofsky, alias Esther Lewis, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 1, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted by a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 1st day of March, 1938, under Indictment No. 834 February Sessions, 1938 charging receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Otto Heiligman, Judge, to the Moyamensing County Prison for a term of not less than six months nor more than three years.

The applicant was twenty-two years old when the offense was committed and had never before been charged with a violation of the law. After serving her minimum sentence she was paroled in September, 1938.

The representatives of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County who appeared before the Board of Pardons stated that the office was not opposed to the granting of clemency.

The Chief Probation Officer of the Women's Division of the Court of Philadelphia County in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . We understand that the de-

fendant is now applying for a pardon because she has experienced great difficulty in obtaining and keeping employment because of the above charge. In the consideration of this pardon we think it will be helpful for you to know that Miss Lewis at all times conformed in a very satisfactory manner to the regulations of parole supervision."

The applicant has been unable to retain employment by reason of the record of this conviction. She is trained in the assemblying of mechanical parts and would possibly be of value in defense work, but the record of this conviction prevents her employment by concerns doing the kind of work in which she is trained.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the record of this one conviction should not retard her development, prevent her from giving assistance to her parents or lose her services for the benefit of industry. The Board, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Esther Lebofsky, alias Esther Lewis.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Mason, D-297, No. 5604, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on James Mason, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on the 17th day of January, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 449 January Term, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 2 months, expiring on March 18, 1942; and on Bill No. 450 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 19, 1942. Has been granted parole on Bill No. 448.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 17th day of January, 1935 to Indictments Nos. 448, 449, and 450 January Term, 1935. charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable James G. Gordon, Jr., Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on each indictment, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant was twenty years old when sentenced and is now twenty-seven years of age.

The applicant is married and his wife has remained loyal to him during the years of his incarceration. A son was born to him after his arrest.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports that his institutional record has been unusual, and that his efforts to support his wife and child and his continued interest in his family are factors in his favor.

Taking into consideration the age of the applicant at the time the sentence was imposed and the sense of responsibility that he seems to now have as evidenced by his interest in his wife and child, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished and should be given a chance to properly take care of and provide for that family outside of prison walls. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 449 be commuted to a new minimum term of 2 years and 2 months, expiring on March 18, 1942, and on Bill No. 450 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 19, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 18, 1952. Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 448.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Nucifora, No. 5615, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Salvatore Nucifora, convicted of breaking, entering, larceny, and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 6, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 6th day of June, 1939 to Indictment No. 320 March Sessions, 1939 charging breaking, entering, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and was placed on probation by the Honorable James J. Gordon, Jr., Judge, for a period of five years.

The applicant is nineteen years of age and is preparing to enter the University of Pennsylvania. He was sixteen years old when the offense was committed.

He was never before in any conflict with the law and since being placed on probation, there has been no fault found with his conduct.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant in view of its good conduct since the commission of the crime, should not be compelled to begin his college career handicapped by the record of this youthful error and, it therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Salvatore Nucifora.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas O'Connor, B-1250, No. 10, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons that Thomas O'Connor, convicted of (1) robbery, and (2) indecent exposure, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on June 11, 1929 and May 5, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County under Indictment No. 40 June Sessions, 1929 charging (1) robbery, and (2) receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable A. B. Smith, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 2½ nor more than 5 years and was released and placed on parole on December 11, 1931 and finally discharged June 11, 1934.

On May 5, 1938 the applicant was convicted under indictments Nos. 359 and 360 April Sessions, 1938 charging indecent exposure, and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a term of one year and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. The imprisonment was served and the fine paid and since his release the applicant has been constantly employed and has not again come in conflict with the law.

The only complaint made by the parole officers during the time the applicant was under their supervision was that he too frequently indulged in too much liquor but he seems to have now overcome that weakness and has for the past three years been employed in a responsible position.

His employer writes that he has been honest, diligent and conscientious. His habits are perfect and his conduct exemplary.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant by his conduct during the past few years has earned the privilege of having his record cleared and of continuing his life freed of the handicap of his former convictions. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Thomas O'Connor.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ray Palmer, B-4468, No. 4163, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Ray Palmer, convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Bradford County, on November 7, 1927; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on February 26, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 150 September Sessions, 1928, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 24, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence. And also in the opinion of the Superior Court in the case of Anthony Narcise, Appellant, v. the Eastern State Penitentiary, Board of Trustees.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Haskel Watson, C-3132, No. 4123, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life Imprisonment sentence of Haskel Watson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 19, 1925 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 16 years and 5 months, expiring on March 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 19th day of October, 1925 to Indictment No. 345 May Term, 1925 charging murder, and was sentenced by the Honorable William C. Ferguson, Judge, to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The killing which resulted in the sentence of this applicant grew out of a fight over a debt owing the applicant from the deceased.

The applicant has now served over sixteen years in the penitentiary and during that time has maintained a good institutional record and has been co-operative at all times.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports to the Board of Pardons that he has demonstrated ability to make social adjustment and that his efforts at self-improvement are deserving of consideration.

Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: "..... This man was sentenced to life imprisonment by the late Judge Ferguson in October, 1925. He was an applicant before your Honorable Board on three prior occasions, the last being April, 1941. As I stated then, he has cooperated with the authorities at all times and for many years was a trusted employee in the kitchen. He is now the janitor of the Identification Bureau, and his services, like his conduct, are satisfactory. He has tried to improve his education during his confinement, and is one of the best behaved colored inmates in the Penitentiary. I think steady employment is his problem, and I am sure if he can procure it if when released, he will continue the conduct of the past sixteen and a half years."

His release is not objected to by the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons feels that after the service of more than sixteen years in the manner in which the applicant has served them, the ends of justice have been adequately satisfied and that he is entitled to another opportunity to live peaceably with his fellow men. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of sixteen years and five months, expiring on March 19, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS.
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Zeigler, C-9728, No. 5599, February Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Zeigler, convicted of (1) breaking and entering, and (2) larceny, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Northumberland County, on the 5th day of December, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 85 December Term, 1932 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 9 months, expiring on March 5, 1942; and on Bill No. 86 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 6, 1942. (Sentence to be computed from June 5, 1934).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on the 5th day of December, 1932 to Indictments Nos. 85, 86, 87, and 88 December Sessions, 1932 and was sentenced by the Honorable Charles K. Morganroth, Judge, to undergo imprisonment in the Northumberland County Jail for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each Indictments Nos. 85 and 86, the sentences to run consecutively, and not less than five nor more than ten years in Indictments Nos. 87 and 88, the sentences to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in No. 85. On April 12, 1933 the applicant was transferred to the Eastern State Penitentiary.

When returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary, it was necessary for him as a parole violator to first serve the unexpired term remaining on a sentence imposed by the Courts of Luzerne County on July 3, 1930 of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years after his conviction of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

He commenced serving the sentence imposed in Northumberland County on June 5, 1934 and has now served over seven years and eight months of that sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports that he performs efficiently at present as a clerk in the tailor shop, that his habits are thrifty, that he has saved more than two hundred dollars, and that his general institutional adjustment has been good.

The convicting authorities of Northumberland County have not objected to the granting of leniency and the Supervisor of Paroles is satisfied to have him released if an adequate parole plan is obtained.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crime committed and that his institutional record is such as to justify it in affording him an opportunity to make another attempt to live an honest life. The Board, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of ten years imposed on Bill No. 85 be commuted to a new maximum term of 7 years and 9 months, expiring on March 5, 1942, and on Bill No. 86 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 6, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 5, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ollie Berry, B-2034, No. 155A, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Ollie Berry, convicted of (1) robbery, and (2) larceny of automobile in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarters Sessions Court of Allegheny County, on May 14, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 36 May Sessions, 1930, from a minimum of 5 years to a minimum of 1 year, 11 months, and 28 days, expiring on May 12, 1942, on Bill No. 63 from a minimum of 1 year to a minimum of 1 day, expiring on May 13, 1942; and on Bill No. 64 from a minimum of 1 year to a minimum of 1 day, expiring on May 14, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Not Sitting,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fearns E. Bitler, D-4982, No. 5682, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Fearns E. Bitler, convicted of (1) forgery, alteration and falsification of tax exoneration certificates, and (2) embezzlement, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County, on the 14th day of April, 1938 and on the 22nd day of February, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 89 September Term, 1937, from a minimum term of 3½ years to a new minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, expiring on April 12, 1942; on Bill No. 92 September Term, 1937, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 13, 1942; and on Bill No. 91 September Term, 1937, from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 14, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation as as follow:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County on the 14th day of April, 1938 under Indictment No. 89 September Term, 1937 charging forgery, alteration and falsification of tax exoneration certificates, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary by the Honorable Don M. Larrabee, Judge, for a term of not less than 3½ nor more than 7 years, to begin at the expiration of sentences to be served in the Lycoming County Jail imposed under Indictments Nos. 67 and 68 March Sessions, 1937 charging embezzlement.

He completed the latter sentence on June 12, 1940, and was committed to the Eastern State Penitentiary to serve the sentence imposed in No. 89 September Term, 1937.

On February 22, 1939 he entered a plea of nolle contendere in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County to Indictments Nos. 91 and 92 September Term, 1937 charging embezzlement, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Lycoming County Jail for a term of three years in No. 92, to begin at the expiration of sentence imposed in No. 89 September Term 1937, and 1½ years in Indictment No. 91, to begin at the expiration of sentence in No. 92.

He has now served more than one year and nine months of the sentence imposed in No. 89 September Term, 1937.

The applicant was elected County Treasurer of Lycoming County for the years 1932 to 1935, and after his retirement from office his successor discovered a shortage of over $97,000.00. The sentence imposed on the applicant followed.

He violated the trust placed in him by the people of his home county and the sentences imposed were not too severe for his perfidy, but since his incarceration he has been stricken with an incurable malady and mercy demands his release.

The physician at the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board that: ". . . It is our confirmed opinion that this man is suffering from an incurable and progressive, fatal disease, which will keep him bedfast for the rest of his natural life. Any undue exertion, even that associated with getting out of bed to go to the toilet, may result in serious consequences. His life expectancy is very limited, perhaps a matter of months, and it is my opinion that he is, at the present time, completely and permanently disabled and shoud be removed from this institution. This man is bedfast and, I believe, will remain so. He does not need any special nursing care except that incident to his meals, bathing, and toilet attention, because I do not think it advisable for him to get out of bed at any time for any of the above necessities. I would think that he could be very easily taken care of at home, under the circumstances, by the members

of his family without the assistance of a professional nurse."

In a letter to the Board of Pardons the District Attorney of Lycoming County, Charles Scott Williams, Esquire, wrote: ".....I wish to say, however, that because of the fact that this case still has wide interest in this County, I made a trip to Philadelphia, at which place I saw the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, the resident Physician and also the Chief of the Medical Staff. I was told by these men that Mr. Bitler would be bedfast the rest of his life and that his condition is serious. I have talked the matter over with both Judges of Lycoming County and with Mrs. Bitler. I feel that if any consideration is given him it should be given because of the condition of his health. I think, however, that the Board should be satisfied as to whether or not his wife is in condition to keep him, as he will probably need nursing and medical care for the rest of his life and her income is very little."

Mr. Williams later appeared and elaborated his written statement and furnished the Board with a newspaper clipping from a Williamsport newspaper containing an account of the applicant's petition and the position being taken by the District Attorney.

Full publicity has been given to the efforts being made to obtain the applicant's release and no objection has been made by any one. Counsel for the applicant and the District Attorney both expressed the belief that the wife of the applicant could furnish the medical aid and nursing necessary to sustain the life of the applicant at his home as well as in the penitentiary.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that because of the applicant's incurable physical conditions, mercy should savor justice and that the applicant should be permitted to spend his remaining days with the wife who has overlooked his transgressions and remains faithful in his hour of need. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 3½ years imposed on Bill No. 89 September Term, 1937 be commuted to a new minimum term of one year and ten months, expiring on April 12, 1942; and on Bill No. 92 September Term, 1937 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of one day, expiring on April 13, 1942; and that on Bill No. 91 September Term, 1937 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of one day, expiring on April 14, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 12, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bosler, No. 5672, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Bosler, convicted of felonious entry and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, on April 25, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon when only nineteen years of age entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on April 25, 1939 to Indictments Nos. 79, 80, 81, and 82 May Sessions, 1939 charging felonious entry and larceny, and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon.

He was released on parole on January 10, 1940, and has maintained a satisfactory parole record since that time. He was finally discharged from parole on April 7, 1941.

The Supervisor of Paroles has advised the Board of Pardons that if the convicting authorities recommend favorable consideration, he will have no objection to the granting of leniency.

The District Attorney of Cumberland County in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that he strongly recommend that a pardon be granted and the Honorable Fred S. Reese, Judge, stated that the applicant had a very good record and that he would interpose no objection to a full pardon being granted.

The applicant states in his petition that he desires a pardon in order to clear his record for full service to his country.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant by reason of his record while at Huntingdon and since his release, has shown such complete rehabilitation as to justify a pardon and giving to him full and unhampered opportunity to lead a useful life.

The Board, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, James Bosler.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas E. Burkhart, B-8653, C-1854, No. 5643, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas E. Burkhart, convicted of breaking and larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on the 26th day of March, 1917; and to forgery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on the 11th day of August, 1922, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on the 26th day of March, 1917 to Indictments Nos. 412 and 413 November Sessions, 1917 charging breaking and larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable Henry Fuller, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three nor more than five years. He was paroled March 3, 1920, and finally discharged from parole on March 26, 1922.

On August 11, 1922 he entered his plea of guilty in the same county to Indictment No. 841 September Sessions, 1922 charging forgery, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. A. Valentine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than

seven and a half nor more than ten years. He was paroled on May 8, 1930, and finally discharged from parole on November 8, 1932.

The Supervisor of Paroles reports that while on parole he maintained a satisfactory record and that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon, if the convicting authorities recommended favorable consideration.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that if the Supervisor of Paroles certifies good conduct, it can see no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The Honorable W. A. Valentine, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: "....I beg to state that so far as I know the facts set forth in the application are correct. If so, it is my opinion that the application is meritorious."

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Luzerne County stated that the office had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant appeared in person before the Board, and appeared to be a man of stabilized character and matured judgment.

A letter to the Board of Pardons from the President of the Quaker Rubber Corporation, where the applicant is employed states: "....I feel that this man has now earned and should receive favorable consideration from your board."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the reports of and letters from the prison officials, parole supervisor, the convicting authorities, and the applicant's employer amply justify it in granting clemency to this applicant in order to assist him in living up to the hopes of those who unite in endorsing him. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Thomas E. Burkhart.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Callahan, C-7262, No. 3949, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on James Callahan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on the 31st day of July, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 418 July Term, 1931, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 8 months, expiring on April 2, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 416 and 417).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 31st day of July, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 416, 417, and 418 July Term, 1931 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable James M. Barnett, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than twenty years on each Indictment, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant at that time had a record of one conviction.

He has now been confined for a period of ten years and eight months and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He was sentenced July 31, 1931, 5 to 20 years on each, to run consecutively. He has now completed approximately 10 years 7 months of the 15 years minimum. His prison conduct and work record has been satisfactory. He is now employed as a clerk in the hospital at Graterford and is considered a conscientious worker. His prison habits are good, he has few associates, and reacts well to discipline."

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County advised the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of commutation and that they felt that the applicant had been severely punished.

Adequate sponsorship and employment have been provided for the applicant in the event of his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been punished sufficiently for the wrong committed and that the ends of justice have been satisfied. His prison record is evidence of a sincere desire to lead an honest life upon his release, and the Board of Pardons, therefore recommends that the minimum sentence on Bill No. 418 be commuted from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 8 months, expiring on April 2, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until July 31, 1961. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 416 and 417).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry W. Chapasco, D-374, No. 4789, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Harry W. Chapasco, convicted of arson, larceny, breaking and entering, aggravated asault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Schuylkill County, on the 18th day of February, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 180-1 March Term, 1935, from a minimum term of 2½ years to a new minimum term of 1 year and 2 months, expiring on April 20, 1942; on Bill No. 180-2 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1942; on Bill No. 240 from a minimum term of 6 months to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1942; on Bill No. 241 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 23, 1942; and on Bill No. 242 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 24, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 178, 179-1, and 179-2).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on the 18th day of February, 1935 to Indictments Nos. 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 240, 241, and 242 March Sessions, 1935 charging arson, larceny, breaking and entering, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill, and was sentenced by the Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 15 nor more than 30 years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that the applicant's personal habits and institutional attitude have been satisfactory.

There were three accomplices of the applicant in the commission of the crimes for which he is now confined and all of them have been released on parole.

The Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer in a letter to the Board of Pardons wrote that he was not opposed to the commutation.

An adequate parole plan and satisfactory employment awaits the release of the applicant.

The applicant has now served more than seven years of his sentence and his prison record indicates a strong desire for an opportunity to lead an honest and law-abiding life. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has been sufficient punishment to satisfy the ends of justice and, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 2½ years imposed on Bill No. 180-1 be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 2 months, expiring on April 20, 1942: on Bill No. 180-2 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1942; on Bill No. 240 from a minimum term of 6 months to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1942; on Bill No. 241 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 23, 1942; and on Bill No. 242 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 24, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until April 24, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward F. Davis, No. 999, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward F. Davis, convicted of assault and battery, in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County on the 28th day of February, 1919; and of the crimes of assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, enticing a minor, and fornication and bastardy, on the 22nd day of September, 1922, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted by a jury in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County on the 28th day of February, 1919 under Indictment No. 281 October Sessions, 1918 charging assault and battery, and sentence was suspended and the applicant placed on probation by the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, Judge.

The applicant was also convicted in the same court on the 22nd day of September, 1922 under Indictments Nos. 775 and 776 August Sessions, 1921 charging assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, enticing a minor, and sentence was suspended by the Honorable Eugene C. Bonniwell, Judge, and on the same day he was convicted in the same court under Indictment No. 675 June Sessions, 1922 charging fornication and bastardy, and was sentenced by the Honorable Eugene C. Bonniwell to pay the sum of $45.00 lying-in expenses and the further sum of $3.00 per week for sixteen years to the mother of the child. The child died February 7, 1932, and the order for the payment of the $3.00 per week has been vacated and all moneys due have been paid in full.

Since the commission of the last of these offenses the applicant has been in no trouble and the representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that they could find no further record against him.

The Assistant District Attorney states that the crime "happened long ago," and the District Attorney's office leaves the application to the discretion of the Board.

Judge MacNeille who sentenced the applicant on the first offence committed, in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . Apparently his offense is not a serious one, since no imprisonment was imposed."

The applicant has been employed at the United States Navy Yard in Philadelphia at a responsible position but desires to apply for a civil service examination and appointment.

He is now married and has one child eight years of age.

The applicant has borne a good reputation in the neighborhood for the past fifteen years.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's conduct during the course of the past twenty years justifies it in affording him an opportunity to apply for such position as his experience and present character and reputation may merit. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Edward F. Davis.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rosetta Davis, C-4941, 558, No. 4570, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life imprisonment sentence of Rosetta Davis, convicted of murder of the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 21, 1928 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 13 years and 5 months, expiring on April 21, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The application for commutation of sentence entered

her plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 21st day of November, 1928 to Indictment No. 1379 October Sessions, 1928 charging murder of the first degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary by the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., Judge. The applicant was later transferred to the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy.

The applicant had no previous criminal record and the killing of which she was convicted grew out of the treatment she received from a former admirer whose ardor had suddenly cooled and who transferred his affections to another after he had been told that the applicant was pregnant.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons on this applicant states: ". . . The officials of the Muncy Institution report that she has been cooperative and is a skilled domestic worker, also an expert power sewing machine operator. She has proved trustworthy and during the Christmas holidays of 1941 was granted permission to visit her family for a period of one week. As she met every requirement of this privilege and in addition sent daily reports to the institution, they further state that she reacts well to discipline, her personal habits are good and that they not only recommend her but are willing to assist in her employment and help in any way possible. The applicant has never been under supervision of the officials of the Eastern State Penitentiary, therefore, we have no personal knowledge of her prison performance. This is a case in which we are required to make a long range prediction which must be based solely on the report furnished by the Muncy authorities. They report excellent performance and recommend favorable action, therefore, there is nothing that we can do but concur in their findings."

The blameless life of this applicant before the commission of this offense percludes any criminal tendencies that would make her release dangerous to society and her conduct since being confined is evidence of her desire to continue living within the law if released. An adequate parole plan has been provided and she will be employed as soon as she regains her liberty.

The applicant has now been confined for more than thirteen years. The Board of Pardons feels that in her case the ends of justice have been fully met and that she should be given another opportunity to live in the outside world and make a place for herself outside of prison walls. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of thirteen years and five months, expiring on April 21, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of her natural life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph James Duboy, B-5592. No. 5044, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Joseph James Duboy, convicted of breaking prison and escape, and robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, on June 21, 1937 and May 27, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 25/202 June Sessions, 1937, be commuted from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, and 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 243 and 24/201). The sentence imposed on Indictment No. 140 May Sessions, 1937 for from 2 to 4 years to run concurrently with the original sentence is also commuted.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on June 21, 1937 to Indictments Nos. 243, 24/201, and 25/202 June Sessions, 1937, charging breaking prison and escape, and was sentenced by the Honorable H. S. Dumbauld, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than two years on Indictment No. 243, and to not less than two nor more than four years in each Nos. 24/201 and 25/202, all sentences to be served consecutively.

On May 27, 1940 he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County to Indictment No. 140 May Sssions, 1937 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Hilary Keenan, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than four years to run concurrently with the sentences of the Court of Fayette County.

The applicant had never been convicted before the commission of these offences and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary reports that his conduct and employment record are excellent and if eligible for parole they would recommend on account of his record and the fact that these were his first convictions. He has now served about his full minimum sentence.

The applicant is married and has a son four years of age.

An adequate parole plan has been provided for the applicant and employment awaits his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time now served by the applicant has satisfied the ends of justice and that his prison record shows such rehabilitation as to entitle him to an opportunity to begin his life anew in the outside word.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 2 years imposed on Bill No. 25/202 June Sessions, 1937 be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, and 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 21, 1944. (The applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 243 and 24/201). The sentence imposed on Indictment No. 140 May Sessions, 1937 of from 2 to 4 years to run concurrently with the original sentence is also commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Freeman, C-9380, No. 4624, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Samuel Freeman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on the 15th day of December, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 345 December Term, 1933, from a minimum term of ten years to a new minimum term of eight years and four months, expiring on April 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 346 from a minimum term of five years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 16, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 15th day of December, 1933 to Indictments Nos. 345 and 346 December Sessions, 1933 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years.

The applicants prior record shows three convictions for the same type of crime. He has now served over eight years of the above sentence, and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . His prior record is not very impressive and probably reflects the results of his being shunted about without proper training and supervision. His conduct and work record is satisfactory. He has rather a weak nature and appears to be easily influenced. However, during the past six months he has shown some improvement along these lines. He has served over 8 years which should be sufficient to cause him to use his every effort to correct the mistakes of the past. We believe his present intentions to lend a law abiding life are honest and that he will make a special effort to refrain from further violation of the law."

This same feeling of belief in his reformation and confidence of his future conduct is expressed by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board in which he states: ". . . He has probably shown more improvement during the last six months than at any time during his confinement. At the present time I know he is determined to lead a straightforward honest life, but the outcome will depend upon his supervision as well as the temptation that confronts him. His brother has now been out practically a year, and would no doubt be able to assist this boy in going straight if you see fit to give him a chance."

An approved parole plan has been provided for the applicant and employment awaits his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the confidence expressed in his future by Judge McDevitt and the Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary is sufficient basis for it to feel justified in giving him an opportunity to demonstrate his rehabilitation. The eight years he has served is sufficient punishment if it has accomplished the reformation believed in by them, and the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed on Bill No. 345 be commuted to a new minimum term of eight years and four months, expiring on April 15, 1942, and on Bill No. 346 from a minimum term of five years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 16, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until December 15, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alphonso Michael Fuglio, C-6523, No. 4577, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alphonso Michael Fuglio, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1930, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on April 17, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1930 to Indictment No. 1718 October Sessions, 1930 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four nor more than twenty years.

The applicant's minimum sentence expired October 30, 1934, but he was not released on parole until April 30, 1936.

After his release he was twice arrested but discharged in both cases. On June 13, 1938, he was convicted in Delaware County for the crime of breaking and entering, and was sentenced to the Delaware County Prison for a term of not less than two nor more than four years, but on July 15th of the same year the sentence was amended and deferred and he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a parole violator.

For this parole violation he has served approximately three years and nine months.

A detainer has been lodged against him for the deferred sentence of the Delaware County Court.

The Supervisor of Paroles has advised the Board of Pardons that if the trial judge and convicting authorities recommend clemency, he will have no objection.

The representative of the District Attorney's Office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that the office did not oppose commutation and left the matter to the Board. The trial judge has made no objection.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report states: ". . . An excellent institutional work history is reported. Employment in Bureau of Prison Industries in the morning he gave up afternoon recreation period to work with a construction detail. His attitude has been favorable and he has sent money home to his wife and child."

The applicant is married and has a daughter four years of age. An adequate parole plan and lucrative employment have been provided for him and await his release.

The applicant's institutional record since his return to the penitentiary for the parole violation demonstrates such a change in attitude as to indicate such rehabilitation as should be sufficient to entitle him to another chance to live honestly among his fellow men and to provide for his family. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentence of twenty years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of nine years and

four months, expiring on April 17, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until December 17, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Gable, B-3426, No. 1834, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Michael Gable, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Beaver County, on the 9th day of July, 1932; and in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on the 22nd day of October, 1932, for the crime of breaking and escaping prison, be commuted on Bill No. 2 September Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 5 years and 5 months, expiring on April 1, 1942; and on Bill No. 65 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 3 years and 2 months, expiring on April 1, 1942, and a maximum term of 10 years.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on July 7, 1932 to Indictment No. 2 September Sessions, 1932 charging breaking and entering, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank E. Reader, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years.

On August 22, 1932 he plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County to Indictment No. 65 November Sessions, 1932 charging breaking and escaping penitentiary, and a further sentence of not less than two nor more than ten years was imposed by the Honorable M. Ward Fleming, Judge.

On January 9, 1935 the applicant was released on parole following the commutation of his sentence, and shortly thereafter he was again arrested, charged with breaking and entering and larceny, but was acquitted.

On March 22, 1938 the applicant was convicted in Sciota County, Ohio, of the crime of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was sentenced to a term of not less than one nor more than three years in the Ohio State Penitentiary. On April 1, 1939 he was discharged and returned to the Western State Penitentiary to serve the remaining portions of sentences imposed in Beaver County and Centre County.

The Honorable M. Ward Fleming, one of the sentencing judges, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that he had no desire to object to the application and was willing to abide by the findings and recommendations of the Board.

The applicant is married and is the father of four daughters who range in age from twelve to eighteen years.

His prison conduct and employment records are reported to be excellent and the applicant is now thirty-nine years of age and has employment offered as a window cleaner at an average weekly salary of $37.40 waiting for him.

An excellent parole plan has been arranged and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time has arrived for him to make another attempt at rehabilitation. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 10 years imposed on Bill No. 2 September Sessions, 1932 be commuted to a minimum term of 5 years and 5 months, expiring on April 1, 1942; and on Bill No. 65 November Sessions, 1932 from a maximum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 3 years and 2 months, expiring on April 1, 1942, and a maximum term of 10 years, and that the applicant remain on parole until February 1, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William F. Howell, C-7015, No. 1251, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William F. Howell, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County, on April 11, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on the 11th day of April, 1931 to Indictment No. 300 April Sessions. 1931 charging rape, and was sentenced by the Honorable Benjamin R. Jones, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years. Previous to this charge he had never been arrested.

The applicant was released on parole on December 7, 1935, and was fully discharged April 11, 1941.

The Supervisor of Paroles in his report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . During the period this applicant was under supervision of the Board of Pardons, he fully and faithfully complied with all of the restrictions placed upon him by his parole rules. He remained constantly employed and made every effort to rehabilitate himself. The Supervisor of Paroles has no objection to the granting of executive clemency to this petitioner."

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report on the applicant sets forth that: ". . . The report of the Supervisor of Paroles concerning the man's performance and attitude during his 5 years 5 months parole period should be a factor for consideration, along with the reasons for application and the nature of the charge for which he was sentenced."

The representative of the office of the District attorney of Luzerne County appeared before the Board of Pardons at the hearing of this application and advised the Board that they recommended the granting of a pardon to the applicant.

The applicant's record since his parole is convincing evidence of his purpose to live within the law and this record and the attitude of those who have supervised him since his prison sentence began convinces the Board of Pardons that he should be given the right to continue his life free of the handicap of the record of his conviction. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full

and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, William F. Howell.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John W. Kelso, D-2486, No. 3661, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John W. Kelso, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County, on the 21st day of October, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 79 December Term, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a munimum term of 9 years, 6 months, and 15 days, expiring on April 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 76 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 16, 1942. (Sentences from Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties to run concurrently with the Delaware County sentences, are also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on the 21st day of October, 1932 to Indictment Nos. 79 and 76 December Sessions, 1932 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert D. McDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. These sentences were to run concurrently with two sentences imposed on the applicant on September 30, 1932 by Judge Knight in Montgomery County, and on the same day by Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, Judge, in Philadelphia County. Both these sentences were not less than five nor more than ten years to run concurrently.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . An excellent institutional work record is indicated. Outside contacts are with friends through visits and letters. While employed he studied an International Correspondence School course in dairying completing 8 lessons but lost interest and dropped the course. Since commutation parole would mean release only a few months before minimum sentence will expire and the fact he has served over 9 years, the petition has some merit and his release at this time probably would encourage him toward better social adjustment."

Adequate employment and an approved parole plan awaits the release of the applicant.

The District Attorney's office of Delaware County has advised this Board that it had no objection to the granting of leniency to the applicant.

No objections were made to the granting of the prayer of the applicant's petition by the convicting authorities of Philadelphia or Montgomery Counties.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been served by the applicant's long service of over nine years, and that his efforts at self-improvement while confined justifies it in affording him an opportunity to apply his new knowledge in another effort to live an honest life in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 10 years imposed on Bill No. 79 be commuted to a minimum term of 9 years, 6 months, and 15 days, expiring on April 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 76 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 16, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until April 15, 1952. (Sentences from Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties to run concurrently with the Delaware County sentence, are also commuted).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Lee Locklear, C-9482, No. 4006, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Herbert Lee Locklear, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 25, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 25th day of January, 1934 to Indictment No. 1019 January Term, 1934 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable E. V. Alessandroni, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years.

The applicant was granted a commutation of this sentence on September 24, 1936, and was released on parole November 26, 1936.

Before the commission of this crime the applicant had a good record except for an arrest in 1932 for aiding and abetting an illegal lottery in which case he was discharged at the hearing.

The Supervisor of Paroles reported to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has faithfully complied with all parole requirements and has been constantly employed, and that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon if the convicting authorities made favorable recommendation.

The Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report on this applicant states: ". . . We believe pardon from parole is a good policy and if good performance is certified by the Supervisor of Paroles, his petition is probably entitled to some consideration."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County advised the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of a pardon, and the sentencing judge is now deceased.

One of the members of the firm for which the applicant has worked for the past two years in a letter to the Board stated: ". . . As our driver it is Herbert's duty to make deliveries on a C. O. D. basis and also bank deposits which total thousands of dollars monthly." This

seems to be convincing evidence of his complete rehabilitation and trustworthiness.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant is entitled to the removal of this one blemish on his record and to accept the advantages that a pardon will afford. The Board, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Herbert Lee Locklear.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter McCabe, D-3660, No. 5659, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter McCabe, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1939, to be computed from December 9, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 4 months, expiring on April 9, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence when sixteen years old entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 6th day of January, 1939 to Indictment No. 562 December Sessions, 1938 charging robbery, being armed with an offiensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than twenty years, sentence to be computed from December 9, 1938.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has succeeded in making a fairly good adjustment and is profiting by his prison experience.

Employment at $20.00 per week has been provided for the applicant upon his release and his prospective employer will act as his sponsor. He will reside with his parents if released and be subject to their training.

The Honorable Gerald F. Flood, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that he had no recommendation to make and left the matter entirely with this Board.

The applicant was sixteen years of age when these crimes were committed and his crimes could not have been the result of a mind already fixed in criminal ways. The adjustment that has been made during his incarceration should be continued if he is returned to his parents. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years already served by this very young offender are sufficient punishment and that now is the time to afford him an opportunity to completely rehabilitate himself. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 3 years and 4 months, expiring on April 9, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until December 9, 1958.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Reginald Owens, No. 5652, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Reginald Owens convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 21, 1936 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 21st day of September, 1936 to Indictment No. 602 September Sessions, 1936 charging assault and battery, and was placed on probation for one year by the Honorable Otto R. Heiligman, Judge.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and the crime committed consisted of a fist fight between the applicant and the prosecutor. No one was injured and the sentencing judge did not consider the offense serious enough to impose even a fine.

The applicant has not been in any trouble with the law since the occurrence that resulted in this record and has been constantly employed. He is married and has three children, a son four years old, a daughter two years old, and a son six months old

He is now employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and a pardon will bring about better and more lucrative employment.

The office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has made no objection to clemency being granted, and the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . This man was convicted in December 1936 and placed on probation for one year by the late Judge Heiligman. At that time he had no prior criminal record and, since the expiration of his probationary period, has not been in conflict with the law. As far as I can ascertain, the facts set forth in his petition are correct. He was defending his aunt from a drunken visitor and, while it may have been a technical assault and battery, no doubt he would have been convicted if he had not pleaded guilty. I can see no objection to granting him a pardon."

In view of the previous good record of the applicant, the nature of the offense, and his conduct since that slight conflict with the law the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant deserves the opportunity of continuing his course of life free of the handicap of this record and, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Reginald Owens.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Reilly, C-7824, No. 3409, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Reilly, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on the 7th day of March, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1621 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 month, expiring on April 8, 1942, and on Bill No. 1622 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 9, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1620).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 7th day of March, 1932 to Indictments Nos. 1620, 1621, and 1622 February Sessions, 1932 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable H. S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twenty nor more than sixty years.

The applicant was less than twenty years of age when he was sentenced and his criminal record shows one former conviction for larceny.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He was received here March 7, 1932 and has now served approximately 10 years. During this time he has maintained an excellent record and has made considerable effort to improve himself. He has completed two courses from the International Correspondence School and was employed as a corrector in the institution school. He now works as clerk in the Parole Office and is continuing to assist with the school work. He has taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the institution and has definitely shown that he is profiting by his experience. It is our thought that he should be given an opportunity to see what he can do with his life in the free world."

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . He has completed two courses with a correspondence school, and is employed as a clerk in the Parole Office. He has improved his mental capacity probably more than any other inmate, but on the occasion of his last application I was of the opinion that he had improved his education along lines that would not be helpful in making a living. I feel now that he has passed the turning point, and that he is entitled to consideration. He should be able to make a living, even with conditions as topsy-turvy as they are."

The office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has not objected to the commutation and the representative of that office stated that the matter was left to the Board.

An adequate parole plan has been arranged and employment in Woodbury, New Jersey, awaits the release of the applicant.

The parole authorities of the State of New Jersey have accepted supervision of parole of the applicant in that State, in the event of his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that penal servitude of ten years and supervision of twenty years for a young man of the age of this applicant is a long time and constitutes sufficient punishment for the crime committed. The opinion of the Board of Trustees and the sentencing judge as to his rehabilitation convinces the Board that he is ready to take his place in society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 1621 be commuted to a minimum term of 1 month, expiring on April 8, 1942; and the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 1622 be commuted to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 9, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until April 8, 1962. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1620).

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In he application of Herman E. Russell, B-949, No. 37, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Herman E. Russell, convicted of robbery, felonious breaking and entering, and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court fo Washington County, on the 6th day of September, 1928, be commuted on Bill No. 1 August Term, 1928, from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 2 months, expiring on April 20, 1942; and on Bill No. 3 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1942. (Applicant was granted parole on Bill No. 495).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on the 6th day of September, 1928 to Indictments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 495 August Term, 1928 charging robbery, felonious breaking and entering, and larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable Erwin Cummins, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than two years on Indictments No. 2, 3, and 495, and to not less than two nor more than four years in Nos. 1 and 4, all sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant was released on parole no July 6, 1931 following the commutation of his sentence, having served two years, eleven months, and two days.

On June 8, 1934, the applicant was sentenced to the California State Prison after his conviction under an Indictment charging burglary. On December 20, 1937 he was released and returned to the Western State Penitentiary as a parole violator, and has now served four years, two months, and twenty-eight days for such violation.

The Supervisor of Paroles in a report to the Board of Pardons states that if a satisfactory parole plan is obtained, he will have no objection to the granting of leniency.

The applicant is assured of employment upon his release and an approved parole plan has been provided.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary

in its report to the Board of Pardons states that if eligible for parole they would recommend by reason of the long service of four years for his parole violation and his excellent institutional record.

The District Attorney of Washington County has advised the Board of Pardons by letter that he has no objection to the granting of leniency to the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished for his parole violation and should be given another opportunity to live a life within the law. The Board, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 1 August Term, 1928 be commuted from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 2 months, expiring on April 20, 1942; and on Bill No. 3 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until February 20, 1946. (Applicant was granted parole on Bill No. 495 expiring on February 20, 1942, and his parole as of that date was approved by the Governor on January 14, 1942. This sentence was recomputed in accordance with the Supreme Court's opinion in the Kinsella case 340 Pa. 497).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of August Valente, No. 5680, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that August Valente, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 18, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons far making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 18, 1938 to Indictment No. 62 March Sessions, 1938 charging entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and was placed on probation for a period of two years by the Honorable Samuel H. Gardner, Judge.

Prior to the entry of this plea of guilty, the applicant had a spotless record and bore a good reputation.

During the time he was on probation and since, he has not been guilty of any violation of the law.

The applicant seeks a pardon in order to obtain better employment and provide more abundantly for his wife and daughter.

The judge who placed the applicant on probation has made no objection to the granting of a pardon and the representative of the office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board that the office had no record of any further arrests of the applicant, and that they had no objection to the granting of clemency.

The investigator of the Board reports that the applicant has a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he resides, that he has been constantly employed, and has been promised more lucrative employment if he is granted a pardon.

The crime committed was not serious enough, in the eyes of the sentencing judge, to require a prison sentence and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his strict observance of the law during the time of his probation and since, his constant employment and his desire to better his condition in life deserve the help that the Board can give by recommending the granting of a pardon. The Board, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, August Valente.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Varon, C-5877, No. 5684, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Varon, convicted of robbery, entering, assault, larceny while armed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 21, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and complete pardon when only seventeen years old entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 21st day of January, 1930 to Indictments Nos. 914, 915, 917, 918, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, and 931 January Sessions, 1930 charging robbery, entering, assault, and larceny while armed, and was sentenced by the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years.

The applicant was released on parole on July 21, 1932, and was finally discharged from parole on January 21, 1935.

The investigation of the Board's agents reveals that the applicant since his release has lived in California, and the reports of the California Parole Authorities evidence steady progress by the petitioner toward rehabilitation. He has worked in the fruit store of an uncle, and is now married and has a baby daughter.

The Suprevisor of Paroles states in his report to the Board of Pardons that while applicant was at liberty he faithfully complied with the restrictions placed upon him by his parole.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report states: ". . . If it is true that he has changed his philosphy of life and realizes his social obligations, the granting of a pardon from parole may have a beneficial effect.

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County advised the court that the applicant had no prior record, and that a "pardon will have a beneficial effect upon the applicant and he is entitled to favorable consideration."

The applicant alleges that the stigma of being classed as an ex-convict precludes him from ever hoping to materially improve his position in life.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ap-

plicant, by reason of his conduct during the past ten years, is entitled to every possible opportunity to improve his position in life and, therefore, the Board, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Frank Varon.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Williams, D-4576, No. 5637, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Williams, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on 9th day of January, 1940 to be computed from January 4, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 2 years and 3 months, expiring on April 4, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 9th day of January, 1940 to Indictments Nos. 115 and 116 January Sessions, 1940 charging assault with intent to rob, robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. Sentence to be computed from January 4, 1940.

The defendant was less than twenty years of age when he entered his plea and had no prior criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board states: ". . . His institutional record is as good as can be expected and is in line with his limited mental ability. He is employed in the kitchen and under supervision, performs satisfactorily . His personal habits are fair, but he shows no care in the selection of his associates. He corresponds with and receives visits from his mother."

The representative of the District Attorney's office advised the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of commutation and further stated: ". . . Petitioner states that a detective in charge of the criminal records testified in court that he had a record and, accordingly, the Judge imposed a heavy sentence. But, as a matter of fact, he had no record."

The Honorable Joseph L. Kun, the sentencing Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . There is no doubt that the sentence was influenced by the statement presented to the Court of the defendant's prior criminal record. If, as claimed in the application, this was an error and the defendant in fact had no prior record, there should be some commutation of the sentence."

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his minimum sentence, and as both the sentencing judge and the district attorney's office feel that the severity of the minimum sentence imposed was caused by an error as to the applicant's prior record, it becomes the function of the Board of Pardons to correct the error to some extent.

An adequate parole plan has been provided for the applicant and employment awaits him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished to satisfy the ends of justice and that he should be given an opportunity to demonstrate his fitness to live honestly among his fellow men.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of two years and three months, expiring on April 4, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 4, 1960.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Wojeck, C-9584, No. 5331, March Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Walter Wojeck, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and entering with intent to steal, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on the 7th day of March, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 16 March Sessions, 1934, from a minimum term of 10 years to a new minimum term of 8 years and 1 month, expiring on April 7, 1942; and on Bill No. 9 September Term, 1932 from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 8, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 7th day of March, 1934 under Indictment No. 16/20 March Sessions, 1934 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The applicant also entered a plea of guilty in Philadelphia County to Indictment No. 9 of September Sessions, 1932 charging entering with intent to steal, and he was placed on probation for five years, after conviction noted above, the probationary sentence was revoked, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than two and one-half nor more than five years, sentence to begin at the expiration of sentence imposed in No. 16/20 March Sessions, 1934.

The applicant was twenty years of age when the second series of crimes were committed and has now served over eight years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . While this man has a formidable prior record, he has given evidence during the 8 years served of sincere effort toward self-improvement and reform. His habits of institutional industry and thrift indicates the persuasion and disposition toward future correct conduct."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated that the applicant had been in the penitentiary for over eight years, and that the matter of clemency was left to the Board.

The Board of Pardons having in mind the circumstance of the crimes, and the age of the applicant at the time, is of the opinion that the service of eight years in the penitentiary has satisfied the ends of justice, and that his prison attitude contains sufficient evidence of rehabilitation to justify his release on parole. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 10 years imposed on Bill No. 16 March Sessions, 1934 be commuted to a new minimum term of 8 years and 1 month, expiring on April 7, 1942; and on Bill No. 9 September Term, 1932 from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 8, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 7, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Almeida, D-2075, No. 5708, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Almeida, convicted of armed robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on March 25, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 1150 March Term, 1937 from a minimum term of 5 years to a new minimum term of 2 months, expiring on May 26, 1942. (Has been granted parole on Bill No 1149).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 25th day of March, 1937 to Indictments Nos. 1149 and 1150 March Term, 1937 charging armed robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern States Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than fifteen years in each indictment, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant was just past sixteen years of age at the time of his arrest and has now been confined for over five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . At the time of his arrest he attempted to escape and was shot several times by the police. Institutional conduct record satisfactory. Employment has been influenced by his physical condition which permitted working only for short periods of time. His associates are of the average type, however, he reacts well to discipline and appears to appreciate the surgical effort being made to correct his condition."

The same report in commenting on his physical condition sets forth the following: ". . . Physical condition—Following a gunshot wound in 1937 inmate developed an unusual traumatic condition in the back of the neck, right side. Since his incarceration in this institution, two operations have been performed on his neck. The latter being January 14, 1942. As of this date, inmate's symptoms and complaints of dizzy spells and general discomfort are returning. It is doubtful if his condition will ever improve; however, he is not bedridden."

The crime for which the applicant is now serving imprisonment was the first for which he was called to pay the penalty prescribed by law and in the commission of that offense while attempting to avoid arrest he was so badly wounded as to carry throughout the rest of his life a painful reminder of his wrong doing.

The applicant will be unable to work if released but his mother will take him into her home and provide for him.

A brother-in-law of the applicant has agreed to act as his sponsor as well as contribute toward his maintenance.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time the applicant has served and his physical condition are sufficient punishment for the crime committed and that the ends of justice have been well satisfied. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 1150 March Term, 1937 be commuted from five years to a new minimum term of 2 months, expiring on May 26, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 25, 1957. (Applicant was granted parole on Bill No. 1149).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Barksdale, D-2791, No. 5724, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Barksdale, convicted or attempted robbery with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 19, 1938 to be computed from January 10, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 4 months, expiring on May 10, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 19th day of January, 1938 to Indictment No. 717 January Term, 1938 charging attempted robbery with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Howard A. Davis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years. Sentence to be computed from January 10, 1938.

The applicant is now twenty-six years of age and has served four years and four months of his sentence.

His former record of law violations consisted only of one arrest for reckless driving.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant has made a satisfactory adjustment to prison discipline and has maintained a good attitude. He has been

continuously employed since March, 1938. He is now a teamster on the farm and is classed as trustworthy and a willing worker. His associates are few and of the better type. If he continues his present satisfactory performance there is nothing from a prison standpoint to prevent a favorable recommendation for parole 9 months hence. Therefore, clemency at this time might act as an incentive to cause him to strive harder for successful adjustment."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County advised the Board that their office had no objection to the granting of clemency.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . His attitude is good and his conduct record satisfactory. He is regarded as a dependable workman on the Farm, and his associates are few. He has approximately nine more months of his minimum term, and if your Honorable Board thinks that a little clemency at this time might be a stimulant to continue his good behavior, I have no objection."

A satisfactory parole plan and employment have been obtained for the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and of Judge McDevitt are evidence of such rehabilitation of the applicant as to justify it in affording him another opportunity to live and work in the world outside. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of four years and four months, expiring on May 10, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 10, 1948

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Costello. C-9974. No. 4215, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Costello, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1934, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on May 24, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 24th day of September, 1934 to Indictment No. 665 September Term, 1934 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable R. E. Lamberton, Judge, to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The applicant has now served over seven years and seven months of this sentence, and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He has made an unusual effort to improve himsef and has taken every advantage offered by the institution, and we believe he has found something in which he excells and as a result definite improvement has been noted in his personality and methods of solving problems. On the basis of his performance record and his apparent ambition to live a law-abiding life, we believe he is entitled to an opportunity."

In the event of his release the applicant will live in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where employment as a stenographer has been promised. A parole plan has been provided and has been approved by the parole authorities of the State of Michigan.

The district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of clemency.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In spite of his handicaps he has acquired a good education and his intelligence rating is considerably above the average. He is now a first class stenographer and typist. About a year ago he was transferred to the Montgomery County Jail, and has been there as secretary to the Warden ever since. His attitude and performance records are both good, and he has made an exceptional effort to improve himself. He insists that his back is turned forever to his life of crime, and if his prison performance record can be taken as an indication at the present time he is determined to go straight. He has served a substantial part of his minimum sentence, and if your Honorable Board thinks he has served enough time for one robbery, I have no objection to favorable action on your part."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crime committed and that his remarkable institutional record coupled with the confidence in his future as expressed by Judge McDevitt and the Board of Trustees justifies the Board of Pardons in giving him the opportunity to demonstrate his fitness to take his place in society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of seven years and eight months, expiring on May 24, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 24, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Czajkowski, B-6101, No. 4389, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommends that the minimum sentence of John Czajkowski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 18, 1938 to be computed from April 18, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on May 18, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Alle-

gheny County on the 18th day of May, 1938, to Indictment No. 12 May Term, 1938 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Samuel H. Gardner, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to be computed from April 18, 1938.

The applicant was eighteen years of age when this crime was committed and had a record of two juvenile convictions. He has now served four years of the minimum sentence imposed and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary reports that it would recommend for parole on account of his excellent institutional record and the fact that his was his first major imprisonment.

Many citizens of the applicant's home community have written to the Board of Pardons requesting the release of the applicant in order that he might assist his aged parents. Adequate employment and sponsorship have been provided for him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's institutional record and his efforts at self-improvement since and during his confinement are convincing evidence of his desire to lead an honest and useful life if liberated. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years and 1 month, expiring on May 18, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until April 18, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Felmuth, D-4542, No. 5698, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Felmuth, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, possession of burglary tools, and conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 28, 1939, to be computed from December 20, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on May 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 28th day of December, 1939 to Indictments Nos. 511, 512, and 513 December Term, 1939, charging burglary, receiving stolen goods, possession of burglary tools, and conspiracy, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than thirty years. Sentence to be computed from December 20, 1939.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Parons states: ". . . He has made an excellent adjustment, is now employed as a clerk in the Board of Trustees' Office. He performs quietly and efficiently and is entirely trustworthy. His attitude is cooperative and he has gone out of his way to render valuable service in solving difficult inmate problems. His attitude, general behavior and sincere efforts in assisting the institution officials are concrete facts on which to base our judgment that regardless of his prior wasted life, he is now determined to make a new start and redeem himself."

Judge McDevitt in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He is now a clerk in the Trustees' Office of the Penitentiary, and he performs quietly and efficiently the duties of that office. He has proven himself of inestimable value to the prison executives. I don't care to go into details, but I would be very happy to tell either the members of your Honorable Board or your representative what I refer to. He has rendered services that are not compensable, but greatly appreciated. While two years and four months don't seem like much of a ten year minimum, I am inclined to think if I had given him a shorter minimum, the ends of justice would have been served just as well."

If released the applicant will make his home with his wife. Employment and a satisfactory parole plan have been provided for him.

The Board of Pardons feels that considerable weight must be given to the opinion of the Board of Trustees and Judge McDevitt as well as to the faith and trust of the wife who has stuck to him during the years of his imprisonment. The Board of Pardons is convinced that he has made an honest effort to improve and fit himself for an honest life on the outside, and, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of two years and five months, expiring on Nov. 20, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until December 20, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James C. Gibson, Jr., D-2496, No. 4756, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James G. Gibson, Jr., convicted on robbery with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on October 5, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 1396 September Term, 1935 from a minimum term of 7½ years to a new minimum term of 4 years and 8 months, expiring on May 28, 1942. (Sentence imposed on Bill No. 1395) to run concurrently is also commuted.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 5th day of October, 1937, to Indictment No. 1396 September Term, 1937 charging robbery with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Gerald Flood, Judge, on Indictment No. 1396 to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than twenty years and on September 29th entered his plea of guilty to Indictment No. 1395 September Term, 1937

charging the same offense, and was sentenced by Judge Leventhal to the same term to run concurrently with sentence imposed by Judge Flood. Sentence to be computed from September 28, 1937.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Gibson's prison performance is very good. He has shown definite interest in self-improvement and has completed an International Correspondence School course in printing. He has also completed a secretarial course. He was first employed as a clerk in the school, then promoted to clerk in the Prison Industry Storeroom and on April 1st wil become chief clerk in the Prison Industry Superintendent's Office. He reacts well to discipline, selects his companions wisely and devotes most of his spare time to study. Normal behavior is a balance between gratification and renunciation and the function of the personality is to maintain this equilibrium. In this case, we believe he has developed a personality strong enough to be captain of his own ship."

Satisfactory employment and an approved parole plan have been provided for the applicant.

The applicant has now served more than four years and a half of his minimum sentence and his prison record of self-improvement is convincing evidence of a deep desire to fit himself to live an honest and law-abiding life. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 1396 be commuted to a new minimum term of four years and eight months, expiring on May 28, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 28, 1957. (Sentence imposed on Bill No. 1395 to run concurrently is also commuted).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Gibson, Jr., D-742, No. 4732, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Thomas Gibson, Jr., convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on July 16, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 326 July Term, 1935, from a minimum term of 2½ years to a new minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, expiring on May 17, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parode on Bill No. 196).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of nolle contendore in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 16, 1935 to Indictments Nos. 196 and 326 July Term, 1935, charging burglary, and was adjudged guilty by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, and sentenced to impoisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 196, and for a term of not less than two and a half nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 326, the sentences to run secutively.

The applicant has now served six years and nine months of his sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that his institutional record has been satisfactory.

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the office felt that the defendant had served a long time and was entitled to consideration.

The Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, who sentenced him in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . His entire record shows a lack of famidy discipline. He is now 25 years of age. If some responsible person would give him a position or supervise his actions, I believe Gibson is worthy of your consideration."

Adequate employment awaits the release of the applicant and a parole plan has been provided which furnishes a responsible person as his sponsor.

The applicant is now at an age when, if ever, he should realize the necessity of keeping straight, and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his years of service in prison should have brought about that realization. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 326 July Term, 1935 of 2½ years be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, expiring on May 17, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until July 16, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 196).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles A. Goodyear, D-878, No. 5721, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Charles A. Goodyear, convicted of conspiracy, carrying concealed deadly weapons, attempted robbery, and robbery with firearms in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on September 21, 1935, to be commuted from 8 years to six years and eight months, expiring on May 21, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Cumberland County on the 21st day of September, 1935 to Indictments Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 December Term, 1935 charging conspiracy, carrying concealed deadly weapons, attempted robbery, and robbery with firearms, and was sentenced by the Honorable Fred S. Reese, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant had been twice before convicted and had served time in the Dauphin and Cumberland County prisons. He has now served over six and one-half years of the term imposed by Judge Reese and his accomplice in the commission of this last offence was released on parole last October.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant has established and maintained an excellent record over a period of 6½ years. We consider this sufficient reason to believe that he will make an honest effort to refrain from further law violations."

Letters to the Board of Pardons from the sentencing Judge and the District Attorney of Cumberland County voice no protest against the granting of clemency.

An approved parole plan has been arranged and employment is being considered.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's conduct in prison during the past six and a half years is convincing evidence of an attempt at self-improvement inspired by a desire to lead an honest and useful life upon his release. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of eight year imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of six years and eight months, expiring on May 21, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 21, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Grant, B-1817, No. 1599, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Grant, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on January 22, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 55 January Term, 1930 from a minimum term of 10 years to a new minimum term of 2 years and 4 months, expiring on May 23, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 29).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 22, 1930 on Indictment No. 29 January Term, 1930 charging robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on the same day entered his plea of guilty to Indictment No. 55 January Term, 1930 charging the same offense, and was sentenced by the Honorable William T. Darr, Judge, to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on each Indictment, the sentences to run consecutively. On January 22, 1940 the applicant was paroled on Indictment No. 29 and is now serving the minimum sentence imposed on Indictment No. 55.

The applicant had a prior rceord of one conviction and has now served over twelve years of the combined sentences imposed.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary reports that he has maintained a satisfactory prison record and they would recommend parole conditioned upon his return to Georgia.

He has been offered employment in Georgia and sponsorship there has been assured.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his long term of service in the penitentiary has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that if he is returned to Georgia and remains there, his rehabilitation might be safely completed.

The Board of Pardons. therefore, recommends that, conditioned upon his return to Georgia, his minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 55 January Term, 1930 be commuted from a minimum term of ten years to a new minimum term of 2 years and 4 months, expiring on May 23, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 22, 1960. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 29).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Huber, B-5688, No. 4816, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Henry Huber, convicted of (1) breaking and entering (2) larceny, and (3) carrying and transporting explosives, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Venango County, on August 30, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 2 (First Count) August Term, 1937 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years and 11 months, expiring on May 27, 1942, and on the Second Count from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 28, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court fo Oyer and Terminer of Venango County on the 30th day of August, 1937 to Indictment No. 2 August Term, 1937 charging (1) breaking and entering, (2) larceny, and (3) carrying and transporting explosives, and was sentenced by the Honorable George H. Rowley, Judge, to imprsionment in the Western State Penitentiary on the first count for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, and on the second count for a term of not less than one and a half nor more than three years, the sentences to run consecutively. A nolle prosequi was entered as to the third count.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction for felony (2) satisfactory institutional record."

This applicant has sustained a satisfactory record at the penitentiary during his service of almost five years as a result of his first conviction.

The district attorney of Venango County at the time of the entry of the applicant's plea of guilty, in a letter to the Board of Pardons at the hearing of a previous application stated: ". . . I believe that this man's application correctly states the facts involved and I am thoroughly convinced that if he had not been plied with liquor with which he had an addition he would not have been involved in this matter. I have previously written to the Board

at length explaining my knowledge of this case and my long acquaintenance with this defendant. I can add nothing thereto except to again affirm to the Board as my considered judgment that this man, having in view his previous record as I knew it for upwards of forty years and his advanced age, that the Board should grant this leniency even though it might be opposed on purely personal grounds by other persons not directly concerned with the prosecution. In fact, there would not have been any prosecution if I had not called the State Police in when we had learned that certain dynamite had been transported out of this County to the C. I. O. strikers at Warren, Ohio, and an attempt was made to use it against the Republic Steel Plant."

The Board of Pardons has received letters from other persons living in Venango County expressing their belief in his rehabilitation.

Employment has been provided for him and a parole plan has been arranged which should assure proper sponsorship.

This applicant is now over sixty-seven years of age, he was never before convicted of any crime and the letter from the district attorney of his home county convinces the Board that no criminal tendencies prompted the participation of the applicant in the prepetration of this crime but that it was more the result of intoxication for which he has already been sufficiently punished. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence on Bill No. 2 (First Count) of 5 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years and 11 months, expiring on May 27, 1942, and on the second count for a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 28, 1942, and that the applicant remain no parole until June 27, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry H. Irwin, No. 5759, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry H. Irwin, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 5, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the 5th day of January, 1940 under Indictment No. 512 November Term, 1939 charging receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable J. Frank Graff, Judge, to pay the costs of prosecution and remain on probation for a period of six months.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, his conduct during the period of his probation was exemplary and since his final discharge there has been no fault found with his manner of conducting his business.

He bears a fine reputation in the neighborhood in which he conducts his drug store and is highly recommended by his business associates.

There seems to be some doubt as to the existence of a criminal intent to defraud any person at the time of the commission of the crime of which he was convicted and the applicant's general business dealings and his fine record add to that doubt. He desires a pardon in order to clear his record and be free from any taint of a violation of the law of the Commonwealth.

The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County had advised the Board of Pardons that no other charges are pending against the applicant and that it has no objection to the granting of pardon.

The success in business which the applicant has achieved through his own industry entitles him to the leniency of the Board and the removal of the handicap of the record of this conviction. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Harry H. Irwin.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Forrest Johnson, C-4474, No. 3038, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the life imprisonment sentence of Forrest Johnson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years, 1 month and 12 days, expiring on May 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 3rd, 1928 to Indictment No. 1438 January Term, 1928, charging murder, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The applicant has never been convicted of any crime before the one for which he is serving this sentence.

The applicant has now been confined in prison for more than fourteen years and in its report to the Board of Pardons the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states: ". . . We have given this case careful study in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis. To do this an understanding of the purposefulness of behaviour is essential. It causes us to look beneath the surface if we are to see the sum total of the individual's personality."

Judge Frank Smith, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He has been in prison for 14 years. His record at prison has been good. He has an opportunity to be employed as a house servant in South Carolina. He is now about 44 years of age. He had only one prior arrest in 1921 and was discharged by a magistrate. This is a matter for the exercise of your discretion."

If the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary after having made a careful study of this man during the years of his incarceration have confidence in his ability to adjust and become a useful citizen, this Board feels that it too is justified in affording him an op-

portunity to complete his rehabilitation. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of fourteen years, one month and twelve days, expiring on May 15, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Klobier, C-9601, No. 4359, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Klobier, convicted of robbery, attempt to rob, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on March 7, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 188 March Term, 1934 from a minimum term of 3 years to a new minimum term of 2 months, expiring on May 8, 1942. (Has been granted parole on Bill No. 238)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on the 7th day of March, 1934 to Indictments Nos. 188 and 238 March Term, 1934 charging robbery and attempt to rob, and was sentenced by the Honorable Roy P. Hicks and Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, Judges, respectively, to not less than eight nor more than sixteen years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on Bill No. 238, and to not less than three nor more than six years on Bill No. 188, sentences to run consecutively. The applicant has been paroled on Bill No. 238. He has now served more than eight years and three months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . As a result of interest and academic effort, applicant complete two courses in agriculture through the International Correspondence School arrangement and received his diploma on 10/13/38. In addition he has completed several extension courses through the Penna. State College. The Educational Department reports that he is an excellent student and good worker. Petitioner was transferred to the Schuylkill County Prison on 11/17/41. Warden Coombe reports that he is a good prisoner and his associates are chosen from the higher type inmates. His employment record in the institution bakery is good. The Warden is favorable toward commutation of minimum sentence."

The Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, one of the sentencing Judges, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that the applicant had served sufficient time and that he recommended a commutation. The office of the District Attorney has filed no objection to the granting of leniency.

In view of the splendid institutional record of the applicant and the recommendation of Judge Palmer, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been sufficiently served and that the applicant is now ready to resume his place in society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of three years imposed on Bill No. 188 March Term, 1934, be commuted to a new minimum term of two months, expiring on May 8, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 7, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 238).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Kolmansperger, D-2087, No. 5727, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Kolmansperger, convicted of robbery, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Luzerne County, on March 29, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 338 April Term, 1937 from a minimum term of 5 years to a new minimum term of 4 years and 2 months, expiring on May 29, 1942; and on Bill No. 338-A from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 30, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 327).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on the 29th day of March, 1937 to Indictments Nos. 327, 338, and 338-A, April Term, 1937 charging robbery, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. Alfred Valentine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years in Indictment No. 327, and not less than five nor more than ten years in each Nos. 338 and 338-A, all sentences to run consecutively

The applicant has now served more than six years of the combined sentences and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Institutional performance has been above reproach. Since 7-20-37 he has had a number of jobs as laborer, janitor, and machine operator in the Bureau of Prison Industries shoe shop. On 8-1-41 he was assigned as clerk in the Catholic Chaplain's Office where he is still employed, having given up a good paying job to take that position. He is reported as being honest, tactful, and a willing worker who learns easily. He attended poultry classes for 2½ months with excellent progress and was released for work. Since employed he completed the course and received his International Correspondence School diploma."

The sentencing Judge, the Honorable W. Alfred Valentine, in a letter to the Board of Pardons advised it that he had no objection to the exercise of clemency if the Board thought the same should be granted."

The District Attorney of Luzerne County advised the Board that because of the time served and the recommendation of the prison officials he did not oppose the granting of commutation.

Satisfactory employment awaits the applicant and an adequate parole plan has been arranged for him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has fully satisfied the ends of justice and that his prison record is such as to deserve the encouragement that clemency would mean. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed on Bill No. 338 April Term, 1937 be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years and 2 months, expiring on May 29, 1942, and on Bill No. 338-A from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimumu term of 1 day, expiring on May 30, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 30, 1952. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 327).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Kumetis, C-7966, No. 5699, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Albert Kumetis, convicted of robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Luzerne County, on April 18, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 561-G February Term, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 month, expiring on May 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 564-A from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 20, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 561-F).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on April 18, 1932 under Indictments Nos. 561-F, 561-G and 564-A February Term, 1932 charging robbery breaking and entering, and larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. A. Valentine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on Indictment No. 561-F, not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 561-G, and not less than ten nor more than twenty years on Indictment No. 564-A, all sentences to run consecutively.

He has now served more than ten years and has been paroled on Indictment No. 516-F.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in a report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . During the first part of his imprisonment he had difficulty in making adjustment. During the past several years the Block Officer reports he has noted considerable improvement in his attitude and judgment. He is energetic and has worked as a block worker and tailer since 1932. Since 1936 he has spent considerable time in cell study plan, studying advertising, academic subjects, etc., and has made good progress. His efforts of self-improvement, the exercising of mature judgment and his apparent interest in preparing himself for release lead us to believe he probably might make a determined effort to successfully adjust."

The sentencing Judge has made no recommendation except to say that the Court does not object to clemency if the Board thinks it should be granted.

The District Attorney of Luzerne County has advised the Board of Pardons that the sentence was excessive, that the applicant has served a long time and that the matter was left to the Board.

The Supervisor of Paroles has made no objection to the granting of leniency by the Board.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the long time of imprisonment served by the applicant has fully satisfied the ends of justice and that his prison record is convencing evidence of his desire to salvage the remaining years of his life and use them in completing his rehabilitation. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 561-G be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 month, expiring on May 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 564-A rom a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 20, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 19, 1962. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 561-F).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry R. Lintner, No. 5752, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry R. Lintner, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County, on November 3, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on the 3rd day of November, 1928 to Indictment No. 98 November Term, 1928 charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Charles Landis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

The applicant was released on parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence. He had no prior criminal record before this prosecution was brought and since his release he has not been in conflict with the law.

The President Judge of the Court of Lancaster County and the District Attorney of the County have advised the Board of Pardons that they have no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant contends that the record of the one conviction has been a hindrance to him in bettering his condition. He has been gainfully employed since his release from prison and is now taking a machinist course at the Stevens Trade School in order to fit himself for a defense job which he can obtain if the record of this one conviction is obliterated. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's conduct since paying for the one crime committed entitles him to every advantage that a pardon can secure for him, and, if therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Harry R. Lintner.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lunsford, B-2037, No. 5687, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life imprisonment sentence of William Lunsford, convicted of murder in the first dgeree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 16, 1930, be commuted from life imprisonment to 12 years, expiring on May 16, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 16th day of May, 1930 under Indictment No. 54 March Sessions, 1930 charging murder, and was sentenced by the Honorable A. H. Hildebrand, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction (2) good institutional record (3) has served almost 12 years."

The applicant had no previous criminal record and although he was a member of the gang, one of which fired the fatal shot, he was not an actual participant in the killing.

Employment awaits the release of the applicant and a satisfactory parole plan has been arranged for him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that in this case the twelve years served by the applicant have sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that his conduct while in the penitentiary evidences a desire to lead a law-abiding life upon release. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of twelve years, expiring on May 16, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Franklin Martin, C-9204, No. 5135, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Theodore Franklin Martin, convicted of larceny, larceny by bailee, and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Dauphin County, on March 21, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 26 March Term, 1932, from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum etrm of 1 year, 1 month, and 24 days, expiring on May 15, 1942; on Bill No. 27 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 16, 1942; on Bill No. 28 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 17, 1942; and on Bill No. 29 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 18, 1942. (Applicant has served minimum sentence on Bills Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on March 21, 1932 under Indictments Nos. 21 to 29 inclusive charging larceny, larceny by bailee, and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank B. Wickersham, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years in each indictment, the sentences to run consecutively and to begin September 21, 1933 at the end of time to be served for a parole violation and has now served over eight years and seven months on these sentences.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports: ". . . Applicant's record on the block has been above reproach. He respects his officers and obeys orders. His personal habits are good; he has few associates. He has sent more than half of his earnings to relatives. Since 1/1/35 he has been employed as a maintenance worker, plumber, and since 2/16/40 as a machine operator. A trained and experienced welder who has demonstrated his ability at that trade in the institution. Supervising Officer reports favorably on his ability and general attitude."

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection and left the matter to the Board.

The Supervisor of Paroles in a report to the Board of Pardons has not objected to the granting of a commutation but states: ". . . If consideration for commutation of sentence in this case is given by the Board of Pardons, there should be a substantial parole setup."

An approved parole plan has been arranged for the applicant and employment awaits his release.

Three brothers of the applicant and another man who were accomplices in the series of thefts to which he plead guilty have been released and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that the applicant's prison record justifies it in giving him an opportunity to renew his life on the outside.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of imprisonment be commuted, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 17, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph F. McCarthy, No. 5734, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph F. McCarthy, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, carrying concealed deadly weapons, and wantonly pointing firearms, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County on March 22, 1929, and January 20, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 22, 1929 under Indictment No. 15 March Term, 1929 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Joseph F. Sweringer, Judge to not less than one nor more than two years in the Allegheny County Workhouse, and was paroled on said sentence on November 6, 1929. On January 20, 1930 he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County to Indictments Nos. 45 January Term (Oyer and Terminer), 1930 and 197 and 198 January Term (Quarter Sessions), 1930 charging robbery, receiving stolen goods, carrying concealed deadly weapons, and wantonly pointing firearms, and was sentenced by the Honorable William T. Darr, Judge, to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of not less than one nor more than three years to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in No. 15 March Term, 1929.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and bore a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he resided at the time of the commission of these offenses.

Applicant is now gainfully employed as a night watchman by a construction company in Pittsburgh, and has a wife and six children ranging in age from three to seventeen years.

Since his release from the Allegheny County Workhouse on July 26, 1930 he has led an exemplary life and the office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County advises the Board of Pardons that no other charges are pending against him and that it does not object to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion, that the record of the applicant since his release is evidence of his desire to lead an honest life and that he should be given the opportunity to continue in that effort freed of the record of his early violations of the law. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Joseph F. McCarthy.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Edward McHugh, B-3631, No. 2900, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Edward McHugh, convicted of robbery with aggravated circumstances in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on February 24, 1933, be commuted from 10 years to 9 yrs. 9 mos. and 23 days, expiring on December 17, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Huntingdon County on the 24th day of February, 1933 under Indictment No. 1 February Sessions, 1933 charging robbery with aggravated circumstances and was sentenced by the Honorable Thomas E. Bailey, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served more than nine years of the sentence imposed upon him for the commission of his first violation of the law.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction (2) excellent institutional record (3) cooperative inmate (4) has served over 9 years."

He has an excellent employment and work record.

The Honorable Thomas F. Bailey, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In the case of John Edward McHugh, after careful consideration of this man's sentence and other circumstances surrounding the crime and the length of his sentence, I do recommend executive clemency in this case."

I. Newton Taylor, the District Attorney of Huntingdon County in a letter has advised the Board that: ". . . When this case was before you previously I advised you that I had no objection to the application in view of the fact that the officials of the First National Bank of Mapleton, Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania have no objection. At this time I am willing to state that I am in favor of the application being granted. I believe that Mr. McHugh has paid his debt to society and I believe that no advantage will be gained by further imprisonment."

Applicant was arrested on December 17, 1932 and was held in jail from that time until his sentence on February 24, 1933 and should be entitled to credit for that time in computing his sentence. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 9 years, 9 months, and 23 days, expiring on December 17, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until February 24, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Reig, B-4164, No. 156A, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James Reig, convicted of breaking and entering and various burglaries, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Clearfield County, on May 2, 1932; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on June 16, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 86 May Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 9 years, 11 months, and 29 days, expiring on May 7, 1942; and on Bill No. 20 September Sessions, 1934 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 8, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence. (And also in the opinion of the Superior Court in the case of Anthony Narcise Appellant vs. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary).

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas K. Shand, No. 5761, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas K. Shand, convicted of larceny in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on May 11, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1931 to Indictment No. 788 April Term, 1931 charging larceny, and sentence was suspended by the Honorable Eugene C. Bonniwell, Judge, and he was placed on probation for a period of two years.

At the time of the commission of this offense the applicant was eighteen years of age and his conduct since being placed on probation has been blameless.

Several years before the commission of this offense the applicant had plead guilty to the larceny of an automobile in Juvenile Court and served six months in the Glen Mills Schools as a result thereof.

Neither the sentencing judge nor the office of the district attorney has objected to the granting of clemency to the applicant.

The applicant is now married and is living happily with his wife. He is temporarily employed at the Philadelphia Airport as a guard and if the record of his past convictions is removed he expects to be able to be appointed to a permanent civil service position at the Airport.

As the applicant has demonstrated his complete rehabilitation since being placed on probation more than eleven years ago and can improve himself and the condition of his family if the handicap of the record of his past misconduct is removed the Board of Pardons feels justified in recommending that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Thomas K. Shand.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Smith, C-9218, D-3007, No. 4153, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Smith, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 1, 1938, to be commuted from January 22, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 4 months, expiring on May 22, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the first day of April, 1938 under Indictment No. 1543 January Term, 1938 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to im-

prisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to be computed from January 22, 1938.

Although having had a record of several prior arrests the applicant had never before been convicted and he has now served more than four years and three months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in a report to the Board of Pardons states that the applicant is now confined in the Philadelphia County Prison and that the Superintendent of that institution: ". . . Recommends favorable consideration stating that he would undoubtedly be given favorable recommendation for parole a few months hence, and that the granting of commutation a few months before the expiration of the sentence probably would not endanger the safety of the public."

Mr. Tracey, representing the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that the applicant had now been in jail since 1938 and the office would make no objection to the granting of clemency.

Satisfactory employment awaits the applicant and an adequate parole plan has been arranged.

He has maintained a consistently satisfactory record during his confinement and has demonstrated his desire to lead an honest and law-abiding life in the outside world upon his release. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been thoroughly satisfied, and, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of four years and four months, expiring on May 22, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 22, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patsy M. Utchel, B-3581, No. 3731, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Patsy M. Utchel, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 17, 1933, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 3 months expiring May 17, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The application for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 17, 1933 under Indictment No. 31 February Term, 1933 charging robbery and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable William A. McConnell, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. On Indictments Nos. 29 and 142 charging the same offense, the applicant was also convicted and sentence was suspended.

One of the accomplices of the applicant has been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) excellent institutional record (2) skilled cement worker (3) exceptionally cooperative inmate (4) has served over 9 years."

The applicant is an expert cement mixer and satisfactory employment in that occupation awaits his release. A parole plan has been arranged which assures competent sponsorship.

The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County advised the Board that it had no objection to the commutation of this sentence.

The applicant has now served over nine years of his minimum sentence and in view of his institutional record and his readiness and ability to command employment upon his release the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he should be given an opportunity to demonstrate his rehabilitation by taking his place in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 10 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 9 years and 3 months, expiring on May 17, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until February 17, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Williams, C-9531, No. 5740, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Williams, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 2, 1941, and to be computed from December 31, 1940, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 5 months, expiring on May 31, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted by a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on Indictments Nos. 1290 and 1291 December Term, 1940 charging receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, on the 2nd day of January, 1941 to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years, sentence to be computed from December 31, 1940.

Applicant has now served more than one year and four months, and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that he has been transferred to the Philadelphia County Prison and that the superintendent of that institution reports that he probably is deserving of favorable consideration. The report of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary further states: ". . . It is our thought that if he has gone through 34 years of life without other than the present trouble, and his only part in the crime was, as explained by him in his petition, the time served is probably sufficient to teach him the required lesson."

The sentencing judge, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . While he possesses no special mechanical aptitude, he has a fairly good record of industry. He is capable of any work that requires unusual strength even though he lacks academic and vocational training. His powers of discrimination are decidedly latent, but his prison conduct record is good, and his prior criminal record inconsequential. I am inclined to think that he may have learned his lesson up to the present time."

Mr. Tracey, represting the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that he felt that the applicant had served enough time and made no objection to the granting of leniency.

Satisfactory employment awaits the applicant and an approved parole plan has been arranged for him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has amply satisfied the ends of justice for the crimes committed, and that his prison record evidences such a desire to lead an upright life as to justify it is recommending his release. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of two and one-half years be commuted to a new minimum term of one year and five months, expiring on May 31, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until December 31, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Zussman, C-6287, No. 4238, April Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Alexander Zussman, convicted of robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, entering to steal, larceny, and murder in the second degree, in the Over and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on June 27, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 1585 June Term, 1930, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 11 months, expiring on May 27, 1942; on Bill No. 1586 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 28, 1942; on Bill No. 1587 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 29, 1942; and on Bill No. 1531 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 30, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1583).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 27, 1930 to Indictments Nos. 1583, 1585, 1586, and 1587 June Sessions, 1930 charging robbery, armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, entering to steal, and larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on Indictment No. 1583, and to not less than five nor more than ten years in each of Indictments Nos. 1585, 1586, and 1587, all sentences to run consecutively, and on October 22, 1932 he entered his plea of guilty to Indictment No. 1531 June Sessions, 1930, charging murder in the second degree, and was sentenced by the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years to begin at the expiration of the sentences imposed by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt.

The applicant has now served almost twelve years in the Eastern State Penitentiary since his admission as a boy of eighteen years of age. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . When received here he was a wild, irresponsible youth and for the first few years failed to make a satisfactory adjustment. During the past 5 years, he has shown considerable improvement in stability, now shows more mature judgment, and has made a determined effort to better himself. His attitude, conduct and habits are satisfactory. His associates are of the average type. He has been employed in the Print Shop for 8 years and has become an efficient linotype operator with knowledge and ability to instruct others in this line of work. He utilizes his spare time by study and has shown excellent progress by preparing instruction books, etc."

In the event of his release the applicant will be employed in the printing business for which his work in the institution has fitted him and an approved parole plan has been arranged.

In a letter to the Board of Pardons the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, states: ". . . Upon his admission he could well have been described as a wild, irresponsible youth, and this was applicable for the first few years of his confinement. During the past five years he has become stable and now seems to have mature judgment. His attitude, conduct and habits are satisfactory. For eight years he has been employed in the print shop and is now an efficient linotype operator. While he and his companions created a reign of terror a dozen years ago, I would be inclined to believe that during the past five years his steady improvement and adherence to proper rules of discipline and conduct entitle him to favorable consideration."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that twelve years is a long period to take out of the life of a boy of eighteen years and that his conduct during the past five years of his incarceration as described by Judge McDevitt and the Board of Trustees is such as to justify it in giving him another opportunity to take up his life anew and pursue an honest and law-abiding existence. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon the applicant be commuted and that the applicant remain on parole until May 29, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Adamchick, D-1554, No. 4496, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Adamchick, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on August 21, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 595 June Term, 1936, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 5 years and 9 months, expiring on May 21, 1942; on Bill No. 596 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 22, 1942; on Bill No. 596½ from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 23, 1942; on Bill No. 597 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 24, 1942; and on Bill No. 598 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 25, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Courts of Luzerne County on August 21, 1936 to Indictments Nos. 595, 596, 596½, 597, and 598 June Sessions, 1936 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable John S. Fine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in each indictment, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now been confined for over five years and nine months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Prison performance has been exceptional when long sentence is considered. His officer describes him as being even tempered and very much inclined to do his own time. He does not associate with his crime partners and his habits are excellent and show the effect of military discipline. He is desirous of re-entering the Army and has attempted to apply Army discipline to himself. Employed in the Bureau of Prison Industries hosiery shop until that industry was moved to Gratersford, he was assigned to the construction detail and earned a good reputation at that type work during the building of the parole and identification offices. More recently he has been employed in the weave shop of the Bureau of Prison Industries. His family attachment is strong and he cherishes his correspondence with his mother and sisters and their rare visits."

Judge Fine who sentenced the applicant has advised the Board of Pardons that he cannot conscientiously recommend or oppose clemency in this case.

The representatives of the office of the District Attorney of Luzerne County who appeared before the Board of Pardons stated that a sentence of from fifty to one hundred years was excessive and that the office left the matter to the Board.

The crimes for the commission of which the applicant received this sentence were committed at approximately the same time and were in reality a sequence of crimes and the first in which he was ever involved.

The applicant is of one and when he can still apply himself well in the outside world and the training received in prison has fitted him for profitable employment when released. Such employment awaits him and an adequate parole plan has been arranged.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has been sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice, that he has been amply punished and that he has by his prison conduct shown such a degree of rehabilitation as to justify the Board in affording him a chance to complete that rehabilitation in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment be commuted, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 24, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lee Allen, B-2398, No. 722, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lee Allen, convicted of voluntary manslaughter and extortion in the Court of Over and Terminer of Allegheny County, on December 22, 1930 and in May, 1922, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon was convicted by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 22nd day of December, 1930 under Indictment No. 60 October Term, 1930 charging voluntary manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Honorable David W. Henderson, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years.

The applicant was also convicted in the Courts of Allegheny County in May 1922 under an Indictment charging extortion, and was sentenced to the Allegheny County Workhouse for a term of forty-three days.

On May 1, 1935, the minimum sentence imposed by Judge Henderson was commuted to four years and six months and he was paroled on July 1, 1935.

The Supervisor of Paroles in a report to the Board of Pardons states that while on parole he has complied with all the rules of parole and has been steadily employed.

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board of Pardons that no other indictments or charges are pending against the applicant, and that the office left the disposition of the application to the Board of Pardons.

The applicant desires the record of these convictions to be removed in order to make more lucrative employment possible and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's conduct since his release is sufficient evidence of his rehabilitation to justify it in recommending that an opportunity be afforded him to continue his life free of this record.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to thet applicant, Lee Allen.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Clayton Brown, No. 5758, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Clayton Brown, convicted of involuntary manslaughter and failure to render assistance in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on May 7, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on May 7, 1937 under Indictments Nos. 186 and 186(1) charging involuntary manslaughter and failure to render assistance, and was sentenced by the Honorable George C. Corson, Judge, on Indictment No. 186 to imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for not less than one year nor more than three years and on Indictment No. 186(1) sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for three years. On January 21, 1938, the applicant was released on parole.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since his release on parole has led an exemplary life. He has recently applied for enlistment in the air service of the United States and will not be accepted so long as the record of this conviction remains against him.

The Honorable George C. Corson, Judge, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons, writes: ". . . Since his term of imprisonment and release he has been an entirely different man and so far as I know and have heard his conduct since that time has been of the best. Far from being bitter at what happened he has told me on several occasions that we did him a great favor in sending him to jail. At least he has been an entirely different man since that time. Let me again say that I recommend him wholeheartedly for a pardon."

A letter from the Assistant District Attorney of Montgomery County after stating that the policy of the office has been to oppose pardons, continues: ". . . This case, however, is one in which we would like to be able to agree that a pardon be granted because of the fact that we feel the conduct of the applicant since his conviction has been exemplary and his proposal to serve the United States in its Armed Forces is laudable."

The Warden of the Montgomery County Prison in a letter to the Board states: ". . . His conduct since he has been released is exemplary, and is regarded highly in the community."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the crime which was responsible for the record against the applicant was not such as evidences a criminal instinct or such as should prevent the applicant from enlisting in the air service of the United States.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Robert Clayton Brown.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Cap, D-3053, No. 5774, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Cap, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Susquehanna County on April 16, 1938, to be commuted March 25, 1938, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 2 months, expiring on May 25, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Susquehanna County on the 16th day of April, 1938 to Indictment No. 28 April Sessions, 1938 charging arson, and was sentenced by the Honorable Edward P. Little, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years. Sentence to be computed from March 25, 1938.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, he is now sixty years old and has served over four years in the penitentiary for a crime committed while intoxicated.

If released he will be provided with a home by his daughter and her husband.

A letter from the supervisor of rehabilitation of the Eastern State Penitentiary advises the Board that the applicant has marked hardening of the arteries and a generalized physical and mental progressive deterioration.

Both the sentencing judge and the district attorney have left the matter to the Board and have not objected to the granting of leniency.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Associates are chosen from among the Polish inmates and he is a quiet inmate who attempts to adhere to every rule and regulation. Corresponds with wife and daughter, and daughter sends him spending money."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years of imprisonment served by the applicant have sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that the age and physical condition of the applicant make safe his release at this time. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 6 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years and 2 months, expiring on May 25, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 25, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicandro Cimorelli, C-4581, No. 604, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicandro Cimorelli, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering,

larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 10, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1928 to Indictments Nos. 112 to 121 inclusive charging burglary, breaking and entering, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to not less than ten or more than thirty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary, and was released on parole on January 22, 1932.

On July 24, 1935, he was returned to the penitentiary as a parole violator and was re-paroled on July 24, 1936.

Since his last release the applicant's conduct has been satisfactory. He is now married and the father of two children. He has been constantly employed and has recently purchased a small home where he and his family reside.

When applicant was sentenced he was only sixteen years old, but his conduct since attaining maturity has been so entirely different as to furnish convincing proof of his complete rehabilitation.

Neither the District Attorney nor the sentencing Judge have objected to the granting of clemency.

The applicant feels that a pardon will fully restore his self respect and remove the cause of constant embarrassment.

The Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has earned this relief and, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Nicandro Cimorelli.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Dalzell Collins, No. 5772, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Dalzell Collins, convicted of receiving stolen good in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on October 11, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 11th day of October, 1940 to Indictment No. 64 September Term, 1940, charging receiving stolen goods, and the Honorable Joseph A. Richardson, Judge, suspended sentence upon the payment of the costs and a fine of fifteen dollars.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and his connection with the crime for which he was arrested was not of such a nature as to merit a jail sentence . He has been gainfully employed for the past seven years by a responsible company and his employer regards him as a trustworthy employer. He has been in no trouble since entering his plea in this case.

The Honorable Joseph A. Richardson, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In view of the fact that this man never in any other trouble, that restitution was made, and that the crime was not of a very serious nature, I would recommend that his plea for clemency be granted."

The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County has represented to the Board of Pardons that it has no objection to the granting of clemency.

The applicant has but this one conviction of what appears to have been a trivial offence, on his otherwise spotless record and his conduct since being placed on probation as evidenced by the confidence his employers have in him is sufficient to justify the Board of Pardons in assisting in removing this one impediment to his future success. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Thomas Dalzell Collins.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Costanzo, B-1059, No. 1907, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life Imprisonment sentence of Henry Costanzo, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 12, 1928, be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 13 years and 8 months, expiring on June 12, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty generally in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 12th day of October, 1928 to Indictment No. 31 February Sessions, 1928 charging murder and was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree by the Honorable James H. Gray, Judge, and the punishment fixed as life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

The applicant has now been imprisoned for more than thirteen and a half years and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first major imprisonment (2) good institutional record."

The Honorable James H. Gray, the Judge who imposed sentence in a letter tothe Board of Pardons writes: ". . . As I have already stated it was necessary to sentence this young man to life imprisonment as a technical requirement of the law, but as far as the Court was concerned, it was my expectation when he had served sufficient time to rehabilitate himself to such an extent that the penitentiary authorities were convinced that it was reasonable to expect he could live at liberty and obey the law, that his sentence would be commuted. Therefore in my

opinion it is now a matter of judgment by the penitentiary authorities and your Board as to whether he has really been rehabilitated and his character stabilized to the extent that he has self control enough to live a law-abiding life if he is given his liberty under the supervision of the Probation Department of the State. I am of the opinion that the Court would be satisfied to give this young man another chance if your Board is convinced he is trustworthy."

The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County has advised the Board of Pardons that it has no objection to the granting of leniency in this case.

In view of the letter from the sentencing judge, the attitude of the district attorney's office, and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary as to the applicant's institutional record the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that his prison record evidences such rehabilitation as to entitle him to an opportunity to reestablish himself in the outside world.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of thirteen years and eight months, expiring on June 12, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Leon DeCarlo, D-3310, No. 5252, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Pasquale Leon DeCarlo, convicted of robbery while armed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 9, 1938, to be commuted from July 26, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 10 months, expiring on May 26, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 9, 1938 to Indictment No. 706 July Sessions, 1938 charging robbery while armed, and was sentenced by the Honorable Curtis Bok, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to be computed from July 26, 1938.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary reports that his prison record has been ordinary but that lately he has shown a change of attitude and has demonstrated some improvement.

Employment has been secured for the applicant in New Jersey and he plans to make his home in that State with his sister.

The New Jersey authorities have advised the Board of Pardons that they will accept the applicant for supervision.

The sentencing judge has made no objection to the granting of leniency by the Board and the representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that the applicant had helped the authorities in solving several crimes and that, as he had served a substantial part of his sentence, the office had no objection to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 3 years and 10 months, expiring on May 26, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until July 26, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Durdunas, A-14576, No. 5766, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Durdunas, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County, on April 26, 1926, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on the 26th day of April, 1926 to Indictments Nos. 3 and 6 June Sessions, 1926 charging robbery and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable John E. Evans, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three nor more than six years and was paroled at the expiration of his minimum sentence. He was finally discharged from parole on April 26, 1932.

Since his release from confinement he has been gainfully employed and lives happily with his wife and children in New York City. He has filed application for naturalization and needs a pardon in order to become a citizen of the United States.

His conduct since his discharge from prison has been such as to indicate worthiness to become a citizen and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he deserves that opportunity. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Peter Durdunas.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin Ellis, B-9122, No. 5783, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Calvin Ellis, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on March 28, 1918, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 28th day of March, 1918 to Indictment No. 182 February Term, 1918 charging voluntary manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Honorable J. Willis Martin, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than seven years and was released on parole on March 28, 1923.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . The fact that there is no arest record since 1923, when he was paroled from this institution, indicates a successful effort to conform to the conventions of society. He has been able, according to his vocational history report, to fill a constructive place in society. On the basis of performance, he should merit some consideration in his desire to become fully eligible to take a civil service examination."

The office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has not objected to the granting of clemency to the applicant, and the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated only that the applicant had not been in trouble since leaving the penitentiary."

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since his release on parole has not been in conflict with the law. He has been gainfully employed and is happily married.

The applicant desires to take advantage of government employment and in order to qualify must be free of the record of this one conviction.

The applicant by his conduct during the past nineteen years has thoroughly demonstrated his complete rehabilitation and is deserving of the opportunity of advancement made possible by existing conditions. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Calvin Ellis.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John F. Feeney, Jr., No. 5802, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Borad of Pardons recommend that John F. Feeney, Jr., convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on April 7, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon was convicted in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Courts of Delaware County on the 7th day of April, 1933 under Indictment No. 171 March Sessions, 1933 charging receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, Judge, to pay a fine of $150.00 and the costs of prosecution and be on probation for a term of three years.

The fine and costs were paid and the applicant's conduct since being placed on probation has been exemplary. Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney of Delaware County have objected to the granting of leniency.

The applicant is desirous of entering the United States Army and applying for admission to the Officers Training School, but the record of this conviction will prevent his acceptance.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that no record of a conviction of so trivial an offense should stand in the way of his attempt to become an officer in the Army and, the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, John F. Feeney, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Francis, No. 5820, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Francis, convicted of entering with intent to steal in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 19, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 19, 1933 to Indictment No. 497 May Term, 1933 charging entering with intent to steal, and was placed on probation by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, for a term of three years.

At the time of the commission of the offense for which he was placed on probation the applicant was sixteen years of age, he had no prior criminal record, and has not been in any trouble with the law since being placed on probation.

The investigator for the Board of Pardons reports that he is gainfully employed and has a good reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives.

In a letter to the Board, the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, writes: ". . . I placed this man on three years probation in May, 1933 on a charge of entering with intent to steal. At that time he was only sixteen years old. He entered a public school in Philadelphia, but so

far as I can recall stole nothing after entering the same. So far as the police records disclose, he has not been in trouble since the occasion in 1933."

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that the office had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant desires a pardon in order to make it possible for him to become a police officer in the City of Philadelphia. His application has been accepted and in order to take the examination the record of this one conviction must be removed.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the record is of the commission of a crime that was most trivial and that it should not be allowed to remain as a barrier to his advancement, especially in view of the excellent conduct maintained by the applicant since his plea was entered.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, John Francis.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abraham Gibboney, B-7318, No. 5788, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Abraham Gibboney, convicted of assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to rob, and armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on July 30, 1940 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on May 30, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on July 30, 1940 under Indictment No. 6/40 June Sessions, 1940 charging assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to rob, and armed robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. Russell Carr, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than seven years.

The applicant had never been previously convicted of any crime and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction (2) excellent institutional record."

Judge Carr who sentenced the applicant, through the probation officer of Fayette County has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of a parole.

The applicant has furnished another letter written to him by Judge Carr in which the Judge says: ". . . From all the information I have, I believe you have succeeded in adjusting your thinking to the realities of life, and that you will prove equal to the responsibilities of good citizenship. Therefore, if the Trustees of the institution are of the same opinion, I should be quite willing for the Board of Pardons to act favorably on your application."

The Chief of Police of Uniontown in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . For your information, Abraham Gibboney, did cooperate with the Police in solving this crime. The applicant was the sole support of an aged mother. I have contacted the victim of this crime, Rocco Barthelmew, who stated that he was not opposed to any action taken on this application. As the arresting Officer and prosecutor, I am not opposed to any action taken in this matter by your Honorable Body."

Immediate employment is assured the applicant upon his release, at a wage of seven dollars per day and an adequate parole plan has been arranged.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the punishment already received by the applicant has satisfied the ends of justice, that his prison record shows a desire to live an honest life and that the confidence in him as exemplified by the offer of employment is sufficient to convince it that he can be released without danger to society.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 2½ years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 10 months, expiring on May 30, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until July 30, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Greenspan, No. 5555, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Philip Greenspan, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on May 27, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered a plea of nolle contendere in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 27, 1930 to Indictment No. 611 March Term, 1930 charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was adjudged guilty by the Honorable Alonzo T. Searle, Judge and sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of not less than one and one-half nor more than three years. On September 20, 1930, Judge Searle released him on probation for the balance of the term.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has always contended that he was not in any way connected with or involved in the perpetration of the crime of which he was adjudged guilty. The fact that he was released from prison and placed on probation after serving less than four months indicates that the sentencing judge placed some credence in his story.

Since his release on probation he has not been in any trouble, he has married and has been successfully engaged in business in New York. Many letters have been received by the Board of Pardons from neighbors of the applicant testifying to his splendid reputation.

The parole authorities of the State of New York have made an investigation of the applicant and report that the applicant has conducted himself in a legitimate manner and has been steadily employed for the past eight years. The report recommends the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the conduct of the applicant since his release on probation entitles him to the clemency he requests and the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Philip Greenspan.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur J. Harradine, B-7123, No. 5041, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilbur J. Harradine, convicted of rape, assault with attempt to rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on February 19, 1940 to be computed from February 17, 1940, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on June 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on the 19th day of February, 1940 under Indictment No. 54 February Term, 1940 charging rape and assault with attempt to rape, and was sentenced by the Honorable J. Orin Waite, Judge, to not less than two nor more than four years in the Western State Penitentiary, sentence to be computed from February 17, 1940. He was later transferred to the Erie County Jail and on August 29, 1941 he was released on parole by Judge Kitts of the Erie County Court. On April 15, 1942 the Superior Court reversed the order of the Erie County Court and ordered the recommitment of the applicant.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably conditionally recommend him for parole subject to an adequate parole plan (1) excellent institutional record."

While on parole under the illegal discharge of the Erie County Court the applicant obtained highly remunerative employment and during those eight months conducted himself in an exemplary manner.

The convicting authorities of Erie County do not object to the granting of leniency.

The applicant while on parole was employed in the construction of mine layers and his employers report to the Board that his services and conduct were highly satisfactory and that he will be re-employed at the same work upon his release.

An adequate parole plan has been arranged for the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished to satisfy the ends of justice and that his conduct during the time he was on parole is conclusive evidence of his desire to take his place in society as an honest workman and a good citizen. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 2 years be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 8 months, expiring on June 15, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until October 15, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd Jackson, D-1398, No. 3796, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Floyd Jackson, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering, and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County, on June 3, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on the 3rd day of June, 1936 to Indictments Nos. 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, and 537 February Sessions, 1936 charging burglary, breaking and entering, and larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable Clarence A. Coughlin, Judge, to not less than ten nor more than twenty years imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently. His sentence was commuted on July 12, 1938, and he was released on parole on August 3, 1938.

The Supervisor of Paroles has advised the Board of Pardons that since being at liberty the applicant has complied with all the rules of his parole and has been constantly employed.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney who prosecuted the case have objected to the granting of clemency.

The applicant is now employed in defense work in New Jersey and after making an investigation the parole authorities of that State have recommnded that the application for a pardon should be given favorable consideration.

The applicant fears that not only his present employment but his future success are in jeopardy so long as the record of this one conviction remains against him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant's rehabilitation as evidenced by the confidence in him expressed by his friends and neighbors is so complete as to justify it in affording him every opportunity to retain his present position and to attain further success. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Floyd Jackson.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Jackson, C-4789, No. 5794, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William Jackson, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on March 19, 1940; and of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on August 2, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 255 March Term, 1940, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years, 4 months, and 28 days, expiring on May 20, 1942 (Bills Nos. 265 March Term, 1940 and 475 January Term, 1940 to run concurrently with Bill No. 255 March Term, 1940, are also commuted), sentence to be computed from December 22, 1939.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on the 19th day of March, 1940 to Indictments Nos. 255 and 264 March Term, 1940 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Arthur D. MacDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than twenty years on each indictment, the sentences to run concurrently and to be computed from December 22, 1939.

On August 2, 1940, he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County to Indictment No. 475 January Term, 1940 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Thomas D. Finletter, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to run concurrently with the Delaware County sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Personal habits and general prison attitude are excellent. He has been cooperative and he demonstrated trustworthiness in a position of trust as a mail clerk. On 12-8-41 he was released from that assignment for employment as a clerk for the Bureau of Prison Industries. He has no intimates and has donated blood for the Red Cross bank. He attended school for 5 months and made fair progress in the salesmanship course."

The applicant had no prior criminal record except two arrests for disorderly conduct and the convicting authorities of Philadelphia and Delaware Counties do not object to the granting of leniency.

The applicant has had a very good institutional record and one of his accomplices in the perpetration of the crimes for which he is now confined, has been released on parole.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years served by the applicant have been sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice and that his institutional record has evidenced a determination to lead a different kind of life if given an opportunity. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 255 March Term, 1940, be commuted to a new minimum term of 2 years, 4 months, and 28 days, expiring on May 20, 1942 (Bills Nos. 265 March Term, 1940 and 475 January Term, 1940 to run concurrently with Bill No. 255 March Term, 1940, are also commuted), and that the applicant to remain on parole until December 22, 1959.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas E. Jenkins, No. 5823, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas E. Jenkins, convicted of larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 14, 1940; and of the crime of larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 20, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 14, 1940 to Indictment No. 247 June Sessions, 1940 charging larceny, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. Roger Fronefield, Judge, to imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for not less than nine months nor more than two years and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Sentence to be computed from February 28, 1940.

On January 20, 1941 the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County to Indictments Nos. 328, 329, 330, 331, and 332 September Sesions, 1940 charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentence was suspended by the Honorable James C. Crumlish, Judge.

In a letter to the Board of Pardons the Honorable James C. Crumlish, Judge, writes: ". . . His conduct seemed more juvenile than criminal and I went into his background and the reasons for his conduct quite extensively before passing sentence. As a result of my investigation, I formed the opinion that the charges made against him had, with a great force, satisfied him that his methods for becoming a connoisseur were highly improper and that there was no danger of him becoming a menace to the community in the future. Aside from the fact that I am of the opinion that the applicant, Jenkins, is not of the criminal type but on the other hand, guilty of conduct which was based upon faulty reasoning and understanding of the subject matter, the fact that he is in the armed service strengthens my belief that he is a proper applicant for a pardon. The army will give him all that he needs to sharpen his wits and improve his understanding and appreciation of things about him."

The District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of clemency and in a report filed in this case states: ". . . In this case there was a report furnished by Dr. James A. Flaherty, a Psychiatrist, and he stated that there was no criminal intent in the taking of these books; if there had been such an intent petitioner could have disposed of them at quite a profit. As a matter of fact none were sold and they were all returned to the respective libraries from which they had been taken. The petitioner had removed the frontispiece showing the name of the Library to which

it belonged, but he was able to tell the detectives just to which library each book belonged. There were about 650 books taken."

The office of the District Attorney of Delaware County has taken the same position and does not object to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is convinced from the attitude of the prosecuting authorities that this applicant is not of the criminal type and as a pardon will assist him in obtaining promotion in the United States Army of which he is now a part, the Board feels that it is justified in clearing his record of its existing blemish.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Thomas E. Jenkins.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Kasulaitis, No. 5679, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Kasulaitis, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County, on February 4, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on the 4th day of February, 1930 charging breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony. The Honorable J. Hilary Keenan, Judge, sentenced the applicant to pay one-half the costs of prosecution and was paroled for three years.

The applicant has no prior criminal record and the offense of which he plead guilty and which lead to the only record against him was but a mistake growing out of having become intoxicated. His conduct since that one mistake has been blameless and has a very good reputation in the neighborhood in which he resides.

The District Attorney of Westmoreland County in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In view of the fact that this man has served in the Army, now wants to re-enlist and is held up by reason of his parole, we have no objection to the granting of a pardon in this case for that purpose.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the undisputed facts as presented to it do not justify the continuation of a record against this man such as would prevent him from improving his condition or prove a handicap to his advancement in any field of endeavor.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, George Kasulaitis.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kiefaber, C-8599, No. 4340, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William Kiefaber, convicted of armed robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on January 24, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 1022 January Term, 1933, from a minimum term of 6 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 3 months, and 26 days, expiring on May 20, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1021).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1933 to Indictments Nos. 1021 and 1022 January Sessions, 1933 charging armed robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Horace Stern, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant has now served almost nine and one-half years and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He has been steadily employed as a barber for the past five years and demonstrates aptitude and proficiency in that trade. General attitude and adjustment suggests improved emotional and social stability. In addition to self-improvement of a vocational nature, he took courses in agriculture for 19 months and made satisfactory progress. For the past 18 months he has been a part time student in the practical machinists course and spends much of his spare time in the school shop. Wise use of earnings is indicated by investment of money in a $100 Defense Bond and the contribution of $300 toward the support of a sister."

The representative of the District Attorney's office stated to the Board that the applicant "has served almost ten years and we enter no objection."

Employment has been secured for the applicant and a parole plan has been arranged.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the long years of confinement served by the applicant has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that his institutional record and especially his thoughtfulness as exemplified by his generous contributions for the care of his sister, is sufficient to justify it in affording him an opportunity to take up life in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 6 years imposed on Bill No. 1022 January Term, 1933, be commuted to a new minimum term of 3 years, 3 months, and 26 days, expiring on May 20, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 24, 1951. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1021).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Kozera, B-2507, No. 4709, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Matthew Kozera, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on February 25, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 17 February Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 3 months, expiring on May 25, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 53).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 25, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 17 and 53 February Term, 1931 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable George V. Moore, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on Indictment No. 53, and not less than ten nor more than forty years on Indictment No. 17, the sentences to run consecutively.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report t othe Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first maior imprisonment (2) excellent institutional record (3) has served over 11 years."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County advised the Board of Pardons that the office left the matter of clemency entirely to the Board.

The applicant has now served more than eleven years and one of his accomplices has been paroled.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has constituted sufficient punishment for the crimes committed and that his institutional record is evidence of such rehabilitation as to justify it in recommending the commutation of his sentence in order that he will be eligible for parole and another opportunity to become a useful citizen.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed on Bill No. 17 February Term, 1931, be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 3 months, expiring on May 25, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until February 25, 1981. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 53).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl W. Maybee, B-562, No. 278, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Earl W. Maybee, convicted of murder of the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong County, on December 20, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for an absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong County on December 20, 1927 to Indictments Nos. 1 and 33 December Sessions, 1927 charging murder of the second degree, and was sentenced by the Honorable J. Frank Graff, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years and was released on parole on November 18, 1932.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since his release he has complied with all the rules of his parole and, according to the report of the Supervisor of Paroles, has made a satisfactory adjustment. The Supervisor further stated that if the convicting authorities recommended favorable consideration, he would have no objection to the granting of clemency.

The Judge who presided at the trial and the present district attorney of Armstrong County have advised the Board of Pardons that they do not object.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant in view of his prior spotless record, his conduct and deportment since hais release, and the confidence imposed in him by those who know him, deserves the help that the removal of the record of this one unfortunate occurrence would afford in order that he can avail himself of opportunities now closed to him.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Earl W. Maybee.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike McKnight, C-7105, No. 5780, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Mike McKnight, convicted of robbery and being armed with and offensive weapon, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, in the Over and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on May 25, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 1086 May Term, 1931, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 year, expiring on May 25, 1942; on Bill No. 1087 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 26, 1942; on Bill No. 1089 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on

May 27, 1942; and on Bill No. 1099 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 28, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 26, 1962. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1084).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 25, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 1084, 1086, 1087, and 1089 May Term, 1931 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively. On the same day the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for one year for the crime of carrying concealed deadly weapons, sentence to begin at the expiration of sentence imposed by Judge Kun.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Personal habits and prison attitude have been good. Employment record includes kitchen work, labor, tailor shop work. He worked in the Bureau of Prison Industries' tailor shop for more than 7 years, and was released when that plant was moved to the Graterford institution. Since release from that employment he has done woodworking and at present works in the institution rag shop. He has been thrifty and in addition to a small balance has sent approximately $300.00 to relatives."

The Honorable Joseph L. Kun, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In answer to your inquiry of the 17th, you are advised that inasmuch as a like sentence imposed on the accomplice of the applicant was commuted by the Board in April of 1941, it seems proper to commute the sentence of the applicant."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant "has been in prison eleven years and has served sufficient time. We do not oppose."

Satisfactory employment and an adequate parole plan await the release of the applicant.

In view of the position taken by the convicting authorities and the record make by the applicant during his long term of service in the prison the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been served and that the applicant is prepared to resume his place in society.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment be commuted, and that the applicant remain on parole unutil May 26, 1962. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1084).

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Moore, B-1127, No. 4994, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life Imprisonment sentence of Arthur Moore, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 26, 1928, be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 13 years and 6 months, expiring on May 26, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence plead guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 26th day of November, 1928 to Indictment No. 78 September Sessions, 1928 charging murder, and was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree by the Honorable James A. Chambers, Judge, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

Before the commission of the crime the applicant had never been in any trouble with the law. He has now served over thirteen and one-half years in the penitentiary and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . This is a case of a negro floater who had never been in trouble as far as is known, but got involved in a triangle case over his wife who apparently was a prostitute. Is of low average intelligence and marginal economic level. If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction (2) good institutional record (3) has served 13½ years."

Judge Chambers who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . At the time the case was before me the defendant had entered the plea of guilty and testimony was taken to fix the degree of the murder. As the evidence unfolded it seemed to me that the defendant had made a mistake in entering a plea. It is my opinion that if he had submitted his case to the jury that the jury would probably not have found him guilty of anything higher than second degree murder. However, as a Judge it seemed to me that the case had all the elements of first degree and I so found. In view of the fact that this matter arose out of the disruption of this man's family and that he has now served over thirteen years, I would recommend that clemency be accorded him."

The applicant in his petition states that although he has spent the last part of his life in prison he feels that if paroled he would again become a good useful citizen and a credit to his community.

No employment has been provided for the applicant but he has saved over two hundred dollars and feels confident that if paroled he will be able to maintain himself. He has planned to live in New York State if released.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's long record of satisfactory service in the Penitentiary has satisfied the ends of justice and that if properly supervised upon release he would not constitute a menace to society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of thirteen years and six months, expiring on May 26, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Edward Moore, B-2364, No. 2529, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James Edward Moore, convicted of breaking and entering, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, on December 8, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 329 December Term, 1930, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 5 months, and 29 days, expiring on June 7, 1942, and on Bill No. 331 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 8, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 8, 1930 to Indictments Nos. 338, 329, and 331 December Term, 1930 charging breaking and entering, and was sentenced by the Honorable George V. Moore, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on each indictment, all sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant has now served over eleven and one-half years and has an excellent institutional record. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably conditionally recommend him for parole subject to a favorable parole plan (1) has now served almost 11½ years (2) excellent institutional adjustment."

The applicant's prior criminal record consisted of but one conviction for illegally entering a building and the crimes for which he is now paying the penalty of imprisonment were committed in the belief that that was the only way to obtain the necessities of life for his family.

Employment awaits the release of the applicant and his prospective employer has agreed to sponsor the applicant during the period of his parole. The employer and sponsor is a well known minister of the gospel in Pittsburgh, and bears an excellent reputation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has amply satisfied the ends of justice and that his institutional record entitles him to the clemency he craves. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed on Bill No. 329 December Term, 1930, be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year, 5 months, and 29 days, expiring on June 7, 1942, and on Bill No. 331 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 8, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 7, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Francis Mulligan, C-4774, No. 2554, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Charles Francis Mulligan, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Northampton County, on November 22, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 76 September Sessions, 1926, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, expiring on May 21, 1942, sentence to be computed from September 1, 1928. (Applicant has served his sentence on Bills Nos. 69 and 71).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County on November 22, 1926 to Indictments Nos. 69, 71, and 76 September Sessions, 1926 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Russell C. Stewart, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively and to be computed from September 1, 1928.

The applicant has now served almost thirteen and a half years and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Trustees report: ". . . Applicant adjusts easily in prison and gets along well with his fellow-inmates and his officers. Personal habits are good and he demonstrates a fair habit of industry as block barber and cleaner. While employed as a cleaner he fell and broke both ankles, one of which has remained stiff."

Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney of Northampton County has objected to the granting of leniency.

The applicant is now sixty-seven years of age and if he is to have another chance to become an honest citizen that chance must be given soon. He has spent more than thirteen years in jail, has almost reached his allotted three score years and ten and is now a cripple. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that if released he could not become a menace to society and that the years in prison have been sufficient punishment for the crime committed. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed on Bill No. 76 September Sessions, 1926, be commuted to a new minimum term of three years, eight months, and 20 days, expiring on May 21, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 1, 1948. (Applicant has served his sentence imposed on Bills Nos. 69 and 71).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emmett O'Hara, B-7000, No. 1568, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Emmett O'Hara, convicted of robbery, breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Washington County, on December 23, 1929; and of robbery, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on December

12, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 123 February Term, 1930 (Washington County) from a maximum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 7 months (less 1 day already served), expiring on May 26, 1942, and a maximum term of 4 years (sentence on Bill No. 32 November Term, 1939 (Allegheny County) to run concurrently with back time is also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 12, 1937 under Indictment No. 32 November Term, 1939 charging robbery, and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Thomas W. Marshall, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 1½ nor more than 3 years to run concurrently with the remaining portion of 3 years, 11 months, and 29 days of a sentence imposed by the Honorable Howard W. Hughes, Judge, on December 23, 1929 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County after he had entered a plea of guilty to Indictments Nos. 122 and 123 February Sessions, 1930 and No. 5 November Sessions, 1929 charging robbery, felonious breaking and entering. The original sentences imposed in Washington County were, on Indictment No. 5 November Sessions, 1929, a term of not less than 3 nor more than 6 years and on Indictments Nos. 122 and 123 of February Sessions, 1930 a term of not less than 2 nor more than 4 years in each case, all sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant has now served more than two and one-half years of the back time and all of the sentence imposed by the Court of Allegheny County.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) possibility of doubt in connection with current conviction (2) excellent institutional record."

The Honorable Thomas W. Marshall, the judge who imposed the sentence in Allegheny County in a letter to one of the Parole Officers raises the same doubt as to the applicant's guilt as was raised in the Trustees' report and states: ". . . When the identification was made in the stand-up the two brothers were two of five people, all of whom had coats on and ties and their hair was brushed and they were shaven, whereas those boys had not shaven from Monday until Friday and were without neckties and, as I recall it, coats. Under these circumstances, I wonder if the Parole Board would not consider putting my letter on file and at the end of a year and a half take under consideration the question of re-paroling Emmett. His manner on the stand was quite convincing; he looked the jury in the eyes and did not cringe and was not surly, but very polite. As you know, these boys have never had anyone to take care of them since the time they were babies. If anything could be done I would personally try to get him a job on his release and would give him some supervision."

The year and a half mentioned by Judge Marshall has expired as his letter was dated December 14, 1939 the same week the sentence was imposed.

It is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that Judge Marshall was at the time of writing this letter, better acquainted with the facts than any other person and that if he was in doubt at that time and felt that a year and a half in prison was sufficient punishment under the circumstances, that the Board of Pardons would now be justified in considering two years and a half as more than sufficient punishment.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of imprisonment imposed on Bill No. 123 February Term, 1930, be commuted to a minimum term of 2 years and 7 months (less 1 day already served), expiring on May 26, 1942 (sentence on Bill No. 32 November Term, 1939 to run concurrently with back time is also commuted), and that the applicant remain on parole until October 26, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Francis Roehner, D-2462, No. 5826, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Robert Francis Roehner, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Montgomery County, on September 22, 1937; and of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on April 7, 1941, be commuted on Bill No. 155 April Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 7½ years to a minimum term of 4 years, 8 months, and 17 days, expiring on June 9, 1942, sentence to be computed from June 9, 1937. (Sentence imposed on Bill No. 444 June Term, 1937 to run concurrently with Bill No. 155, is also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on the 9th day of June, 1937 to Indictment No. 155 April Sessions, 1937 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable George C. Corson, Judge, on September 22, 1937 to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 7½ nor more than 15 years. On the 7th day of April, 1941, he entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County to Indictment No. 44 June Sessions, 1937 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in Montgomery County and to be computed from June 9, 1937.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . General attitude in prison has been commendable. He has demonstrated a good habit of industry in the Bureau of Prison Industries Shoe Shop where his performance and attitude have been excellent. His attempt to help in the support of his wife and 4 children to whom he has sent practically all of his earnings is noteworthy. He attended bricklaying class for 7½ months and made good progress."

Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, who sentenced the applicant in Philadelphia County in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . His prison record has been good. He has been industrious, and attempted by his meager earnings to support his wife and four children. He has taken several courses during his confinement, and whether his inside conduct overbalances his outside performance, I am afraid I cannot decide."

The Honorable George C. Corson, Judge, who imposed the sentence in Montgomery County writes: ". . . I have no knowledge, of course, as to his conduct since his incarceration and, therefore, leave the matter entirely to your good judgment."

The applicant is assured part time employment upon his release.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crime committed and that his attitude toward those dependent upon him and his general prison record shows such rehabilitation as to justify it in affording him another opportunity to live a useful life.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 7½ years imposed on Bill No. 155 April Sessions, 1937, be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years, 8 months, and 17 days, expiring on June 9, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until September 22, 1952. (Sentence imposed on Bill No. 44 June Term, 1937 to run concurrently with Bill No. 155, is also commuted).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Russell, C-8042, No. 3185, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Harry Russell, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Chester County, on the 31st day of May, 1932; and of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on the 9th day of June, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 288 April Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 1, 1942; on Bill No. 220 June Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 2, 1942; on Bill No. 221 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 3, 1942; and on Bill No. 221-U from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 4, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 284 and 287 April Term, 1932).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County on the 31st day of May, 1932 to Indictments Nos. 284, 287, and 288 April Sessions, 1932 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank E. Hause, Judge, to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

On June 9, 1932, the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County to Indictments Nos. 220, 221, and 221U June Sessions, 1932, and was sentenced by the Honorable Arthur D. MacDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively and to begin at the expiration of sentences imposed in Chester County.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant has maintained a good prison attitude and his performance has been very good. He was transferred from the Philadelphia institution when the hosiery and underwear shop was moved to Graterford. He had worked in that department at the Philadelphia institution and has been continuously employed in the same shop during his entire time at Graterford. The civilian instructor cites favorable attitude, good performance, and ability to get along with others. He adds that the prisoner shows interest in bettering his condition."

The applicant has now served ten years in payment to society for the crimes committed and by his conduct during those years has demonstrated a sincere desire to fit himself for an honest life in the outside world upon release.

Employment has been provided for the applicant and an adequate parole plan has been arranged.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has fully paid for his wrong doing and that he is sufficiently rehabilitated to justify his release. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment be commuted, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 3, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse William Russell, C-8041, No. 5415, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Jesse William Russell, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Chester County, on the 31st day of May, 1932; and of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on the 9th day of June, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 288 April Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 1, 1942; on Bill No. 220 June Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 2, 1942; on Bill No. 221 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 3, 1942; and on Bill No. 221-U from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 4, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 284 and 287 April Term, 1932).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County on the 31st day of May, 1932 to Indictments Nos. 284, 287, and 288 April Sessions, 1932 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank E. Hause, Judge, to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

On June 9, 1932, the applicant entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County to Indictments Nos. 220, 221, and 221-U June Sessions, 1932, and was sentenced by the Honorable Arthur H. MacDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more

than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively and to begin at the expiration of sentences imposed in Chester County.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Russell has established an outstanding performance record in the institution. He was employed in the machine shop until 1934 when he became an instructor of mechanical drawing in the school. When the vocational school expanded, he was assigned additional duties and is currently chief corrector of industrial subjects and International Correspondence School vocational courses. He holds diplomas in drafting, diesel electric work, mechanics, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering. He was almost entirely responsible for the equipment and organization of a machine shop in the school and has given practical instructions to students whose achievement verifies his ability as a practical instructor. In addition to outstanding performance in the school, he has charge of the motion picture booth and has been licensed as a Class B operator and has passed examination for a projectionist license. He is unassuming, conscientious and not afraid of hard work. He should be a valuable worker in defense industry."

The applicant's outstanding institutional record is convincing evidence of his complete rehabilitation and of his sincere desire to lead a useful life upon his release. His long confinement in prison has fully paid his debt to society and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that it is fully justified in affording him an opportunity to take up his life in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment imposed be commuted, and that the applicant remain on parole until June 3, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Andrew Skalski, B-1069, No. 4452, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life imprisonment sentence of Frank Andrew Skalski, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 19, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 13 years and 8 months, expiring on June 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 19, 1928 to Indictment No. 22 June Term, 1928 charging murder, and was sentenced by the Honorable Elder W. Marshall, Judge, to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and he took no active part in the killing for which he is now imprisoned. He has served over thirteen years for an offense which he claims was committed by accomplices without his knowledge and without his aid or participation.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons made May 26, 1941 states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably recommend him for parole (1) first conviction (2) excellent institutional record (3) cooperative inmate (4) has served almost 13 years."

The Honorable Elder W. Marshall, the sentencing judge in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . Under all of the circumstances of this case, and with due regard to the applicant's age at the time of the crime, the fact that he, personally, did not assault the deceased, and the number of years during which he has been incarcerated, my own judgment is that Skalski might well be paroled presently, if proper assurance is had as to his employment, living conditions, etc., following his release.

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Allgeheny County in a letter to the Board writes: ". . . After due reconsideration in the matter I would advise that our office will not oppose clemency in this case if your Board can now consider the same."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for his part in the crime committed and that his excellent institutional record and the position of the convicting authorities justifies it in extending leniency. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of 13 years and 8 months, expiring on June 19, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Terry, C-8479, No. 4764, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life imprisonment sentence of Charles Terry, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on June 10, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1932 to Indictment No. 110 May Term, 1932 charging murder, was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons in this case, states: ". . . Immediately upon his release from the quarantine period, he displayed unusual discrimination in interpreting his deserved place in a large penal institution and in the selection of his friends. He was assigned to the Identification Bureau where he at once justified the complete confidence of the officials. He became a student of photography and developed efficiency in the theortical and practical aspects of the art to a marked degree. He is at present serving within the prison as fully trusted

and as capably as a civilian employe. We commend this young man upon the firm conviction of his performance and his prophecy for the future if extended clemency. He takes his place in the population modestly and yet enforces a confidence which frees him from all suspicion and necessitous oversight which characterize the disciplinary demeanor of a major penal institution. These facts are accentuated by his investment of nearly $2,000, in photographic equipment, substantial contribution to his widowed mother and his cooperation in the building of the blood bank for the Red Cross. He is fully deserving of this unusual certificate of meritorious performance, for the only issue involved is the estimate of the time served."

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . I haven't much faith in death bed repentances, nor in late conversions of prison inmates. This boy, however, showed his better side from the moment he entered the institution, and it has continued to develop without straying in any other direction. He is now a mature man with better mental and physical capacity than when he entered the institution, and far better able to face the world than he was ten years ago. It may sound strange to say that his association has benefited him when one considers the population of his present home, but I say it advisedly because there are so many of the very bad, and so few of the very good, that he has displayed rare discernment in his discrimination. Needless to say I have implicit faith in this man, or I would not assume the responsibility of being his sponsor. I assumed this responsibility after an intimate association of at least one visit a week during the period of his confinement."

It has rarely been the privilege of the Board of Pardons to receive from those who should best know the effect of confinemnt on a prison inmate, such praise of performance and such confidence in full reformation.

The progress in rehabilitation and in his chosen work by the applicant are sufficient evidence to convince the Board of his fitness to be released from further confinement and the ten years of prison servitude should be sufficient atonement for the crime committed when he was but a boy. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of ten years and one month, expiring on June 10, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George William Trost, B-5570, No. 454, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George William Trost, convicted of breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on June 12, 1937, to be computed from March 5, 1941, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on June 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The application for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on June 12, 1937 to Indictment No. 39 September Term, 1937 charging breaking and escaping prison, and was sentenced by the Honorable M. Ward Fleming, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years to begin March 5, 1941, at the expiration of a sentence imposed by the Courts of Westmoreland County.

After having been paroled on July 22, 1933, at the expiration of the minimum term of not less than ten and one-half years imposed by the Westmoreland County Court he remained on parole until March 10, 1936 when he was returned for a parole violation. While being detained as a parole violator he escaped and after being apprehended he was indicted for breaking and escaping prison, plead guilty and was sentenced.

He has now served more than one year and three months of the sentence of the Centre County Court and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . In view of past history, this applicant may be a doubtful parole risk. However it is agreed that his sentences as originally imposed were in excess of the limit prescribed by law and he has not been given the benefit of the consecutive sentence procedure which has been followed since the Lynch and Narcise decisions of the appellate courts, and from this standpoint there may be merit in his plea for clemency at this time. His institutional record has been entirely satisfactory." During his imprisonment he has saved over three hundred dollars.

The Honorable M. Ward Fleming, the Judge who imposed the sentence he is now serving in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . I have no exceptions to file to this application and am willing to abide by the judgment of the Board."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant for his escape has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that his prison record coupled with the frugality evidenced by his savings entitles him to another chance to spend the declining years of his life in an attempt to live honestly among his fellow men.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of two and one-half years imposed on Bill No. 39 September Sessions, 1937 (Centre County) be commuted to a new minimum term of one year and three months, expiring on June 5, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until March 5, 1946.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matt Wilich, D-1897, No. 4397, May Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Matt Wilich, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on January 8, 1937 be commuted from 8 years to 5 years and 5 months, expiring on June 8, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty generally in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on January 8, 1937 to Indictment No. 123 November Sessions, 1936 charging murder, and was adjudged guilty of murder in the second degree by the Honorable Benjamin R. Jones, Judge, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight nor more than twenty years.

He has now served more than five years of his minimum sentence, and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Subject was transferred to the Luzerne County Prison on 7-30-40. The Warden of that institution reports that his record there has been good. He has maintained an excellent attitude and he associates with the better type of inmate. He is employed in a position of trust as a gardener outside the walls. While at the Graterford Institution he attempted to improve himself by attending school for 6½ months where he studied academic work and made good progress. He corresponds and receives visits from wife and friends. The Warden of the Luzerne County Prison recommends favorable consideration."

Satisfactory employment awaits the release of the applicant and the Warden of the Luzerne County Prison has expressed his willingness to act as his sponsor. He would return to his wife and children if paroled and with the employment promised could amply provide for them and himself.

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Luzerne County appeared before the Board and advised it that the office did not oppose the granting of a commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has constituted sufficient punishment and that his prison record entitles him to another opportunity to live in the outside world and provide for his family. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of eight years be commuted to a new minimum term of five years and five months, expiring on June 8, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until January 8, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Antinore, No. 5877, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Antinore, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 10, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 10th day of September, 1934 to Indictment No. 672 April Sessions, 1934 charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was placed on probation for a term of two years by the Honorable Utley D. Crane, Judge.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has been in no trouble since being placed on probation.

He was only sixteen years old at the time of his arrest and the sentence administered by the Court is the best evidence of lack of need for serious punishment.

The applicant is now twenty-five years of age and has been steadily and gainfully employed. He is now married and is the father of two daughters.

The applicant asks that the record of this one conviction be removed in order that he can advance to a better position through civil service examinations, and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his splendid record since that one conviction entitles him to that privilege.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, William Antinore.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Berringer, D-4064, C-9328, No. 5846, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Berringer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 31, 1939, to be computed from May 10, 1939, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 31, 1939 to Indictment No. 542 May Sessions, 1939 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert S. C. Millar, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to be computed from May 10, 1939.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served over three years of his sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . While at the Graterford instiution petitioner was enrolled in the academic school for 9½ months and was released for employment. He was transferred to the Philadelphia County Prison on 1-8-41 and has been employed in the Print Shop. He has demonstrated good habit of industry, his attitude is respectful and conduct record good.

Superintendent Baldi recommends favorable consideration."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board and said: ". . . The applicant had no prior record, he has served a substantial part of his minimum sentence and we leave the matter to the Board."

Employment with an old established firm in Philadelphia at an adequate salary awaits the release of the applicant and the Superintendent of the firm will act as his sponsor.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant by reason of his conduct in prison and in view of this being his first conviction, is entitled to another opportunity to take up his life in the outside world.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of five years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 3 years, 1 month, and 10 days, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Isaiah Brown, C-9920, No. 5776, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Isaiah Brown, convicted of assault and battery, robbery, and burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on October 13, 1931, and to begin October 24, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 143 September Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 1 month, and 25 days, expiring on June 19, 1942; on Bill No. 144 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942; on Bill No. 145 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 21, 1942; and on Bill No. 146 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 22, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 141 and 142).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 13, 1931 under Indictments Nos. 141 to 146 September Sessions, 1931 charging assault and battery, robbery, and burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert Dutton MacDade, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 141, not less than six months nor more than one year on Indictment No. 142, and not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictments Nos. 144, 145, and 146, all sentences to run consecutively and to begin October 24, 1933.

When convicted of these crimes he was on parole, having been returned on March 22, 1931, at the expiration of a minimum term of two years in the Eastern State Penitentiary of a sentence imposed on March 22, 1929, for breaking and entering.

The applicant is now forty-nine years of age and has served over eight and a half years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Experienced in prison life, adjustment has been comparatively easy. However, at times he impresses his block officer as being a little stubborn. Employment history in the institution includes fairly long periods as a laborer, rag shop worker, and kitchen worker. His hobby is painting and music and his performance at both is acceptable."

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that: "if there is no mental disability we do not object to commutation."

The Board of Pardons had an examination made of the applicant in order to determine if there existed any mental disability and Dr. Charles A. Zeller in a report made to the Board states in conclusion that: ". . . if he were to be given a position on the outside, possibly he would make an adjustment due to his age and present circumstances."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years he has served have fully satisfied the ends of justice and that he should be given another opportunity to make the adjustment thought to be possible by Dr. Zeller.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Bruno, D-1815, No. 4244, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alfred Bruno, convicted of murder of the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on July 13, 1936, to be computed from November 5, 1934, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on July 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on the 13th day of July, 1936 under Indictment No. 129 January Term, 1935 charging murder of the second degree, and was sentenced by the Honorable Benjamin Jones, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years, sentence to begin November 5, 1934.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served over seven and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant's institutional performance has been satisfactory. He is quiet and he associates only with the other members of his family. He is employed in the tailor

shop as a clerk. He corresponds and receives visits from his family."

The members of the Board of Pardons have received many letters from prominent citizens of Kelayres requesting the favorable consideration by the Board of this applicant's appeal for clemency.

No protest has been raised by any one and the convicting authorities of the county have not objected.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years served by the applicant have been sufficient punishment for the crime committed and that the ends of justice have been satisfied.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of seven years and eight months, expiring on July 5, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bruno, D-1816, No. 4245, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Bruno, convicted of murder of the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on July 13, 1936, to be commuted from 10 years, computed from November 5, 1934, to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on July 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on the 13th day of July, 1936 under Indictment No. 129 January Term, 1935 charging murder of the second degree, and was sentenced by the Honorable Benjamin Jones, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, sentence to begin November 5, 1934.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served over seven and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant's institutional performance has been good. He has worked as a teacher in the school during his entire period of incarceration and has maintained a constructive attitude. He corresponds and receives visits from his family. His only associates are members of his family."

The members of the Board of Pardons have received many letters from prominent citizens of Kelayres requesting the favorable consideration by the Board of this applicant's appeal for clemency.

No protest has been raised by any one and the convicting authorities of the county have not objected.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years served by the applicant have been sufficient punishment for the crime committed and that the ends of justice have been satisfied.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of seven years and eight months, expiring on July 5, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Budline, D-1368, No. 3261, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Budline, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on June 1, 1936 be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years and 19 days, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on the 1st day of June, 1936 under Indictment No. 20 April Term, 1936 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Richard W. Iobst, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven and one-half nor more than fifteen years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Transferred to the Lehigh County Prison on 7-29-40, the Warden of that institution reports good adjustment and cooperative attitude. Prior to the transfer and while at the Graterford Institution a definite effort towards self-improvement was made by attending school and later employment as a teacher."

The Honorable Richard W. Iobst, Judge, who sentenced the applicant, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . In view of the length of time for which he has served, I have no objection to the granting of a pardon, if deemed advisable by the Board."

The District Attorney's office of Lehigh County has not objected to the granting of clemency.

The applicant has almost served his minimum sentence and has maintained an excellent institutional record.

It is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that the time served by the applicant has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that his consistently excellent prison record is sufficient evidence of his desire to live a law-abiding life to justify it in extending clemency. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 6 years and 19 days, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Herman Campbell, B-1702, No. 2156, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Boaard of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Herman Campbell, convicted of Murder in the First Degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on November 25, 1929, be commuted from life imprisonment to 12 years and 7 months, expiring on June 25, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty generally in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on the 25th day of November, 1929 to Indictment No. 5 March Sessions, 1928 charging murder, and was adjudged guilty of murder of the first degree by the Honorable J. N. Langham, Judge, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

Applicant was seventeen years old when the crime was committed and had no prior criminal record. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that if eligible for parole, it would recommend the applicant for parole because of his satisfactory record, his long years of confinement and the release of some of his accomplices.

The Honorable J. N. Langham, Judge, who sentenced the applicant, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . I very earnestly urge the Honorable Board of Pardons, your favorable consideration of this application for many reasons: At the time of the trial and sentence I was thoroughly convinced that Campbell told the truth as to how the crime was committed. Campbell was a mere boy at that time. He had no education, and was not very bright to begin with. He certainly could be influenced by his accomplices who were much older and brighter than he. If released I feel satisfied that he will never hereafter be a menace to society. He has a splendid father, and if he is in good health ought to be a great help in maintaining that large family."

The District Attorney of Indiana County has not objected to the granting of clemency.

Satisfactory employment is assured the applicant in the event of his release and an adequate parole plan has been provided.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the years of confinement spent by this applicant since he was but seventeen years old are full punishment for the crime committed when drink might have dulled his senses and that his institutional record entitles him to an opportunity to make another start in life. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the life sentence of imprisonment be commuted to a new minimum term of twelve years and seven months, expiring on June 25, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ferris Cochran, B-5955, No. 4458, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ferris Cochran, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 16, 1938, to be commuted from 5 years, computed from January 11, 1938, to 4 years and 6 months, expiring on July 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on the 16th day of February, 1938 under Indictment No. 2 February Sessions, 1938 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable A. E. Swoyer, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, sentence to be computed from January 11, 1938.

Although arrested several times this applicant was never convicted of any crime before being found guilty on these two indictments. He has now been confined for over four and a half years and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary report that he has maintained an excellent institutional record.

A satisfactory parole plan and employment await the release of the applicant.

Neither the sentencing judge or the district attorney of Allegheny County oppose the granting of clemency.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that with so large a portion of his minimum sentence served, his punishment has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and that to have maintained an excellent institutional record during four and one-half years of imprisonment is sufficient evidence of a desire to live an honest life as to justify it in giving him an opportunity to make the attempt.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 2 February Sessions, 1938, be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years and 6 months, expiring on July 11, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph M. Conway, C-8947, No. 3960, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph M. Conway, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 17, 1933, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 1 month, expiring on June 17, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 17th day of May, 1933 under Indictment No. 571 May Sessions, 1933 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The applicant had a prior criminal record consisting of two convictions and has served over nine years of the minimum sentence imposed. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He has shown some interest in self-improvement and enrolled in school on August 28, 1933. He made excellent progress in advanced academic subjects. Later enrolled in the stenographic-secretarial course and made good progress. He also completed 6 courses in agriculture through the extension department of the Pennsylvania State College. His institutional employment history includes experience as a school teacher, salvage man and clerk. He is now employed as a truck driver and has attempted to demonstrate an improved attitude.

The representative of the District Attorney's Office of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board and stated ". . . When this case was before the Board last December we stated that he had served sufficient time and that his release should depend on his record. Our position is now the same. We leave it to the Board."

The applicant's obvious attempt to improve his mind and increase his capabilities shows a desire to fit himself for making a living outside prison walls without resorting to illegal means, and is evidence of a sufficient degree of rehabilitation to entitle him to the new start for which he has equipped himself.

An attractive position has been offered the applicant and a reputable member of the Philadelphia bar will act as his sponsor.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of nine years and one month, expiring on June 17, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice Corman, B-6789, No. 5886, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Maurice Corman, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) highway robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 25, 1913; (2) larceny and picking pockets in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 9, 1909; (3) larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 15, 1911; and (4) highway robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 20, 1911, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 25th day of September, 1913 under Indictment No. 4 September Sessions, 1913 charging highway robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Charles B. McMichaels, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four nor more than five years.

He was placed on parole on September 25, 1917 at the end of his minimum sentence and since then has been in no trouble.

The applicant had a prior criminal record consisting of three convictions. On July 9, 1909, he was convicted in Philadelphia County under Indictment No. 268 June Sessions, 1909, charging larceny and picking pockets, and was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. On December 15, 1911, he plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County to Indictment No. 600 September Sessions, 1911 charging larceny, and was sentenced to the Philadelphia County Prison for 18 months, and on December 20, 1911 he was convicted by a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County under Indictment No. 415 December Sessions, 1911 charging highway robbery, and was sentenced to the Philadelphia County Prison for six months, to begin at the expiration of sentence imposed on Indictment 600 December Sessions, 1911.

The applicant has been in no trouble with the law since his release in 1917 and for twenty-five years has lived such an exemplary life as to clearly demonstrate thorough and complete rehabilitation.

The applicant desires a pardon in order to make is possible for him to become a citizen of the United States, and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his record since 1917 entitles him to that opportunity. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Maurice Corman.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph F. Daley, D-5029, No. 5193, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph F. Daley, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 25, 1934, to be computed from June 25, 1940, be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years, expiring on June 25, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 25, 1934 under Indictment No. 939 April Sessions, 1934 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years, to be computed from the expiration of the unexpired parole time of a sentence imposed on January 31, 1930 in Phila-

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delphia County on eight bills of Indictment charging false pretense, assault, being armed with an offensive weapon, and robbery, all sentences to run concurrently. He was released on parole January 31, 1934. He has now served the back time on the sentences imposed in 1930 and about one year and eleven months of the minimum sentence imposed by Judge McDevitt in 1934 and has served almost eight years since his return to the Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . Petitioner has a very good prison record. He has been employed in the laundry for several years and sends all of his earnings to his wife to assist in her support. His habits are good and his general attitude has been constructive.

Both of his accomplices in the crime committed in 1934 have been released.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, who sentenced him in 1934 in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . His prison record is good. He sends all his earnings to his wife, and he conducts a laundry in his block to make extra money. In spite of his excellent prison record, and what appears to be proof of rehabilitation, he still has that back record staring him in the face, and I am afraid you will have to determine what should be done with him."

The office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County does not oppose the granting of clemency.

The applicant has a wife and two children aged 15 and 18 years and he intends to live with them if released.

Employment has been promised him by a brother who also has agreed to act as his sponsor.

Although it is true that the past record of the applicant is not good, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the long years he has served have amply satisfied the ends of justice and that his continuing devotion to his wife and children as evidenced by his payments to them, is sufficient evidence of a desire to live honesty if released, to justify it in extending to him another opportunity. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 2½ years imposed on Bill No. 939 April Sessions, 1934, be commuted to a new minimum term of 2 years, expiring on June 25, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo A. Dessoye, C-9149, No. 5346, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo A. Dessoye, convicted of attempted robbery with a deadly weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on August 11, 1933 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 11 months, expiring on July 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on August 11, 1933 to Indictment No. 683 June Term, 1933 charging attempted robbery with a deadly weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. A. Valentine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

The applicant has now served over eight years and ten months of his minimum sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Subject has a good record of prison preformance; has maintained a good attitude and demonstrated proficiency as a worker. He has held various jobs which include employment in the weave shop, block worker, shoe shop employee, and glazier and roofer. He corresponds with and receives visits from his wife."

The representatives of the office of the District Attorney of Luzerne County stated to the Board that: ". . . the applicant has served over nine years, has a splendid sponsor and employment, and we do not oppose."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has served sufficient time to satisfy the ends of justice and that his prison record entitles him to its clemency. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of eight years and eleven months, expiring on July 11, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. DiGiovanni, No. 3235, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph J. DiGiovanni, convicted of extortion and impersonating an officer in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 2, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of nolle contendere in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 2nd day of March, 1935 to Indictments Nos. 118 and 119 March Sessions, 1935, charging extortion and impersonating an officer, and was adjudged guilty by the Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, Judge, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

The applicant was released on parole on March 2, 1936, became re-united with his wife and has been in no trouble since that time. He is gainfully employed and bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood in which he resides. During the time he was on parole he violated no regulations and was co-operative with his parole agent.

The applicant desires a pardon in order to make better employment possible by affording him an opportunity to take civil service examinations.

The representative of the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County advised the Board of Pardons that

the office had made an investigation and from the applicant's background and his record, felt convinced that he would not again become involved in crime.

The Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, who adjudged him guilty and imposed sentence, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . I approve of the application for a pardon of Joseph J. DiGiovanni, because of his conduct since his release."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion, in view of the report of the district attorney's office, the sentencing judge, and its own investigation that this applicant by his conduct since 1936 has earned the right to have this one conviction wiped from his record, and, the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Joseph J. DiGiovanni.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James A. G. Edmonds, A-12113, No. 5275, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James A. G. Edmonds, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 28, 1922 be commuted from 18 years to 12 years and 6 months expiring on June 13, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 28, 1922 under Indictment No. 44, June Sessions, 1921 charging second degree murder, and was sentenced by the Honorable Charles H. Kline, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years. He was released on parole on November 28, 1931, and maintained an excellent attitude and record until arrested in 1939 for aggravated assault and battery. As a result of this arrest he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on September 1, 1939 to Indictment No. 218 August Sessions, 1939 charging aggravated assault and battery, and was sentenced by the Honorable E. E. Gibson, Judge, to imprisonment in the Washington County Jail for a term of not less than two nor more than four months, to be computed from July 15, 1939. He served this sentence and was returned to the Western State Penitentiary on September 15, 1939, as a parole violator.

He has now served a total of over twelve and a half years on the sentence imposed in 1922, two years and ten months of which have been served as a result of his parole violation. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that he has served this time with an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that his institutional record is evidence of such rehabilitation as to justify it in granting him clemency in order that he can try again to live honestly and peacefully outside prison walls.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence imposed on Bill No. 44 June Sessions, 1921, be commuted from a maximum term of 18 years to a minimum term of 12 years and 6 months, expiring on June 13, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward C. Gaynor, C-3658, No. 1643, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Edward C. Gaynor, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on November 12, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 306 November Sessions, 1926, from a maximum term of 20 years to a minimum term of 11 years, 3 months, and 19 days, expiring on June 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 307 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 12, 1926 under Indictments Nos. 306 and 307 November Sessions, 1926 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to not less than twenty nor more than forty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He was released on parole on May 29, 1934 and with one exception his record while on parole was satisfactory until 1938 when on September 26, 1938 he entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County to Indictments Nos. 1157 and 1164 September Sessions, 1938. Sentence was deferred however and he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary to complete the unexpired portion of the sentences imposed in 1926.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Since return he has served 3 years, 8½ months during which time he has maintained an excellent performance record. He started work in the Metal Shop February, 1939 and has continued to present date. He has purchased $200.00 worth of War Bonds and sent money home to assist his wife. As his petition is based on his innocence of the crime charged, we lacking knowledge of the circumstances of the trial, are in no position to make any recommendation."

The applicant was first convicted when but nineteen years old and has spent the last years of his life in prison. He has protested his innocence in connection with the crime for which he was returned to the penitentiary.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, who sentenced him in 1926 and who deferred sentence in 1938 in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . During the three years and nine months that he has been in the

institution on a return visit, his performance record has been excellent. He works in the metal shop, and has purchased several hundred dollars worth of war bonds, as well as sent money to assist his wife. There isn't a better workman in the institution, or a man more capable of carrying out in detail what is planned for him. I am afraid your problem will be to determine whether he has served sfficient time in view of his record."

The applicant has now served over eleven years in prison and has consistently maintained an excellent institutional record and has displayed an interest in self-improvement. If he is ever to become an asset to society he should be equipped at this time to make the attempt. If properly sponsored, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he can safely be liberated and given the opportunity he seeks in order to demonstrate his rehabilitation.

He has been promised satisfactory employment and has secured a sponsor who should be of great assistance in his endeavor to live an honest life on the outside.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 20 years imposed on Bill No. 306 November Sessions, 1926, be commuted to a minimum term of 11 years, 3 months, and 19 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 307 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Stanley George, B-2654, No. 5862, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Jacob Stanley George, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on May 12, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 3 May Sessions, 1931, be commuted from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 12, 1942 (Bill No. 2 May Sessions, 1931, to run concurrent with Bill No. 3, is also commuted). Applicant has been released on parole on Bill No. 5.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 12, 1931, to Indictments Nos. 5, 3, 2, and 4 May Sessions, 1931 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable George V. Moore, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on Indictment No. 5, not less than five nor more than forty years on Indictment No. 3, the sentences to run consecutively. On Indictment No. 2 the sentence was not less than five nor more than forty, to run concurrently with sentence on Indictment No. 3, and on Indictment No. 4 to not less than ten nor more than forty years, to run concurrently with sentence imposed on Indictment No. 5.

The applicant has now served over eleven years, and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that the applicant has maintained an excellent institutional record, has made progress in self-government and that: ". . . In connection with his work in the Tailoring Department, he has devoted himself to the study of designing and drafting patterns for coats, overcoats, vests, and trousers. He has acquired a number of textbooks on designing and drafting patterns. By industrious application he has become so proficient that he does all the pattern work for this shop. Several of his drafts have been published in the 'Clothing Trade Journal,' a monthly magazine published in the interest of the clothing manufacturing trade."

The Parole Director of the Western State Penitentiary stated to the Board that the applicant had served eleven years with a record of outstanding progress.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's institutional record alone entitles him to an opportunity to continue that same record in the outside world and that his long time of service has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 3 May Sessions, 1931, (and Bill No. 2 May Sessions, 1931, concurrent) be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 12, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 5).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Ralph Goetz, B-5363, No. 4824, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Oscar Ralph Goetz, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on January 11, 1937 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years and 10 months, expiring on November 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on the 11th day of January, 1937 under Indictment No. 3 November Sessions, 1936 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable J. Orin Waite, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that the applicant had an excellent institutional record and that he had shown a marked improvement in his general attitude. He has now served over five years and six months since his arrival at the Western State Penitentiary, but he was committed to jail in Erie County on November 11, 1936, and if credit was given him for time spent in jail before sentence, his minimum term would expire on November 11, 1942.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that simple justice demands that this allowance should be made, and, it therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of six years be commuted to a new minimum term of five years and ten months, expiring on November 11, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD. JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Steel Hanna, Jr., B-5334, No. 4371, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Steel Hanna, Jr., convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Teminer of Allegheny County on December 18, 1936 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 5 months and 13 days, expiring on May 31, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 18, 1936 under Indictment No. 109 September Sessions, 1936 charging voluntary manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Honorable Samuel H. Gardner, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years.

The applicant has maintained an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary during the five and half years he has been there.

He was arrested for this crime on May 31, 1936, and was in the Allegheny County Jail from that time until he was removed to the Western State Penitentiary on December 19, 1936.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that it would recommend for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentence and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant should have deducted from his sentence the time spent by him in jail awaiting trial. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of six years be commuted to a minimum term of five years, five months, and thirteen days, expiring on May 31, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD. JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Horton, D-2659, No. 5529, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on David Horton, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on December 8, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 287 October Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 6 months, and 18 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 1413 November Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942, sentence was to be computed from December 1, 1937.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 8, 1937 to Indictments Nos. 287 October Sessions, 1937 and 1413 November Sessions, 1937 charging burglary and breaking and entering, and was sentenced by the Honorable George G. Parry, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively and to be computed from December 1, 1937.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . This prisoner is suffering from syphilis and diabetes for which he has been receiving treatment. At present he is confined to a wheel chair and bed. On September 27, 1941 he had a paralytic stroke involving the right side of his body. The inmate may be considered completely invalided, and from a standpoint of the diabetes, of the syphilis, and of the paralysis, his invalidism is permanent. The inmate's commutation to his sister in Virginia is recommended provided she is made fully acquainted with her obligation to provide adequate nursing care. The likelihood of further criminal activity is rather small."

Dr. Grayson, the Chief Resident Physician at the Eastern State Penitentiary, in a letter under date of May 11, 1942, writes: ". . . The above captioned inmate, a diabetic, had an apoplectic stroke approximately eight months ago. There has been no improvement whatsoever in his paralysis, and it is our opinion that there will be no betterment in his physical condition. It is fairly certain that he will remain a nursing problem, and will be in need of medical attention for the remainder of his natural life."

It is obvious that this applicant will never again become a menace to society and if he is released and removes to Virginia to be nursed by his sister he may be more comfortable than if retained in prison. He has served over four and one-half years and under the circumstances the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been amply satisfied.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 287 October Sessions, 1937, be commuted to a new minimum term of 4 years, 6 months, and 18 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 1413 November Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William G. Isett, B-5261, No. 4967, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William G. Isett, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on May 16, 1934; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on October 3, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 3 May Term, 1934 from a maximum term of 10 years to a term of 8 years, expiring on May 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 25 November Term, 1936 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 16, 1934 to Indictments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18 May Term, 1934 charging robbery, receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years by the Honorable W. Herber Dithrich, Judge. He was transferred to Rockview on December 6, 1935 and escaped September 10, 1936. On October 3, 1936 he entered his plea of guilty in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County to Indictment No. 25 November Term, 1936 charging breaking and escaping penitentiary, and was sentenced by the Honorable M. Ward Fleming, Judge, to Imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years to begin at the expiration of the Allegheny County sentence imposed by the Honorable W. Heber Dithrich, Judge.

He has now served a period of more than seven years and ten months and except for the escape episode has a good institutional and employment record. All of the accomplices in the crimes to which he plead guilty have been released.

The trial judge of Allegheny County who imposed the original sentence has made no objection to the granting of clemency, and Honorable M. Ward Fleming, Judge, who imposed the sentence for the escape charge has left the matter to the Board. The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County also expressed its willingness to abide by the action of the Board.

A very satisfactory parole plan has been provided for the applicant and employment awaits his release.

The applicant seems to have spent his years in confinement in preparing himself for a useful life in the outside world upon his release and the results show such a degree of rehabilitation as to justify the Board in extending clemency. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 10 years imposed on Bill No. 3 May Term, 1934 be commuted to 8 years, expiring on May 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 25, November Term, 1936 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 20, 1942, and that the applicant remain on parole until May 19, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Not Sitting,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Luke Johnson, C-6981, No. 4819, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James Luke Johnson, convicted of robbery and assault, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Berks County, on April 8, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 40 June Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 3 months, expiring on July 9, 1942, and on Bill No. 42 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 10, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 41).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on April 8, 1931, to Indictments Nos. 40, 41, and 42 June Sessions, 1931 charging robbery and assault, and was sentenced by the Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on Indictments Nos. 41 and 40, and to not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 42, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, he has served over eleven years in prison and has established an unusual institutional record. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Inmate's institution record is exceptional. He has a good personality and has worked for the past 6 years as a tailor and demonstrates expert ability. He has sent $300.00 of his earnings to his family and seems to recognize his obligation to his wife and children"

The applicant has furnished the Board of Pardons with a letter written to him by the sentencing judge, the Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, in which the Judge says: ". . . I told your brother a year or more ago that I would not place any obstacles in your way and I see no reason why I should. After all, you have been in prison a very long time and I know that Captain Meikrantz thinks favorably of you. The decision in your case must rest with the Board of Pardons.

Satisfactory employment and an adequate parole plan have been provided for the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been amply punished and that his prison record is such as entitles him to another opportunity to live honestly in the outside world.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 10 years imposed on Bill No. 40 be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 3 months, expiring on July 9, 1942, and on Bill No. 42 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 10, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 41).

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William David Jones, D-3193, No. 5903, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William David Jones, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on June 10, 1938, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on July 10, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne on June 10, 1938 under Indictment No. 309 April Sessions, 1938 charging manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. Alfred Valentine, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is now fifty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He had worked in the mines constantly and was under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . At the Graterford institution, petitioner enrolled in academic school and attended for 4 months and was released for transfer to the Luzerne County Prison. He was making good progress at the time of his release from school. Warden of the County Prison describes his attitude as being excellent. He associates only with the better class inmates and uses his leisure time constructively. Through his visits and correspondence an excellent attitude toward his family is demonstrated. Warden Healy reports that he performs capably as a general maintenance man and recommends him for commutation of sentence."

The sentencing judge and the district attorney's office do not object to the granting of leniency.

Employment in the mines awaits his release and an adequate parole plan has been arranged.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the three years spent by the applicant behind prison bars has been sufficient punishment for the crime committed and that his prison record and attitude evidence sufficient rehabilitation to justify the Board in extending clemency.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of six years be commuted to a new minimum term of four years and one month, expiring on July 10, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Krisch, No. 5892, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Krisch, convicted of robbery, entering, assault and battery with intent to kill, conspiracy, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 20, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 20th day of March, 1929 to Indictments Nos. 148, 149, 150, 886, 887, 889, 892, and 893 March Term, 1929 charging robbery, entering, assault and battery with intent to kill, conspiracy, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to the Huntingdon Reformatory.

At the time this sentence was imposed the applicant was less than eighteen years old and had no prior criminal record. He was released from Huntingdon on May 16, 1930, and since that time has not been in conflict with the law.

The applicant asks a pardon in order to be married free of the one blemish on his record and so that he can enlist in the United States Marine Corps.

Honorable Frank Smith, the Judge who imposed sentence on the applicant, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He has been out of prison 12 years and in my opinion should be given an opportunity to make good. He had no prior record and while he was associated with a bad gang of boys, I think his record over the last 12 years should be sufficient to give him every consideration."

The record he desires to have cleansed was occasioned by association with the wrong kind of boys, but the Board of Pardons feels that his conduct since his release twelve years ago is such evidence of complete rehabilitation as to justify it in assisting him in his ambition to join the Marines and to become married without the stigma of those crimes upon his record.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Edward Krisch.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Litz, D-5292, No. 5281, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of

imprisonment imposed on Dominick Litz, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on October 14, 1940, to be computed from October 11, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 446 September Sessions, 1940, from a maximum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 8 months, and 8 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 474 from a minimum term of 1¼ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 14, 1940 under Indictments Nos. 446 and 474 September Sessions, 1940 charging larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Thomas A. Crichton, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one and one-fourth nor more than three years on Indictment No. 446 and to not less than one and one-fourth nor more than three years on Indictment No. 474, the sentences to run consecutively and to be computed from October 11, 1940.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, he has served over one year and eight months and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . This man has had difficulty accepting his present situation. However, there has been noticeable improvement in his attitude and state of mind during recent months. He attended school for 6 weeks and made poor progress in academic studies. He was assigned to light work in the landscape department and this occupation has apparently helped him to adjust. His wife has remained loyal and he plans to return to her when released."

The sentencing Judge, the Honorable Thomas A. Crichton, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . Since he has served nearly two years of his minimum sentence of two and one-half years, and since his accomplice has been released, I am of the opinion that the ends of justice would be served if the petition of Litz is now granted."

The office of the district attorney of Delaware County has advised the Board of Pardons that it does not oppose the granting of clemency.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the time served by the applicant has been sufficient punishment and in view of the fact that his accomplice has been released it seems proper that this applicant should also be given an opportunity to demonstrate his penitence and reformation.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 3 years imposed on Bill No. 446 September Session, 1940, be commuted to a minimum term of 1 year, 8 months, and 8 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 474 from a minimum term of 1¼ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer Lyle, D-3285, No. 5303, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Elmer Lyle, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, and felonious entry, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster County, on July 22, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 67 June Sessions, 1938, from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 11 months, expiring on June 19, 1942; on Bill No. 66 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942; and on Bill No. 61 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 21, 1942. (Applicant has served the maximum term on Bill No. 68).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty on the 22nd day of July 1938 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County to Indictments Nos. 61, 66, 67, and 68 June Sessions, 1938 charging larceny, receiving stolen goods, and felonious entry, and was sentenced by the Honorable O. S. Schaeffer, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than two years on indictments Nos. 61 and 66, and to not less than one and one-half nor more than three years on Indictments Nos. 67 and 68, all sentences to run consecutively and to be computed from July 19, 1938.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served almost four years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Institutional record and performance have been good. He was employed in a position of trust as telephone operator and since 5-1-42 has worked on the farm. His supervisor gives him a good report as to performance and attitude on the job. Before he was employed he made constructive use of his time by attending academic school. He donated blood for the American Red Cross bank."

Both the sentencing Judge and the District Attorney of Lancaster County have advised the Board of Pardons that they do not oppose any consideration shown to this applicant by the Board.

The applicant was only nineteen years old when sentenced, is now at that age when he should have the best opportunity to find a useful place for himself in society, and his prison record indicates that he has been trying to fit himself for that opportunity.

Employment awaits his release and a satisfactory parole plan has been provided.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentence of imprisonment be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Nedeau, B-3890, No. 1293, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Frank Nedeau, convicted of entering and breaking, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on December 8, 1931; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Center County, on November 14, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 101 November Sessions, 1931, (Allegheny County) from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 4 months, expiring on June 27, 1942; on Bill No. 962, from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 28, 1942; on Bill No. 149 September Sessions (Center County), 1933, from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 29, 1942; on Bill No. 163 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 30, 1942; on Bill No. 164 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 1, 1942; on Bill No. 165 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 2, 1942; and on Bill No. 166 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 3, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 8, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 962, 98, 99, 100, and 101 November Sessions, 1931, charging entering and breaking, and was sentenced by the Honorable James H. Gray, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years on each Indictment, the sentences to run consecutively. On November 14, 1933, the applicant was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County under Indictments Nos. 149, 163, 164, 165, and 166 September Sessions, 1933 charging breaking and escaping penitentiary, entering and larceny, larceny of automobile, and was sentenced by the Honorable M. Ward Fleming, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years on Indictment No. 149, not less than two nor more than four years on Indictments Nos. 163, 164, and 165, and not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 166, sentences to run consecutively and to begin at expiration of sentences imposed by Judge Grey in Allegheny County.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If this inmate were eligible to apply for parole, we would probably conditionally recommend him for parole subject to an adequate parole plan (1) has served over 10 years (2) sentence of accomplice in escape commuted."

Neither of the sentencing judges nor the district attorney have objected to the granting of clemency. The applicant will have employment upon his release and a satisfactory sponsor has been provided.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crimes committed and that his prison record is such as to show repentance and a desire to live an honest life upon his return to society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentences of imprisonment be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Nowak, B-7375, No. 5853, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Nowak, convicted of rape, assault and battery with intent to commit sodomy, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on September 24, 1940; and for the crime of assault with intent to commit robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on October 23, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 95 September Sessions, 1940, from a minimum term of 3½ years to a minimum term of 1 year, 11 months, and 17 days, expiring on June 22, 1942, and on Bill No. 482 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 23, 1942. (Sentence imposed on Bill No. 11 October Sessions, 1940, to run concurrently with sentence imposed on July 5, 1940, is commuted to a minimum term of 1 year and 8 months, expiring on June 23, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentences entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 24, 1940 to Indictments Nos. 95 and 482 September Sessions, 1940 charging rape and assault and battery with intent to commit sodomy, and was sentenced by the Honorable Alfred E. Swoyer, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three and one-half nor more than seven years on Indictment No. 95, and not less than one and one-half nor more than three years on Indictment No. 482, the term to run consecutively. On October 23, 1940, the applicant entered a plea of nolle contendere in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County to Indictment No. 11 October Sessions, 1940 charging assault with intent to commit robbery, and was sentenced by the Honrable J. A. Richardson, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years, to run concurrently with sentence imposed by Judge Swoyer on Indictments Nos. 95 and 482 September Sessions, 1940.

The applicant has now served over two years of his minimum sentence and has continued to deny his guilt of the crimes. He claims that he plead guilty in order to spare his wife the disgrace of a trial.

The applicant's wife and young son appeared before the Board and the wife's firm and abiding faith in him has so impressed the Board of Pardons that it is willing to put that faith to trial in order to afford her an opportunity to complete the rehabilitation of her husband and keep him an honest and law-abiding member of society.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 3½ years imposed on Bill No. 95 September Sessions, 1940, be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year, 11 months, and 17 days, expiring on June 22, 1942, and on Bill No. 482 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 23, 1942, (sentence imposed on Bill No. 11 October Sessions, 1940 to run concurrently with sentence imposed on July 5, 1940, is commuted to one year and eight months, expiring on June 23, 1942).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Joseph Owens, D-3628, No. 5526, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Joseph Owens, convicted of larceny, entering with intent to steal in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 20, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 3 yrs. 5 mos. and 29 days, expiring on June 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 20, 1938 to Indictment No. 452 December Term, 1938 charging larceny, entering with intent to steal, and was sentenced by the Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He has completed 3 years, 5 months, 14 days of the minimum. The current application is his second for commutation of sentence. Applicant has been a model prisoner. He is confined to a wheel chair and cannot work. He attempts to spend his time wisely and does considerable reading."

Dr. R. J. Grayson, Chief Resident Physician at the Eastern State Penitentiary, in a letter dated May 11, 1942, writes: ". . . The above named individual has an unusual disease, which caused the wasting of the musculature in both of his lower extremities. He has been under observation in this institution for the past few years. There is no sign of improvement in his condition; in fact, it is becoming progressively worse."

The representative of the District Attorney's Office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that although the applicant had a bad criminal record, his physical condition might be a consideration in support of clemency.

The past record of the applicant is no recommendation for the favorable action of the Board, but the applicant's phyisical condition is such as to preclude the possibility of any criminal activity on his part, if released.

He has no employment in view, but on account of his disability he will have to rely upon the help of his sister, which assistance has been promised. A sponsor has been provided and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that with the safety that is guranteed society by reason of his condition, it would be better to have him released than to keep him further confined.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 452 December Sessions, 1938, be computed to a new minimum term of 3 years, 5 months, and 29 days, expiring on June 19, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Prymak, B-6757, No. 4696, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Prymak, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on October 26, 1938; and of breaking and escaping prison, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on June 16, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 59 October Sessions, 1938, from a maximum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 11 months, and 29 days, expiring on October 1, 1942, and on Bill No. 30 September Sessions, 1939, from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 2, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 26, 1938 to Indictment No. 59 October Sessions, 1938 charging burglary, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank P. Patterson, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than five years, sentence to be computed from October 1, 1938. On June 16, 1939, the applicant entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County to Indictment No. 30 September Sessions, 1939 charging breaking and escaping prison, and was sentenced by the Honorable Ivan Walker, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary to a term of not less than two nor more than five years to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed by Judge Patterson in Allegheny County.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . In view of his escape from Rockview, this applicant should at least complete minimum sentences imposed which combined will not expire until October 2, 1942."

The office of the District Attorney of Allegheny County does not object to the commutation of his sentence to the combined time of his minimum sentences.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that an imprisonment of four years would be sufficient punishment for the crimes committed.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence imposed on Bill No. 59 October Sessions, 1938, be committed from a maximum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 11 months, and and 3 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 30 September Sessions, 1939, from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 2, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Rogalski, C-6839, No. 4378, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Walter Rogalski, convicted of arson, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Bucks County, on February 16, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 42 February Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a minimum term of 11 years and 4 months, and 3 days, expiring on June 19, -942, and on Bill No. 43 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 30, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on the 16th day of February, 1931 to Indictments Nos. 42 and 43 February Sessions, 1931 charging arson, and was sentenced by the Honorable Hiram H. Keller, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, has now been confined for a period of over eleven years and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . An excellent institution record is reported. He attended the institution school for 6 months and made good progress in academic studies. He was employed in the Bureau of Prison Industries hosiery factory for 9 years and until that shop was moved to the Graterford institution. Since then he worked in the woodworking department and is currently employed in the institution laundry. He saved his earnings, but used his savings in an effort to secure release from his present sentence. His attitude has been consistently cooperative and he has respect of all officials and officers with whom he has contact."

Both the sentencing judge and district attorney have have advised the Board of Pardons that they have no objection to the commutation of the sentence and the parole authorities of New Jersey, where the applicant plans to reside, have agreed to accept his supervision.

The applicant has served sufficient time to satisfy the ends of justice and his prison record convinces the the Board of Pardons of his readiness and fitness for release from further confinement. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of 20 years imposed on Bill No. 42 February Sessions, 1931, be commuted to a minimum term of 11 years, 4 months, and 3 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and the minimum sentence on Bill No. 43 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Rush, D-5222, No. 5337, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Willie Rush, convicted of robbery, aggravated assault and battery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on September 17, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 573 September Sessions, 1940, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 9 months, and 2 days, expiring on June 19, 1942; (sentence on Bill No. 613 to run concurrent with Bill No. 573, is also commuted to a minimum term of 1 year, 7 months, and 4 days, expiring on June 19, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence, without the advise of counsel, entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 17, 1940 to Indictments Nos. 573 and 613 September Sessions, 1940 charging robbery and aggravated assault and battery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 573, and not less than eighteen months nor more than three years on Indictment No. 613, the sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant was only twenty years old when the plea was entered and had no prior criminal record. He has now served one year and nine months and in its report to the Board of Pardons the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, states: ". . . He appears to be in a confused state of mind and does not care to meet or come in contact with other inmates. He is afraid that he will get into trouble if he follows the usual prison program."

Employment has been offered the applicant by a man for whom he worked prior to his arrest and also now states that he always found him an honest, industrious, and steady worker. This same man has agreed to act as sponsor for the applicant and to assist him in any possible way.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that, in view of the previous good record of the applicant, the interest taken in him by his prospective employer and his age, he has served sufficient time to satisfy the ends of justice and should be given another opportunity to lead an honest life.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the new minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 573 be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year, 9 months, and 2 days, expiring on June 19, 1942 (sentence on Bill No. 613 to run concurrently with Bill No. 573, is also commuted to a minimum term of 1 year, 7 months, and 4 days, expiring on June 19, 1942).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Skoski, B-4500, No. 5861. June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Skoski, convicted of robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Beaver County, on March 23, 1935, and of escaping jail, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Beaver County, on March 24, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 6 June Sessions, 1935, from a minimum sentence of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 3 months, expiring on June 23, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 19 March Sessions, 1935).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on March 23, 1935 under Indictment No. 19 March Sessions, 1935 charging robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable W. A. McConnell, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years. On March 24, 1935, he escaped jail and afterwards plead guilty to Indictment No. 6 June Sessions, 1935 charging escape, and was sentenced by Judge McConnell to the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years to run consecutively with the sentence imposed on No. 19 March Sessions.

The applicant has now served over seven years and four months and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that he has had an excellent institutional record.

The applicant is now twenty-nine years of age and has served over seven years of that time in the penitentiary. One of his accomplices was paroled on February 23, 1940, and it is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that he has served sufficient time to satisfy the ends of justice and that his record while in the penitentiary is evidence of sufficient rehabilitation to justify it in affording him another opportunity to lead a useful and honest life. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 6 June Sessions, 1935, be commuted to a new minimum term of 2 years and 3 months, expiring on June 23, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 19, March Session, 1935).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd Smith, B-4051, No. 5258, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Lloyd Smith, convicted of robbery and larceny of an automobile, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on April 26, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 505 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 26, 1942, and on Bill No. 506 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 27, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 55 and 504).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 26, 1934 to Indictments Nos. 55, 504, 505, and 506 April Sessions, 1934 charging robbery and larceny of an automobile, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry H. Rowand, Judge, to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 55, not less than two nor more than four years on Indictments Nos. 504 nd 505, and not less than one nor more than two years on Indictment No. 506, all sentences to run consecutively.

The applicant had no prior criminal record, has now served more than eight years and three months and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary report that he has had an excellent institutional record.

The accomplice of the applicant who had a past record received a shorter sentence and has been released on parole.

The applicant while in the penitentiary has equipped himself for useful work on the outside and should be able to support himself if released. He has been promised employment and has a sponsor who should assist him in his effort to live honestly. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence imposed on Bill No. 505 be commuted to a new minimum term of 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 26, 1942, and on Bill No. 506 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 27, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 55 and 504).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Henry Stong, D-5013, No. 5512, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Henry Stong, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, and possession of a motor vehicle with defaced numbers, in the Over and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on June 20, 1940, to be computed from May 29, 1940; and of conspiracy, larceny of automobile, and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Montgomery County, on June 27, 1941, be commuted on Bill No. 355 June Sessions, 1940, from a maximum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 20 days, expiring on June 19,

1942; on Bill No. 378 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942 (sentence imposed in Montgomery County on June 27 1941, to run concurrent with sentence imposed on June 20, 1940, No. 11 June Sessions, 1941, is also commuted to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 19, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to Indictments Nos. 355 and 378 June Term, 1940 charging burglary, receiving stolen goods, and possession of a motor vehicle with defaced numbers, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one and one-half nor more than five years on Indictment No. 355, and not less than one nor more than five years on Indictment No. 378, the sentences to run consecutively and to be computed from May 29, 1940. On June 27, 1941, he entered a plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County to Indictment No. 11 June Term, 1941 charging conspiracy, larceny of automobile and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harold G. Knight, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than two years to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in Philadelphia County.

This was the applicant's first conviction and he has now served most of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Applicant can be classed as having no criminal history. Has served approximately 2 years of his 2½ year minimum during which time he has maintained an excellent record and will probably be granted parole at the end of his minimum, therefore, we can seen no reason why his release a few months ahead of schedule will defeat the ends of justice."

Judge McDevitt who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: "'. . . His is a very pathetic case. He comes from a good family, has maintained an excellent prison record, and shows a definite desire to improve himself. He took up typewriting, and now occupies a position of trust in the parole office. There has been no occasion to discipline him, and his associates are of the best type. Inasmuch as his minimum sentence will expire in a short time, and I believe his record will entitle him to favorable action, I see no objection to shortening his term if it meets with your approval," and Judge Knight who imposed the second sentence in Montgomery County writes: ". . . In reference to the above applicant, I beg to state that inasmuch as the sentence imposed by this Court runs concurrently with the sentence imposed by the Philadelphia Court, we have no objection to the Board extending leniency, if, in its opinion, it is a case wherein it is warranted." The same attitude has been taken by the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons in view of the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary and the position of the sentencing judges, is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been satisfied and that the applicant should be released in order to resume his life in the outside world. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the sentence of imprisonment be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John David Tracey, D-2304, No. 5320, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John David Tracey, convicted of murder of the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 30, 1937, to begin April 29, 1937, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on June 29, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on June 30, 1937 to Indictment No. 270 May Sessions, 1937, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, sentence to be computed from April 29, 1937.

The applicant had never before been convicted of any crime and his record in the Penitentiary has been satisfactory. The Board of Trustees fo the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Idle for more than 15 months, he was finally assigned to the education department in September, 1941. Since given an assignment which challenged his intelligence his block officers have noticed definite and continuous improvement in attitude. His performance was such as to warrant promotion to the position of clerk in the Medical Department where he is employed. He seems to have changed his attitude, and to have attained a social maturity which he lacked during the first years of imprisonment. He recognizes his social and financial responsibility toward his family and contributes money to wife and child."

The Honorable Frank Smith, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . This was a most unusual case. Tracy at the time of the commission of the crime was between 18 and 19 years of age. He came from a good family. He had a good position. He was happily married and lived with his wife in the Overbrook section of Philadelphia. The young man who he killed, Newman Roberts, was his best friend. I have personally made an investigation of the character of this young man. I have found that he was not emotionally stabilized at that time and that he was accustomed to having his own way. With this type of nature, the alcohol which he consumed threw him entirely out of his stride. The fact that he continued firing the revolver is evidence of this. I believe it to be a case which merits the careful consideration of the Board of Pardons. I understand that Tracy today is a sensible, well balanced man who has suffered deeply because of his act of violence. Five years in prison with the discipline and training there enforced has made him, in my opinion, a good risk for commutation of sentence."

The applicant has secured employment with a prominent physician in New Jersey who will also act as his sponsor and the parole authorities of New Jersey have attested to the high standing of his prospective employer. He will reside with his mother, wife, and daughter in Philadelphia.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that in view of the condition of the applicant at the time the crime who committed, his previous good record and the attitude taken by Judge Smith, the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that the record he has made at self-improve-

ment in the penitentiary evidences a fixed intent to conduct himself within the law when released.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a new minimum term of five years and two months, expiring on June 29, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis S. Wagman, D-340, No. 5874, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Louis S. Wagman, convicted of conspiracy to cheat, defraud and steal in the Court of Quarter Sesisons of Philadelphia County, on February 8, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for a full and absolute pardon entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on the 8th day of February, 1935 to Indictment No. 1427 January Sessions, 1934 charging conspiracy to cheat, defraud, and steal, and was sentenced by the Honorable Samuel E. Shull, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than two years. On the same day the Court reconsidered this sentence and further sentence was deferred. On October 31, 1935, the applicant was placed on probation for two years.

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has not been in any trouble with the law since placed on probation. He is now engaged in the contracting business and has lost several profitable business ventures by reasons of the record of this one conviction because of his inability to furnish a surety bond.

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County furnished the Board of Pardons with a copy of a letter received by him from Hugh D. Scott, Jr., who conducted the prosecution against the applicant in 1934 in which Mr. Scott writes: ". . . While I cannot pass on whether or not Wagman had any guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, it is my distinct recollection that he was most helpful to the Commonwealth from the early beginnings of the case, assisted in the preparation of the Commonwealth's case, continually protested his innocence, and voluntarily appeared not only whenever he was wanted but on other occasions, just in case they needed him. I would say there appears to be considerable merit to his application for pardon and I pass these thoughts along to you, as requested."

The applicant served no time in jail which appears to the Board as convincing evidence of the fact that the Court must have felt he had at least a very minor part in the conspiracy.

Since his release from probation he has lived an exemplary life, has been very successful in business, and bears a good reputation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has fully paid the penalty for his part in the crime committed and that his conduct during the past seven years is sufficient proof of rehabilitation to justify it in removing this one blemish on his record.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a full and absolute pardon be granted to the applicant, Louis S. Wagman.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Waholek, D-1426, No. 5880, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Henry Waholek, convicted of burglary, entering with intent to steal, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on June 22, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 727 June Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 11 months and 27 days, expiring on June 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 726).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1936 to Indictments Nos. 726 and 727 June Sessions, 1936 charging burglary, entering with intent to steal, and was sentenced by the Honorable Howard A. Davis, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years on Indictment No. 726 and for the same term on Indictment No. 727, the sentence to run consecutively.

He has been paroled on Indictment No. 726, and has served twelve months of the minimum term on Indictment No. 727, having served a total time of six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . The inmate is limited in intelligence and at best has doubtful stability, for which in compensation his sponsorship and supervision should promise more than ordinary assurances."

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He lacks an education, and will probably be handicapped because of this the rest of his life. He has difficulty in adjusting himself, and has been released from several jobs in the prison on that account. Recently he has shown an improved attitude and after attending classes for nine months has completed the work of the first and second grades."

The representative of the office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that: ". . . He was 16 years of age when the crime was committed, he has served six years and has been sufficiently punished. If he is a good risk we do not oppose."

Satisfactory employment has been promised the applicant and an adequate parole plan has been provided.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that, in view of the age at which the applicant began his service in prison he has been more than sufficiently punished for the crimes committed, and that in spite of his limited intelligence he should be afforded an opportunity to lead an honest and useful life. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recom-

mends that the minimum sentence of 5 years imposed on Bill No. 727 be commuted to a new minimum term of eleven months and twenty-seven days, expiring on June 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 726).

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis Wilburn Wilder, D-1894, No. 5388, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lewis Wilburn Wilder, convicted of armed robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 11, 1937, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 5 months and 10 days, expiring on June 21, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on the 11th day of January, 1937 to Indictments Nos. 286 and 287 January Sessions, 1937 charging armed robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

This was the applicant's first conviction and he has now served almost five and a half years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . From an institutional standpoint, his record and efforts are probably deserving of consideration and if habits of industry are continued after release little difficulty should be experienced in making successful adjustment."

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . He has been before your Honorable Board on a prior occasion, and I believe at the time I made a favorable recommendation. From an institutional standpoint his record and attitude are deserving of favorable consideration. Perhaps if paroled the fact that he has a wife and two children may be a deterrent from crime in the future."

If released on parole the applicant intends to move to South Carolina and live with his wife and children. Employment has been promised him in that State and the parole authorities there have in a letter advised the Board of Pardons: ". . . In view of the findings of our officer to the effect that responsible citizens of this district will assist in every way possible with the rehabilitation of this prisoner in the event he is released on parole, we shall be glad to accept him for supervision should he be released to return to this community to live."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant's institutional record entitles him to clemency and that the time he has served has amply satisfied the ends of justice. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of 10 years imposed be commuted to a new minimum term of 5 years, 5 months, and 10 days, expiring on June 21, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice Yick, D-4089-333, No. 5117, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Maurice Yick, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 28, 1939, to be computed from December 10, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 7 months, expiring on July 10, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence entered his plea of guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on the 28th day of March, 1939 to Indictments Nos. 309, 310, and 311 March Term, 1939 charging robbery, and was sentenced by the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, Judge, on Indictment No. 309 to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, sentence to be computed from December 10, 1938. On May 6, 1941, he was transferred to White Hill.

This applicant was less than eighteen years of age when he was sentenced and has now served over three and a half years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . The authorities at White Hill state this boy to date has made an excellent adjustment, and has maintained at all times a cheerful disposition, manifests a willingness to assist in any activity and performs his duties in a highly efficient manner; that he has discharged all the responsibilities of work and trust placed upon him in an admirable fashion. The achievement of commutation eligibility should call for active participation and self-improvement on the part of the prisoner. The report of the officers at White Hill show this has been done, therefore, we believe favorable consideration is in order."

Neither the sentencing judge or the office of the district attorney has made any objection to the granting of commutation in this case.

Bearing in mind the extreme youth of the applicant at the time of his sentence and the splendid record he has maintained since his incarceration the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the ends of justice have been sufficiently satisfied and that the applicant is now ready to make another effort to live honestly among his fellow men. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence of ten years be commuted to a minimum term of 3 years and 7 months, expiring on July 10, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond George Zemaitaitis, C-2850, No. 84, June Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Raymond George Zemaitaitis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on February 27, 1925; and in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on March 7, 1934, for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, be commuted on Bill No. 572 February Sessions, 1925, from a maximum term of 20 years to a minimum term of 15 years, 3 months, and 12 days, expiring on June 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 16 March Session, 1934, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant for commutation of sentence was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on February 27, 1925 under Indictment No. 572 February Sessions, 1925 charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Donald P. McPherson, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven nor more than twenty years. He was released on parole on February 27, 1932, at the expiration of his minimum sentence and on the 7th day of March, 1934, he was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County under Indictment No. 16, March Sessions, 1934, charging robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, and was sentenced by the Honorable Frank Smith, Judge, to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years to begin at the expiration of the maximum sentence imposed on February 27, 1925. He served seven years before being paroled and has been confined since his return, as a parole violator, for a period of over eight years and three months.

In its report to the Board of Pardons the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states: ". . . He has shown a definite improvement in attitude and judgment. He is careful in the selection of his associates and has shown evidence of thrift by saving his earnings part of which he invested in U. S. Defense Bonds. He does not belong to any gangs or cliques, reacts well to discipline and performs satisfactorily as a yard laborer."

In a letter to the Board of Pardons, Judge Harry S. McDevitt, writes: ". . . This man has shown definite signs of improvement in both attitude and adjustment. He is thrifty, and has invested most of his savings in defense bonds. He is careful in the selection of his companions, and has not been identified with any of the gangs or cliques conspicuous in such institutions. His work is satisfactory, and he does not require disciplining."

The improvement in attitude displayed by this applicant during the eight years he has served since his return to the penitentiary evidences a desire to better his condition and to fit himself for a life outside prison walls. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his long years of confinement have satisfied the ends of justice and that his conduct shows such a change of attitude as to merit clemency. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the maximum sentence of twenty years imposed on Bill No. 572 February Sessions, 1925, be commuted to a minimum term of 15 years, 3 months and 12 days, expiring on June 19, 1942, and on Bill No. 16 March Sessions, 1934, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 20, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank K. Amatea, No. 5928, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank K. Amatea, convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods, under Indictment No. 53 January Sessions, 1931, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on March 2, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has no prior criminal record prior to and still maintains his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted.

The sentence of from six months to five years and his release at the end of the minimum term is some evidence of a lack of gravity being attached to the crime by the sentencing judge.

Since his release, the applicant has lead an exemplary life and has been gainfully employed.

He seeks a pardon in order to save himself and his family the embarrassments occasioned by this one black mark on his otherwise perfect record.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his conduct since his release has entitled him to that privilege.

The Honorable James H. Gray, Judge, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If the facts are as stated in this application I should think it would be well to clear this man's record."

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Bailey, Sr., No. 5922, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Norman Bailey, Sr., convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, under Indictments Nos. 1187, 1188, and 1189, December Sessions, 1930, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on December 24, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had never before been convicted of any crime and his conduct since his conviction of this crime over twelve years ago, has been exemplary.

The office of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County has not opposed the granting of leniency and the sentencing judge in a letter to the Board of Pardons writes: ". . . This man served the minimum sentence and the maximum has long since expired. I have no recollection of any violation of parole."

His conduct since being released entitles him to the benefits that will follow the striking of this one conviction from his record.

The applicant is now married and is the father of one child.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel J. Bentrick, No. 5965, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel J. Bentrick, convicted of libel under Indictment No. 1210 October Sessions, 1927, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 9, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since the commission of the offence for which he seeks a pardon he has led an exemplary life and according to the report of a parole officer of New Jersey in which state he now resides he is ". . . a man of excellent community standing whose record is marred only by the incident of libel for which he was not called upon to serve a prison term. We therefore feel that whatever consideration you give him will be justly deserved."

Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County have objected to the granting of clemency.

The fifteen years of correct living, since his sentence in 1927, entitles him to the removal of this handicap to his future success and advancement.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Horace Blanchard, No. 5904, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the death sentence of Walter Horace Blanchard, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 5, 1942 be commuted from death to imprisonment for life.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was indicted with two others for the killing of a druggist in the City of Philadelphia, after confessions had been made by each admitting his guilt and involving the other two.

When the trial of the first defendant arrested was in progress it was discovered that he could not have been involved because at the time of the commission of the crime he was confined in prison. The trial of the second defendant who in his confession admitted firing the fatal shot resulted in a conviction of first degree murder and the jury fixed the penalty of life imprisonment.

The jury trying the applicant, who had confessed his participation in the crime, returned a first degree murder verdict and fixed the penalty at death in the electric chair.

This verdict might have been correct from a legal standpoint and the other might have been a miscarriage of justice, but the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that they have created a situation which calls for the exercise of mercy. It seems most unfair to send this applicant to the chair for a murder which was actually perpetrated by an accomplice who was spared a similar fate by a jury. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard James Branch, D-2853, No. 5278, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Bernard James Branch, convicted of attempted burglary, entering with intent to steal, and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on February 4, 1938 and to be computed from January 28, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 1610 January Sessions, 1938, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 8 months, and 12 days, expiring on October 10, 1942; and on Bill No. 1611 from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had never been arrested of any crime previous to entering his plea of guilty to the indictments charging the offenses for which he is now serving imprisonment.

He was but seventeen years of age at the time of his conviction and has now served more than four years and eight months in the penitentiary.

He is assured of profitable employment immediately upon being placed on parole. He is now at an age when he should more fully realize the seriousness of crime and the necessity for leading an honest life. With this realization and the security offered by satisfactory employment he should be able to successfully complete his rehabilitation.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Lawrence Christie, C-3138, No. 4148, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Richard Lawrence Christie, convicted of murder of the first degree under Indictment No. 205 July Sessions, 1925 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 21, 1925, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years and 11 months, expiring on September 21, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . If paroled, he would probably perform humbly and faithfully the chores of honest employment."

He has now served almost seventeen years imprisonment for a crime for which he could easily have been convicted of a lesser degree of murder.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated: ". . . This applicant has served seventeen years. The decedent had struck the applicant earlier in the day on which the killing was perpetrated, and we leave the matter to the Board."

The applicant has served sufficient time to satisfy the ends of justice for a crime committed while intoxicated and for which there might have been extenuating circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Curry, No. 5954, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas J. Curry, convicted of assault and battery, under Indictment No. 795 June Sessions, 1935, in the court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 4, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record other than the offense for which he was convicted, which was trivial in character, and the sentencing judge only placed him on probation for one year.

He has not been in any difficulty with the law since that time and has been constantly employed.

The removal of this one blot on his otherwise spotless record is necessary in order to permit him to make application for a position on the police force in the City of Philadelphia, for which he has passed all the requirements necessary for a civil service examination.

The district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has filed no objection to the granting of clemency to the Board of Pardons and in a letter from the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, he has stated to the Board of Pardons that: ". . . Since approximately six years have passed, I think he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Galen Fink, D-2675, No. 158-A, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on George Galen Fink, convicted of felonious entry and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster

County, on December 14, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 146-C September Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Grunza, C-9304, No. 4170, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Grunza, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon under Indictment No. 980 November Sessions, 1933, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 27, 1933 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 10 months, expiring on September 27, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served almost nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . He should be able to complete his short parole period without further conflict with the law."

Neither the sentencing judge nor the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County have objected to the commutation of this sentence.

The time served by the applicant has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and his conduct is evidence of such rehabilitation as to guarantee his further good conduct.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert M. Henderson, No. 5921, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert M. Henderson, convicted of felonious entry and larceny under Indictments Nos. 79, 80, 81, and 82 May Sessions, 1939, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, on April 25, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and was but eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offense for which he was sentenced.

Since his discharge from Huntingdon he has been regularly and profitably employed, and he is now working at the Post Exchange, United States Army Barracks, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. To continue this employment it is essential that he be bonded and a pardon is necessary in order to accomplish that end.

His record since his discharge from parole and his employment in a responsible position is evidence of such rehabilitation as to justify the cleansing of his record.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George R. Hutchinson, No. 4256, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George R. Hutchinson, convicted of embezzlement under Indictment Nos. 623, 687 to 689 February Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Criminal of Philadelphia County, on June 4, 1926, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and as a result of the crime to which he plead guilty the Court instead of imposing any prison sentence placed him on probation.

Since the imposition of the sentence in 1926, the applicant has not been in any conflict with the law and has maintained an exemplary course of conduct.

The parole authorities of the State of Maryland in a report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . A pardon in this case will not only be a step toward greater accomplishments for this individual, who has striven for many years to attain success, even though handicapped, but will also be a means of extending to our country the aid and assistance of one who is thoroughly qualified to take his place in the March to Victory."

The granting of clemency in this application has not been opposed by the sentencing authorities of the County of Philadelphia.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Katz, No. 5959, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Katz, convicted of conspiracy to set up illegal lottery, under Indictment No. 1032 June Sessions, 1934, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 28, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was never before convicted of any criminal offense and since the completion of the term of imprisonment imposed in the case for which he has applied for a pardon, he has not been in any conflict with the law.

His enlistment in the United States Marine Corps is evidence of his desire to serve his country and to remain a law-abiding citizen.

The granting of a pardon will be of assistance to him in securing a promotion in the armed forces of the United States and will make his complete rehabilitation more certain.

Neither the district attorney's office nor the courts of Philadelphia County made any objection to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Karl Trout Kehrwieder, C-8586, No. 2088, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Karl Trout Kehrwieder, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster County, on January 19, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 31-1 January Term, 1933, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 9 years, 8 months, and 21 days, expiring on October 10, 1942; and on Bill No. 31-2 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant has now served more than nine years and eight months of his minimum sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that: ". . . His prison record has been good and he has been a conscientious clerk in the prison industries office where he has worked for over six years. His studies in English and Mathemathics through correspondence courses has evidences of attempt at self-improvement and a desire to lead a useful life upon his release.

The district attorney's office of Lancaster County has made no objection to commutation at this time.

The present age of the applicant is such as to enable him, if truly repentant, to become an honest and useful citizen and his conduct in the Penitentiary evidences a desire to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Lacina, D-1555, No. 3691, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Frank Lacina, convicted of

robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on August 21 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 595 June Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 6 years, 1 month, and 19 days, expiring on October 10, 1942; on Bill No. 596 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1942; on Bill No. 596½ from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 12, 1942; on Bill No. 597 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 13, 1942; and on Bill No. 598 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 14, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was less than twenty years old when he started his term in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the crime of which he was convicted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . Inmate's conduct has been of the very best and his general attitude excellent. He seems to appreciate the effort which which was made to restore his hair and with successful treatment he has been able to overcome his feeling of inferiority. His work record in the institution laundry—where he has been employed for nearly 6 years is excellent, and he has sent some of his small earnings to his family. He expresses a desire to enter the armed forces of his country if he is successful in his application. He attended classes in typing for 7 months and made good progress."

The sentence of Joseph Adamchick, an accomplice, has been commuted and he has been discharged on parole.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Luzerne County has stated to the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of the commutation.

The Honorable John S. Fine, Judge, who imposed sentence in this case in a letter to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . I know of no good reason why the application of Frank Lacina should not be acted upon favorable by the Board of Pardons. His confederates in the crime which resulted in his imprisonment have already been pardoned. His criminality if I recollect correctly was not any more pronounced than those who have already been extended clemency."

The record of the applicant while confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary is such as to evidence sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
Not voting.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Lacy, No. 5508, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Howard Lacy, convicted of larceny of a motor vehicle, under Indictment No. 537 September Sessions, 1940, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on October 4, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant before the commission of the offense for which he now seeks a pardon had never been arrested.

He was only eighteen years of age at the time and no prison sentence was imposed by the judge presiding at the trial.

Since the expiration of the period of parole imposed by the court, he has lived an exemplary and respectable life.

No objection to the granting of the pardon has been made to the Board of Pardons by the district attorney's office nor the sentencing judge.

The applicant desires this one conviction which stands as a blot on his otherwise perfect record to be removed as he desires to enter upon the study necessary to prepare himself for the ministry.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Moyle, No. 5952, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Thomas J. Moyle, convicted of larceny by bailee, fraudulent conversion, false pretense, making and delivering checks, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on November 10, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 137 January Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 11 months, expiring on October 10, 1942; on Bill No. 133 July Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1942; on Bill No. 136 July Term, 1937, from a minimum term of 6 months to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 12, 1942. (Sentences imposed on Bills Nos. 745 and 746 October Sessions, 1936, No. 221 July Sessions, 1937, 796 February Sessions, 1937, and Bill No. 222 July Sessions, 1937, to run concurrently are also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The crimes for which the applicant was convicted and sentenced were committed during a comparatively short period of time and were of the same nature. He has now served almost five years.

He is now of an age when he can probably render his best service to society and compensate it for his previous violations of the law.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has stated that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and the Honorable Frank J. Smith, Judge, has made no objection to the granting of a commutation.

The ends of justice have probably been sufficiently satisfied by the time already served by the applicant, and with

satisfactory employment awaiting his release, he should be able to rehabilitate himself.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Pfaff, D-218, No. 5956, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Pfaff, convicted of statutory rape under Indictment Nos. 458 and 459 March Sessions, 1942, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 27, 1942, to be commuted from March 11, 1942, be commuted from 9 months to 7 months, expiring on October 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since his incarceration in the Philadelphia County Prison has made an honest effort of self-improvement.

The sentencing judge has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant should be given the benefit of any mitigating circumstances.

The office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County has not objected to the commutation of sentence, and the facts as recited by the representative of that office have raised some doubt as to the guilt of the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has served sufficient time for the wrong committed by him and that the ends of justice have been amply satisfied.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rienzi, No. 5968, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Rienzi convicted of trespassing on railroad property; malicious mischief; larceny and receiving stolen goods, under indictment No. 1080 March Sessions, 1935, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 10, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

The applicant had never before been convicted of any criminal offense and the record does not show that he has been in trouble since his discharge from Huntingdon.

The offense for which he was convicted was not of such a nature as to evidence any fixed criminal tendencies.

Neither the office of the district attorney nor the courts of Philadelphia County have objected to the granting of a pardon.

The granting of a pardon for a crime committed by the applicant in his youth and clearing his record of this one conviction will materially assist him in gaining lucrative employment in war work and will be an incentaive to the continuation of his good conduct.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Edward Schaffener, C-8587, No. 5935, September Sessions, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William Edward Schaffener, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster County, on January 19, 1933; and of riotous destruction of buildings in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on September 19, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 31-1 January Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 9 years, 8 months, and 21 days, expiring on October 10, 1942; on Bill No. 31-2 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1942; and on Bill No. 241-1 June Term, 1934 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 12, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served over nine years and eight months of his minimum sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states: ". . . For the past eight years he has been an exceptional inmate. His attitude has been constructive. He has donated blood to the American Red Cross Bank on five occasions and has given blood to three emergency cases in the institution."

His prison attitude and conduct evidences a desire to lead an honest and useful life upon his release from prison and his long years of service in the penitentiary have sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Llewellyn M. Seely, No. 5970, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Llewellyn M. Seely, convicted of embezzlement by agent and fraudulent conversion, forgery of endorsement and uttering and publishing same, under Indictments Nos. 113 and 114 June Sessions, 1930 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 21, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant before the commission of the offense for which he now seeks a pardon had lead an apparently blameless life and made restitution of the amount embezzled before his trial.

The sentencing court evidently looked upon the offense as of little seriousness by reason of the imposition of a term of imprisonment of only three months.

Since his release he has lead an ememplary life and has conducted himself as a respectable citizen.

At the present time he is engaged in the manufacturing of signalling devices for the United States Government and a pardon is necessary in order to permit his continuance in that work.

Neither the office of the district attorney nor the courts of Philadelphia County have made any objection to the granting of a pardon to the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Orval Glenn Sees, C-8115, No. 157A, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Orval Glenn Sees, convicted of breaking and entering and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Columbia County, on June 27, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 45-A October Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 28, 1942; and on Bill No. 45-B, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 29, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences inmposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parol at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Zarra, C-8862, No. 2956, September Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Ralph Zarra, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lackawanna County, on April 8, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 24 February Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 6 months, and 2 days, expiring on October 10, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 22).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has

now served over nine years and five months of his combined minimum terms.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons has stated: ". . . Since his transfer to the Lackawanna County Prison on September 8, 1941, he has established a good reputation. The Warden of the Lackawanna County Prison in a letter to the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommends that a commutation be granted."

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Lackawanna County stated to the Board that by reason of his long service in the penitentiary, the office had no objection to a commutation.

The Honorable Will Leach, the judge who sentenced the applicant, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that: ". . . He might be released under strict supervision."

The long term served by the applicant behind prison walls has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and entitles him to another opportunity to become a useful citizen.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Armour, B-3868, No. 3470, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence if imprsionment imposed on Paul Armour, convicted of robbery, attempted robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Westmoreland County, on November 2, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 57 November Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 11 months and 27 days, expiring on October 29, 1942; Bill No. 58 from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 30, 1942; on Bill No. 92 from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 31, 1942; Bill No. 107 from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 1, 1942; and on Bill No. 56 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 2, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over nine years of his sentences imposed on nine Bills of Indictments on each of which he was sentenced to not less than one nor more than two years which amounts to full service of the combined minimum sentences.

If these sentences had been imposed subsequent to the passage of the Act of 1937, he would now be eligible for parole without any commutation.

His institutional record is justification for his release at this time and the convicting authorities of Westmoreland County have not objected to the granting of commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Drue Hogens Bradley, B-3847, No. 1814, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Drue Hogens Bradley, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 14, 1929, be commuted from 15 years to a minimum of 12 years and 1 month, expiring on November 10, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over nine years of his sentence imposed in 1929, all of which except three years, has been occasioned by a parole violation, which would seem to be sufficient punishment for the crimes committed.

His institutional record has been satisfactory and the time served has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice.

Neither the district attorney's office nor the Court of Allegheny County has made any objection to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Bridgeforth, B-1651, No. 2701, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Russell Bridgeforth, convicted of entering a building, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, on October 11, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 94 September Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 29 days, expiring on November 10, 1942, and on Bill No. 95 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 11, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over thirteen years imprisonment and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that it would recommend him for parole on account of his long prison service, his excellent institutional ad-

justment, and by reason of the fact that the sentence of an accomplice had been commuted.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Allegheny County advised the Board of Pardons that the accomplice who was released had a worse record than the applicant and that the office did not object to the commutation of the sentence of this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ben Burgess, D-1854, No. 6000, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ben Burgess, convicted of robbery, being armed with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1937 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 10 months, expiring on November 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is a first offender who was sentenced to the penitentiary at the age of seventeen years and since that time has maintained such an institutional record as to show evidence of being sufficiently rehabilitated to take his place in society.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that: ". . . The applicant has served a substantial amount of time and has been sufficiently punished."

He has served over five years and nine months of his minimum term and has been sufficiently punished to satisfy the ends of justice.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert F. Chisholm, B-3322, No. 6016, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Robert F. Chisholm, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Washington County, on August 23, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 4 August Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 3 months, expiring on November 23, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 2 and 3).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that they would recommend this applicant on account of his imprisonment of over ten years, his excellent record, and his efforts towards self-improvement.

The trial judge has not objected to the granting of commutation and the trial district attorney has recommended favorable consideration.

During his term of imprisonment he has saved and contributed more than $1,000.00 to his dependents which evidences such a feeling of responsibility on his part as to justify his release.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Cunningham, 8846-NE, No. 5641, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert L. Cunningham, convicted of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1939, and to be computed from September 4, 1942, be commuted from 1 year to 2 months, expiring on November 4, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was convicted on several indictments charging embezzlement and fraudulent conversion, which crimes were committed while he was employed in the Land Title and Trust Company in Philadelphia. He was also indicted and convicted in the Federal Courts for the same offenses and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, from which he was paroled on September 4, 1942, after having served three years and two months.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that: ". . . The office had no objection to the commutation of his sentence if the Board feels that the time spent in the Federal Penitentiary is sufficient punishment."

The Board feels that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crimes committed by his long imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary and that the ends of justice have been amply satisfied.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Golabek, D-2165, No. 5023, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Walter Golabek, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on April 26, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 847 April Sessions, 1937, from a minimum of 5 years to a minimum term of 6 months and 19 days, expiring on November 15, 1942; Bill No. 848 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 16, 1942; Bill No. 849 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 17, 1942; and on Bill No. 850 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 18, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 846).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was convicted of the crime for which he is now serving imprisonment when he was seventeen years old and he has now served over five and one-half years.

In view of the age at which the applicant entered the penitentiary and the long years of service spent therein during the best years of his life the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished and that the ends of justice have been satisfied.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has developed favorable character traits and should make satisfactory adjustment upon his release.

The sentencing judge in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that: ". . . I am inclined to think the applicant is able to reenter society," and the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has not objected to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Harris, B-3934, No. 3277, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Harry Harris, convicted of robbery, highway robbery, and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Westmoreland County, on December 27, 1933; of robbery with aggravated circumstances; robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Indiana County, on June 24, 1935; and of Highway robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Armstrong County, on August 24, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 42 December Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 9 months and 7 days, expiring on October 5, 1942—(Bills Nos. 43 and 68 concurrent are also commuted). (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 48, 54, and 121).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served almost nine years since his sentence and he would be eligible for parole on December 28, 1942. He is entitled to approximately ninety days credit on this sentence for the time served in the county jail awaiting trial, and his release at this time would amount only to a release at the end of his minimum term.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred H. Hirsch, No. 6041, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Alfred H. Hirsch, convicted of violation of election laws, conspiracy, negligence and fraud in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 29, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The crime committed by the applicant and for which he seeks a pardon was of such a nature as to cause the court to release him upon payment of a fine and did not demonstrate such criminal tendencies as should cause its record to remain as a handicap to his future advancement.

Since the imposition of the sentence he has not been in any conflict with the law and his conduct has been such as to justify the removal of the record of this one minor violation of the law.

The office of the district attorney of Allegheny County has not objected to the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Paul Hoffman, C-9600, No. 4638, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Carl Paul Hoffman, convicted of robbery, and attempt to rob, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on March 7, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 188 March Sessions, 1934, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 8 months and 8 days, expiring on November 15, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 238).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and his excellent prison service during his prison term of eight and one-half years is sufficient evidence of rehabilitation to justify his release.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that: ". . . His record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and since his transfer to the Schuylkill County Prison has been satisfactory. The Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison reports that the Schuylkill County Prison authorities favor the commutation of the sentence of the applicant."

The Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, the sentencing judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons has stated that the applicant has served enough time and that he recommends a commutation of his sentence.

The district attorney of Schuylkill County has not opposed the favorable consideration of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Hogan, D-1679, No. 6023, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Hogan, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lackawanna County, on October 17, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 28 October Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 11 months and 28 days, expiring on October 15, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 31).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had never been previously convicted before he was sentenced to the term of imprisonment he is now serving and has been confined for over six years which is adequate punishment for the crime committed.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Lackawanna County stated to the Board of Pardons that the office had no objection to the granting of his commutation and would leave the matter to the Board of Pardons.

His record in the penitentiary has been such as to evidence sufficient rehabilitation to entitle him to another chance to live an honest law-abiding life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Edward Janosko, B-2279, No. 5092, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Andrew Edward Janosko, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, and attempted robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on October 24, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 10 October Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 29 days, expiring on November 23, 1942 and on Bill No. 12 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 24, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 9).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served more than twelve years in the Western State Penitentiary and his excellent institutional record is sufficient to justify this Board in affording him another opportunity to live an honest and law-abiding life.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that they would recommend him for parole by reason of his long prison service, and his excellent institutional record.

The parole authorities of New York State have advised the Board of Pardons that they would accept supervision of the applicant, when and if, he is released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Jenkins, B-3237, No. 1266, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of John Jenkins, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 27, 1932, be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 10 years and 6 months, expiring on November 27, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over ten and one-half years for the crime for which he was sentenced. He had never been convicted of any crime prior to the commission of the offense for which he is now serving imprisonment.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons in its report that: ". . . If eligible for parole, they would probably recommend him for parole to Mississippi by reason of this being his first conviction and on account of his excellent institutional record."

The Attorney General of the State of Mississippi has advised the Board of Pardons that upon his return to Mississippi the applicant will be provided with employment and adequate supervision and as a result of a personal investigation, he recommends favorable action on the part of the Board of Pardons.

The Honorable Elder W. Marshall, Judge, who sentenced the applicant in a letter to the Board of Pardons has stated that he feels that the applicant is entitled to be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not sitting.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Huston Johnson, B-2138, No. 5026, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Huston Johnson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lawrence County on July 28, 1930, be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 12 years and 4 months, expiring on November 28, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over twelve years in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees of that institution has advised the Board of Pardons that: ". . . They would recommend commutation on account of his excellent institutional record, his long service, and the fact that this was his first conviction."

The sentencing judge in a letter to the Board of Pardons has stated that: ". . . He would favor a parole at this time."

The district attorney of Lawrence County in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that the ends of justice have already been served.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not Sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Edward Martin, No. 6024. October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Edward Martin, convicted of entering a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on August 19, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was but sixteen years of age when the crimes for which he seeks a pardon were committed and they were of such a trivial nature that the court imposed a minimum sentence of only fifteen days.

Since the commission of these crimes the applicant has been in no conflict with the law and has lead an exemplary life.

The applicant is about to be inducted into the United States Armed Forces and the granting of a pardon will make it possible for him to become an officer.

The conduct of the applicant since the commission of these crimes has been such as to entitle him to the advantages that will come from the removal of this one stain upon his record.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marshall Van Mater, B-3455, No. 4907, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Marshall Van Mater, convicted of compelling etc., to divulge combination of bank vault, burglary, breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Forest County, on November 26, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 6 December Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 27, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 5, effective November 26, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served almost ten years of

the minimum sentence imposed, which constitutes sufficient punishment for the crime committed.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that they would probably recommend him for parole for the reason that he has served almost ten years and has had an excellent institutional record.

The continuing good record of the applicant during almost ten years of imprisonment evidences such rehabilitation as to justify his release.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not sitting.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James McHugh, D-1433, No. 3374, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James McHugh, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 9, 1936, to begin February 14, 1936, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on November 14, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over six and one-half years of his minimum term and during that time has had an excellent institutional record.

His habits of thrift as exemplified by his purchase of $250.00 worth of war bonds and his institutional account now amounting to more than $230.00 dollars, show sufficient adjustment and rehabilitation to justify his release on parole.

The district attorney of Delaware County stated to the Board of Pardons that he had no objection to the granting of commutation on account of the good record of the applicant.

The Honorable A. D. MacDade, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that he had no objection to the Board taking favorable action on the application.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not sitting.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Mocunacis, C-9403, No. 5602, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Mocunacis, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny, attempt to break jail, assault and battery with intent to kill, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on December 11, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 133 January Sessions, 1934, from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 7 months and 28 days, expiring on November 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 133-A from a minimum term of 3½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 16, 1942, sentenced to be computed from March 17, 1932.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no criminal record prior to the imposition of the sentence he is now serving and his institutional record and attitude are such as to show sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that: ". . . His institutional attitude has been positive and he has demonstrated a good habit of industry and is a capable and industrious worker who has used his earning wisely.

The applicant's long years of imprisonment have sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Panichelli, C-6481, No. 4658, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Joseph Panichelli, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 8, 1930 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 12 years and 1 month, expiring on November 8, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served more than twelve years in the penitentiary and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons has stated that: ". . . His attitude and adjustment in the penitentiary have been good. While in the Penitentiary he has donated blood upon several occasions to the American Red Cross and has sent his earning to the woman he names in the petition as his sponsor who has invested the same in war bonds and who stated to the Board that she intended to marry the applicant upon his release.

The fidelity of this woman and her abiding faith in his complete reformation has convinced the Board of Pardons that the applicant is sufficiently rehabilitated to be permitted to take up his life in the outside world

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Perkowski, D-5671, No. 5925, October Sessions, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons r commend that the minimum sentence of Benjamin Perkowski, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on November 24, 1937, to begin March 30, 1941 be commuted from 5 years to 1 yr. 6 mos. and 15 days, expiring on October 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has been confined in prison continuously for over six and one-half years, and during that time, has maintained what the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have designated as an adjustment and attitude above reproach.

This was his first conviction and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant seems to make every effort to establish a good reputation which is the best evidence of sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release on parole.

The trial judge has advised the Board of Pardons that he neither opposed or recommended commutation.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Guiseppe Ricciardi, C-4968, No. 2770, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Guiseppe Ricciardi, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 5, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 13 years and 11 months, expiring on November 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant at the time of his conviction had no prior criminal record and he has now served almost fourteen years of his sentence.

The applicant has maintained such an excellent institutional record as to evidence sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release on parole.

His crime was typical of the quick impulses of his race and the years he has spent in prison have probably changed his mental attitude.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, in a letter to the Board of Pardons has stated: ". . . If in your opinion the time served atones for his crime, I have no objection to his commutation."

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Rushkowski, Jr., C-7961, No. 4211, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Rushkowski, Jr., convicted of robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on April 18, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 561-G February Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 5 months and 27 days, expiring on October 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 564-A from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 16, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 561-F.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served more than ten and one-half years for the crime for which he was imprisoned and has amply paid his debt to society.

Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney's office have objected to the granting of clemency.

The accomplices convicted at the same time as the applicant have been released on parole.

The applicant's prison record is such as to evidence sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Sauer, No. 5986, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Sauer, convicted of embezzlement by employe of corporation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 22, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The crime committed by the applicant was of such a nature that no sentence was imposed other than that of being placed on probation for five years.

The applicant made restitution of all monies embezzled before the entry of his plea of guilty to the indictment.

The applicant is now in the Armed Forces of the United States and the record of this conviction has prevented his acceptance in an Officer's Training School.

The applicant's conduct since being placed on probation has been such as to demonstrate his fitness for advanced military duty and has justified the clearing of his record in order to make such advancement possible.

Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County have opposed the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Schulz, D-4832 D-7533, No. 5392, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William Schulz, convicted of robbery, burglary with intent to commit robbery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on April 3, 1940 and to be computed from March 27, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 1185 March Sessions, 1940, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 2 years, 6 months, and 18 days, expiring on October 15, 1942. (Bills Nos. 1186, 1187, 1188, and 1189 for from 3 to 6 years on each Bill and to run concurrently, are also commuted to a minimum term of 2 years, 6 months, and 18 days.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served more than two and one-half years of the minimum term imposed and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that his institutional record has been good and that the Deputy Warden at Rockview, where he is now confined, reports that he merits favorable consideration.

The representative of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that: ". . . As the applicant had served almost his entire minimum term the matter of clemency would be left to the Board."

The institutional record of the applicant and his long term of service in the penitentiary has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice and entitles him to another opportunity to renew his life in the outside world.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank E. Sundey, B-3453, No. 3547, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Frank E. Sundey, convicted of compelling to divulge combination to bank vault, burglary, breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Forest County, on November 26, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 6 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 27, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 5 by the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, effective November 26, 1942, and approved October 2, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had never before been convicted of any crime and he has now served almost ten years of his minimum sentence which is sufficient punishment for the crime committed.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that they would recommend him for parole by reason of the fact that this was his first imprisonment, that he had an exceptional institutional record, was a cooperative inmate, and has served over ten years.

Neither the office of the district attorney nor the sentencing judge have objected to the granting of commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Walter Sweeney, C-6612, No. 4121, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Daniel Walter Sweeney, convicted of murder in the second degree, larceny, receiving stolen goods, and breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on November 30, 1928 and to be computed from November

30, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 111 September Sessions. 1928, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 10 months, and 15 days, expiring on October 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 428 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 16, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 520).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has been confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary for almost twelve years and during that time has consistently maintained an excellent prison record.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Luzerne County stated to the Board of Pardons that: ". . . After a careful investigation they felt that his prison record justified his release."

The sentencing judge has advised the Board of Pardons that he had no objection to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Sherman Wenrich, B-685, No. 4231, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Roy Sherman Wenrich, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on March 5, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 8 months, expiring on November 5, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant during an imprisonment of over fourteen years has maintained an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that it would probably recommend parole subject to a favorable parole plan on account of the fact that this was the applicant's first imprisonment, and that he has maintained an excellent institutional record during his term of imprisonment.

The Honorable Howard W. Hughes, Judge, who was district attorney at the time of the applicant's conviction has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no opposition to the granting of clemency, and the present district attorney in a letter to the Board of Pardons stated that he favored commutation if the applicant's prison record has been good.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert A. Wilson, B-3454, No. 3109, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Robert A. Wilson, convicted of compelling, etc., to divulge combination to bank vault, burglary, breaking and entering, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Forest County, on November 26, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 6 December Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 27, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 5, effective November 26, 1942).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and has now served almost ten years of the minimum term imposed, which constitutes sufficient punishment for the crime committed.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in its report to the Board of Pardons states that: ". . . They would probably recommend parole by reason of the fact that this was the applicant's first conviction, that he has served almost ten years, and has an excellent institutional record.

The continuing good record of the applicant during almost ten years of imprisonment evidences such rehabilitation as to justify his release.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ausben Kenneth Wyle, C-8983, No. 1878, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ausben Kenneth Wyle, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on June 3, 1933, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 5 months and 12 days, expiring on November 15, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served almost nine and one-half years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and is now being hospitalized there for tuberculosis.

There remains only a few months to be served of his minimum sentence and his release at this time for treatment outside prison walls will contribute to his recovery.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Lackawanna County has not objected to the granting of clemency.

The applicant has sufficiently paid his debt to society and is better equipped to lead an honest life upon his recovery after his release.

Respectfully submitted.
S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Saul Yacknitz, changed by Court to Paul Young on April 5, 1938, No. 6028, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Saul Yacknitz, changed by Court to Paul Young, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on June 29, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The crime committed by the applicant was of such a nature as to justify a sentencing court in placing him on probation.

Since his plea of guilty in 1933 he has lead an exemplary life and has earned the right to the advances that would ensue by having his record cleared of this one conviction.

The granting of a pardon will remove restrictions which have handicapped the applicant in his business career.

The exemplary life lead by the applicant since 1933 is sufficient to justify the removal of this one blot on nis record.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vassco Zirolly, B-35, No. 4781, October Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vassco Zirolly, convicted of felonious arson, conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County, on February 28, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was released on parole on February 28, 1931, and was discharged from parole on February 28, 1935, and during his term of parole, and since, he has not been in any conflict with the law and has lived an exemplary life.

The office of the district attorney of Westmoreland County has advised the Board of Pardons that it has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The Supervisor of Paroles on September 9, 1942, advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant had an excellent parole record and has cooperated with the parole department and with the New York Authorities in every way, and that he had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The applicant desires a pardon in order to complete his application for naturalization. His conduct since his release on parole is such as to justify the granting of this privilege.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
Not sitting,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Bonus, D-5799, No. 366, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Anthony Bonus, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County, on February 7, 1925; and in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County, on April 11, 1936, be commuted on Bills Nos. 22 and 23 January Sessions, 1925, from a maximum term of 20 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 3 months, and 22 days, expiring on December 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 8 April Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 7 years to a minimum term of six years, eight months, and eight days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has been in prison continuously for the past eighteen years and has now served over six and one-half years of the minimum sentence imposed for the crime for which he was last sentenced.

Since his return to the Eastern State Penitentiary in 1937, he has shown a decided improvement in his institutional adjustment and has established an excellent work record, which evidences sufficient rehabilitation to justify the granting to him of another opportunity to take his place in society.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gabriel Joseph Delesio, D-3466, No. 5701, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gabriel Joseph Delesio, convicted of robbery, entering with intent to commit a felony, larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938, to be computed from September 24, 1938, be commuted from 5 years to 4 yrs. 2 mos. and 25 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was only sixteen years of age when he started to serve the sentence imposed upon him and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that he is now more mature and has gained in stability.

The time served in the penitentiary, starting at such an early age, is sufficient punishment for the commission of the first offense and has amply satisfied the ends of justice.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Menotti DeLuca, C-7048, No. 2916, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Menotti DeLuca, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on May 1, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 1336 March Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 7 months, and 18 days, expiring on December 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1334).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is now sixty years of age and has served almost twelve years for a crime which he has always contended was committed in self-defense.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an outstanding institutional record, has saved money and has contributed to the support of his family. The conduct of the applicant while confined is evidence of sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has objected to the commutation of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Diana, A-13817, No. 1195, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Diana, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 29, 1925, be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 17 years and 10 months, expiring on November 29, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served over nineteen years in the Western State Penitentiary for a killing which he has always contended was done in self-defense.

During the time he has been confined in the Western State Penitentiary he has maintained an excellent record and has been a cooperative inmate.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has advised the Board of Pardons that: ". . . Our office will have no objection to whatever discretion the Board wishes to exercise in said case for the reason that said applicant has served over nineteen years, and for the further reason that his crime was one resulting from emotion."

The time served by the applicant has been sufficient punishment for the crime committed and his record in the penitentiary is such as to evidence a degree of rehabilitation which entitles him to another opportunity to live an honest, law-abiding life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John David Ferguson, Jr., C-7685, No. 3992, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John David Ferguson, Jr., convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 22, 1932 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 10 yrs. 10 mos. and 27 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was less than twenty-one years of age when the crime for which he is now serving life imprisonment was committed and he has been confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary for almost eleven years which, in the opinion of the Board of Pardons, has amply satisfied the ends of justice.

His institutional record has been such as to demonstrate sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release on parole.

The office of the district attorney of Delaware County has made no objection to the granting of clemency.

Two accomplices, who were convicted with him have been released.

The training received in the penitentiary by the applicant in connection with his good record and the opportunity to obtain lucrative employment when released all point to his complete rehabilitation when given an opportunity in the outside world.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Frank, C-8003, No. 6088, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Louis Frank, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1932 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 10 yrs. 7 mos. and 6 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served almost eleven years for the commission of a killing in which he took no active part.

The sentence of the man who fired the fatal shot has been commuted and he has been released on parole.

The applicant's excellent prison record has demonstrated sufficient rehabilitation to entitle him to another opportunity in the outside world.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Gorman, C-8066, B-347, No. 2418, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Gorman, convicted of robbery, being armed with offensive weapons; entering with intent to commit a felony, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on September 10, 1924; and for breaking prison and escaping, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on April 26, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 916 August Sessions, 1924, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years, 11 months and 15 days (plus 1 year, 3 months and 17 days time at large), expiring on December 12, 1942; on Bill No. 915 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 13, 1942; on Bill No. 917 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 14, 1942; and on Bill No. 965 April Sessions, 1926, from a minimum term of 25 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 15, 1942. To go to Scotland.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over seventeen years for a crime committed in 1924 and for attempting to escape while in jail serving his original sentence, and his conduct since his removal to the Philadelphia County Prison in 1939 has been excellent.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant had been in prison a long time and the matter was left to the Board.

The long years served by the applicant has amply satisfied the ends of justice and he is entitled to another opportunity to live an honest law-abiding life.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edmund Holden, No. 5916, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edmund Holden, convicted of extortion, bribery, liquor violations, malfeasance, misfeasance in office, and conspiracy, on January 16, 1930; and of extortion and malfeasance, on January 22, 1931, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and since his release from imprisonment on January 22, 1932, has lived an exemplary life.

In addition to serving part of the sentence imposed by the Courts of Delaware County the applicant has paid enough of the fine imposed to satisfy the authorities of Delaware County who have withdrawn their objection to the granting of clemency.

The applicant is entitled to the benefits and security

for himself and family that will result from the freeing of his record of this one stain.

The office of the district attorney of Delaware County has advised the Board of Pardons that it had no objection to the granting of a pardon

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louella Jackson, C-6524, 642, No. 6083, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Louella Jackson, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 12 years and 18 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record. She has now served more than twelve years at Muncy and the authorities there have recommended her for consideration.

The applicant was only nineteen years of age when the crime was committed. Her twelve years of imprisonment have been ample punishment and she is now well equipped to become a self-supporting citizen.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the office did not object to the granting of clemency and that the case could well have been a second degree murder.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Randolph Jefferson, B-2994, No. 5927, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Randolph Jefferson, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on December 9, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 17 November Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year, expiring on December 9, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 3 and 14).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served over eleven years in the Western State Penitentiary for the crime of which he was convicted which, in the opinion of the Board of Pardons, has sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice.

During his confinement in the penitentiary he has maintained such a record as to justify the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in recommending him for parole subject to an adequate parole plan.

The Parole Authorities of the State of Ohio, to which State the Applicant will return upon his release, after a thorough investigation, have advised the Board of Pardons that they would accept the applicant for supervision in that State.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kostek, No. 6048, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Kostek, convicted of the crimes of setting up an illegal lottery, on November 30, 1932, and of conspiracy to set up a lottery on September 17, 1934, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The offenses were committed by the applicant in 1932 and 1934, and since that time his conduct has been exemplary and deserving of the benefits that the clearing of his record will bring to him.

The judge who sentenced him has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon and the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has taken the same attitude.

The granting of a pardon will enable him to become a part of the military service of the country when he is called.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Lewis, B-3179, No. 159A, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Thomas Lewis, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on April 15, 1926, and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on April 6, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 28 November Sessions, 1930, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 21, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 22 April Term, 1926).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence. (And the Superior Court case ex rel. Anthony Narcise, Appellant, v. Bd. of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary).

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman W. Loacker, C-7928, No. 3359, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Herman W. Loacker, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on April 14, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 489 April Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 8 months and 5 days, expiring on December 19, 1942; and on Bill No. 490 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 20, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 488).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record. He has now served almost eleven years in the penitentiary and during those years has maintained an excellent prison record.

The judge who sentenced him has advised the Board of Pardons that his eleven years of good prison performance balanced with his prior record might justify the extension of clemency.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County has made no objection to the granting of the commutation.

The ends of justice has been sufficiently satisfied by the long years of confinement spent by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Silvio Lovuolo, C-2033, No. 3767, November Session, 1942

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Silvio Lovuolo, convicted of robbery being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 12, 1937, to be commuted from 10 years computed from March 5, 1937, to 5 years, 9 months and 14 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served over five and one-half years as punishment for the commission of his first crime

and his prison conduct shows evidence of sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

The years already spent in the penitentiary by the applicant have sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice.

Neither the sentencing judge nor the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia have objected to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Franklin McLain, Jr., D-363, No. 4867, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Franklin McLain, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on February 15, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 348 January Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 4 months and 4 days, expiring on December 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 347).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was nineteen years of age when convicted and has now served over seven and one-half years, which is sufficient punishment for the commission of a first offense of this nature.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant had been in prison almost eight years and that his release depended upon his fitness for discharge.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant's prison adjustment and attitude have been good and that he has been a steady and industrious worker and has made several donations to the American Red Cross, which would seem to indicate fitness for release.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward McMahon, B-5757, No. 5742, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Edward McMahon, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on September 24, 1937, and to be computed from September 18, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 110 September Term, 1937, from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 year, 2 months, and 26 days, expiring on December 14, 1942; Bill No. 111 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 15, 1942; Bill No. 112 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 16, 1942; Bill No. 113 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 17, 1942; Bill No. 114 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 18, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served almost five and one-half years of his minimum sentence and during that time has maintained an excellent institutional record.

The sentencing judge has made no objection to the granting of clemency in this case and the district attorney of Allegheny County has advised the Board of Pardons that: ". . . Our office also has no objection to whatever discretion the Board wishes to exercise, because we find, after full investigation that the crime was committed by the economic stress of the applicant. Investigation also reveals that the applicant is exceptionally recommended by the Institution where incarcerated, and therefore, it would appear that he will be a good risk for commutation and parole."

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lee Melzer, B-3788, No. 160A, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Lee Melzer, convicted of Assault with intent to rob, etc.; in the Quarter Sessions Court of McKean County, on October 7, 1930, and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on September 1, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 132 October Sessions, 1930, from a minimum of 2 years to a minimum of 1 year, 11 months, and 29 days, expiring on November 15, 1942; and on Bill No. 102 September Sessions, 1933, from a minimum of 5 years to a minimum of 1 day, expiring on November 16, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of

that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials. (And the opinion of the Superior Court in the case of Com. ex rel. Anthony Narcise, Appellant, v. Bd. of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary).

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Monaghan, No. 5905, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Monaghan, convicted of embezzlement by broker and fraudulent conversion, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lehigh County, on June 19, 1940, and September 28, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 54 June Sessions, 1940, from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 6 months, expiring on December 19, 1942; on Bill No. 68 September Sessions, 1940, from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 20, 1942; on Bill No. 69 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on September 21, 1942; and on Bill No. 70 from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 22, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record and the petition of the applicant for commutation has been joined in by many of the people who were injured by the acts of the applicant.

The applicant has now served almost two and one-half years of the sentence imposed, and during that period has maintained an excellent institutional record, which evidences a thorough repentance.

No objection has been made to the granting of clemency by the sentencing judge nor the district attorney of Lehigh County.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert A. Mosser, No. 6086, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert A. Mosser, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 21, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had never been convicted of any crime before he entered his plea of guilty to the crime for which he now seeks a pardon.

The applicant demonstrated his lack of criminal intent by making restitution of any amounts misappropriated, before his conviction.

The Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, the judge who sentenced the applicant, in a letter to the board of Pardons states: ". . . I am convinced that Mosser is definitely not of the criminal type and that he has made a sincere and honest effort to rehabilitate himself. His efforts to do so have of course been very seriously hampered by his plea of guilty. I think he is entitled to a pardon, that such action will be of great assistance in enabling him to go straight and earn an honest livelihood, and that he will not abuse the clemency thus granted him.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated that the office had no objection to the granting of a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Pappas, A-14035, No. 1024, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Pappas, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Washington County on May 14, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 46 February Sessions, 1925, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years, 6 months, and 29 days, expiring on December 13, 1942; and on Bill No. 45 from a minimum term of 8 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 14, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no prior criminal record at the time of the commission of the offense for which he has now served more than seventeen and one-half years, which in the opinion of the Board of Pardons has amply satisfied the ends of justice.

During his long term of service in the penitentiary he has established such an excellent record as to cause the trustees of that institution to recommend his parole.

The trial judge in a letter to the Board of Pardons has made no objection to the granting of clemency and the district attorney of Washington County has recommended favorable consideration of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clark Showers, B-3867, No. 3355, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Clark Showers, convicted of robbery, attempted robbery, A&B. with intent to rape, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County, on Nov. 2, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 57, Nov. Sess. 1933, from a max. term of 2 yrs. to a max. term of 11 mos. and 27 days, exp. on Oct. 29, 1942; Bill No. 58 from a min. term of 1 yr. to a min. term of 1 day, exp. on Oct. 30, 1942; Bill No. 92 from a min. of 1 yr. to a min. of 1 day, exp. on Oct. 31, 1942; Bill No. 107 from a min. of 1 yr. to a min. of 1 day, exp. on Nov. 1, 1942; and on Bill No. 56 from a min. of 1 yr. to a min. of 1 day, exp. on Nov. 2, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Barney Smith, D-1678, No. 5237, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Barney Smith, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County, on October 16, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 28 October Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 2 months, and 2 days, expiring on December 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 31).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant had never been convicted before, and since his confinement in the Eastern State Penitentiary he has shown such an interest in self-improvement and applied himself so well in his work that the Board of

Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary believes he will make an honest effort to adjust himself to society.

The sentence of his accomplice in the perpetration of the crime of which he was convicted has been commuted and he has been releasd on parole.

The applicant has been offered lucrative employment upon his release and will be assured a sufficient income to adequately support himself and his mother.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Stubbs, D-5021, No. 6079, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Stubbs, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 21, 1940, sentence to be computed from May 20, 1940, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 6 months, and 20 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant was but eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of this offense and has now served over two and one-half years in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which is sufficient punishment for the crime committed.

The applicant's prison performance and attitude have been good and his prison habits have been above reproach, which would indicate sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release.

The representative of the office of the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant had served enough time and that he would not oppose the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Thompson, C-4390, No. 1267, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward J. Thompson, convicted of conspiracy to rob; robbery being armed with an offensive weapon; assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 15, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant had no criminal record prior to his entry of the plea of guilty of the crime for which he seeks a pardon.

His service of five years and six months in the Eastern State Penitentiary was ample punishment for the one crime committed. Since his release in 1933, he has not been in conflict with the law and has lived an honest and exemplary life.

His record since his release entitles him to the benefits that will accrue upon the removal of this one stain on his record.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

ARTHUR H. JAMES.
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur Umnitz, B-3354, No. 213, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Wilbur Umnitz, convicted of rape, robbery, being armed with weapons, striking and ill-using, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Erie County, on September 15, 1924; and of robbery, being armed with weapons, striking and ill-using, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Erie, on June 7, 1932; and of robbery being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Erie, on September 16, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 97 September Sessions, 1924, from a maximum term of 6 years to a maximum term of 2 years, 8 months, and 24 days, expiring on December 1, 1942; and on Bill No. 98 September Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 5 months, expiring on December 1, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 168 September Sessions, 1924).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served almost ten and one-half years in the Western State Penitentiary for the crime committed, which in the opinion of the Board of Pardons is sufficient to amply satisfy the ends of justice.

His institutional record has been excellent and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that it would probably recommend him for parole.

Neither the district attorney nor the trial judge of Erie County has objected to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS.
Lieutenant
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert William Weeks, C-6921, No. 5703, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Albert William Weeks, convicted of statutory rape, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on March 13, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 616 February Sessions, 1931, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 9 months, and 6 days, expiring on December 19, 1942. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 614 and 615).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has now served almost twelve years in the Eastern State Penitentiary which, in the opinion of the Board of Pardons, is sufficient punishment for the crime committed.

His institutional record is such as to evidence sufficient rehabilitation to justify his release and to afford him another opportunity to live an honest, law-abiding life.

Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney of Luzerne Couny have objected to the granting of clemency.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William W. Wensel, D-4379, No. 5181, November Session, 1942.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William W. Wensel, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on October 27, 1939, to be commuted from 3½ years computed from October 24, 1939, to 3 years, 1 month and 19 days, expiring on December 19, 1942.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant has served more than three years of his minimum term of three and one-half years for a crime of not very serious importance and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished and that the ends of justice have been satisfied.

He is now over fifty-three years of age and when released will work on his own farm and in this way be of some aid in the defense program of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.
S. M. R. O'HARA,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CLAUDE T. RENO,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
ARTHUR H. JAMES,
Governor.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ON LEGISLATIVE PRINTING

by

THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Capitol Building Harrisburg, Penna.
January, 1943

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, P. L. 1084)

"A continuing agency of the General Assembly, to undertake studies and develop facts, information and data on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly and Departments and Agencies of the State Government."

Chairman: Elmer Kilroy, Speaker of the House
Vice Chairman: John H. Dent, Senator
Secretary: Albert S. Readinger, Representative
Treasurer: Clayton E. Moul, Representative.

SENATE MEMBERS	HOUSE MEMBERS
John H. Dent	Leo A. Achterman
Charles H. Ealy	David M. Boies
Franklin S. Edmonds	Reuben E. Cohen
James A. Geltz	Elmer Kilroy
Frederick L. Homsher	James E. Lovett
Harry Shapiro	James J. Malloy
O. J. Tallman	Charles Melchiorre
George Woodward	Clayton E. Moul
	Albert S. Readinger
	H. David Sarge *
	Ellwood J. Turner
	Robert E. Woodside, Jr.**

Director: Paul C. Moomaw

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Albert S. Readinger, Chairman
Leo A. Achterman
Ellwood J. Turner
George Woodward

** resigned December 31, 1941
* appointed January 7, 1942 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Robert E. Woodside, Jr.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1939, P. L. 1084,

creating the Joint State Government Commission, we submit herewith a report on Legislative Printing.

ELMER KILROY, Chairman
Joint State Government Commission

January, 1943

Presented officially to the House on Jan. 5, 1943 by Joint State Government Commission.

ALBERT S. READINGER
Chairman Subcom. Printing

FOREWORD

This report on legislative printing is the result of a study understaken by the commitee studying State printing costs. Several meetings were held by the committee itself and for many months prior thereto, the staff of the Joint State Government Commission, and others cooperating with the staff, gathered considerable data on the subject of legislative printing costs.

The factual data contained herein are the result of actual counts and measurements of the printing during the 1941 Session of the General Assembly. In many instances, this involved tedious effort on the part of those performing the work.

The recommendations not only represent the considered judgment of the Commission, based on the factual data, but also include some recommendations made by the Parliamentarian of the House and the Librarian of the Senate, both of whom have had many years of experience with problems of legislative printing.

In preparing this report, the Commission was ably assisted by the Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., who gave freely of their time in helping to gather the factual data, which is very much appreciated.

In addition, the Commission desires to thank Mr. S. Edward Moore, Parliamentarian of the House, Mr. Alex S. Cooper, Librarian of the Senate, and Honorable Charles H. Ealy, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, whose counsel proved invaluable.

It also desires to thank the Bureau of Publications of the Department of Property and Supplies for its cooperation in furnishing all the detailed costs on legislative printing.

ALBERT S. READINGER, Chairman
Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

The total cost of printing for the various departments, boards, commissions, institutions and other agencies of the State Government, during the two year period ending May 31, 1942 was $2,335,000. The actual annual cost in each odd-numbered year is considerably higher because of the additional cost of printing bills, histories, journals, etc., for regular sessions of the General Assembly. The cost of Legislative printing for the 1941 Session was $277,897, exclusive of an estimated additional $90,000 for printing the Legislative Journals, advance acts and pamphlet laws on which there were no complete figures at the time this report was completed.

The Commission first undertook a study of the problems of Legislative printing and has devoted considerable time in studying possible economies and simplifications and is recommending herein many important changes in this phase of printing costs.

While the Commission has not had an opportunity to make a detailed study on other phases of State printing, it does believe, from general observations and discussions, that considerable savings can be made through standardization of forms, sizes, centralization of control thereof, and frequency and distribution of departmental publications. It, therefore, recommends that the Commission continue its study on printing costs, giving special emphasis to the various phases of State printing other than Legislative printing.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING:

Note: All findings, conclusions and recommendations concerning Legislative printing are based on an analysis for the 1941 Session of the General Assembly.

Savings:

If the recommendations contained in this report had been operative during the 1941 Session of the General Assembly the estimated savings would have been $80,577 which includes $79,057 for Legislative printing, and $1,500 for indexing. It is important to note that this saving will recur in each Legislative session. This saving, which represents 29% of the aforementioned Legislative printing cost in 1941, is summarized as follows:

		Savings
A.	Discontinue the publication of the Journal of the Senate and the Journal of the House of Representatives. Printing	$ 22,179
	Indexing	1,500
	See pages 3 to 7	
B.	Reduce the number of copies of bills, resolutions, and calendars to be printed	$ 12,230
	See pages 7 to 14	
C.	Eliminate the introduction of individual bills for (a) appropriations for State-aided Homes and Hospitals, (b) the taking over of sections of roads and streets as part of the State Highway System	$ 4,341
	See pages 14 to 16	
D.	Combine the House and Senate Histories into one volume, print only the index title instead of the complete title, eliminate duplicate entries and unnecessary blank space and reduce the number of copies to be printed	$ 35,832
	See pages 16 to 24	
E.	Print condolence and congratulatory resolutions in full in the History only in the issue for the week the resolutions were introduced and then again in the final issue	$ 4,475
	See pages 25 and 26	
	Total Savings	$ 80,557

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Legislative Personnel

It is recommended that the act setting up personnel for the Legislature be amended to give officers of the General Assembly considerably more latitude in determining the qualifications and selection of employes to carry out the work of the General Assembly.

Findings and Conclusions:

It has been known for several years that the present act establishing personnel by titles is obsolete. Many positions which are required to be filled by title by law

have no bearing on the work now required by the General Assembly. A number of these positions should be eliminated and the officers of the General Assembly be given sufficient appropriations and blanket authority to employ personnel of the qualifications required to carry out the present work.

It is the belief of the Commission that if this recommended improvement is made in the selection of personnel it will have considerable influence in making effective all the savings in Legislative printing as herein enumerated.

A. Senate and House of Representatives Journals:

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the publication of the Journal of the Senate and the Journal of the House of Representatives be discontinued and the Legislative Journal be designated as the publication of the Official Journal of both Houses.

It will be necessary to amend existing legislation to eliminate the printing, binding and distribution of the separate Journals of the Senate and the House and to designate the Legislative Journal as the publication of the Official Senate and House Journals.

It is also recommended that the official handwritten Senate and House Journals, together with the original signed copies of all documents which become a part thereof, should never be sent to the printer as copy for printing work.

It is also recommended that proper steps be taken to insure more prompt publication of the daily issues of the Legislative Journal during the closing weeks of each session of the General Assembly.

Findings and Conclusions:

Article II, Section 12, of the State Constitution requires each House "to keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time, publish the same." The printed Senate and House Journals, frequently referred to as the Official Journals, are the published copies of the handwritten Official Journals kept by the Journal Clerks in each House which are complete with all officially signed original copies of amendments and other official documents. The original handwritten Journals and the printed copies thereof contain no debates or discussions, but merely a cumulative report of all motions, roll calls, communications from the Governor, reports of committees, etc. These Journals are published once only, i. e., after the expiration of the Legislative session. Generally they are not published and distributed until shortly before the start of the next term of the Legislature. Hence, they are of little or no value for immediate reference purposes. One set of Senate Journals is distributed to each member of the Senate and one set of the House Journals is distributed to each member of the House of Representatives.

At present the practice is to send the original copies of all official papers, filed with the Official Journal Clerk, to the printer as copy for publication of the Senate and House Journals. Since these handwritten Journals and the original signed copies of the various documents becoming part thereof constitute the Official Journal proceedings, it is highly important that they always remain in the custody of the General Assembly. They should be removed therefrom only when it is necessary to use them to verify previous Legislative action.

The Legislative Journal is a complete printed record of everything that transpires during each legislative day, including, in addition to all that appears in the handwritten Official Journals, the full text of bills when passed, amendments, resolutions, debates, discussions and communications from the Governor. It is normally published daily. When the rush of work of the employes and printers reaches a peak during the closing weeks of the regular session of the General Assembly, however, the publishing of the Legislative Journal falls several weeks behind schedule. The contract for publishing the Legislative Journal, specifies that each daily issue of the Journal is to be delivered within twenty-four hours after copy is furnished to the printer unless extension of time is granted in writing by the Department of Property and Supplies.

Widespread distribution is given the daily issues of the Legislative Journal on the basis of mailing lists furnished by members of the General Assembly. In addition, after the close of each session of the General Assembly, bound volumes of the Legislative Journal, with complete index and an Appendix, are furnished (one set) to each member of the General Assembly. The Appendix contains copies of all reports, communications, etc., submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives. Therefore, the elimination of the publication of the Senate and House Journals would not mean the loss of any advantage, convenience or information now contained therein as it is provided in the Legislative Journal.

The Chief Official Reporter of each House is responsible for editing and publishing the Legislative Journal. They likewise take complete notes on all motions and other information contained in the handwritten Official Journals In the past it has not been infrequent that the printer's proof of the Senate and House Journals has been edited and corrected by comparing it with the Legislative Journal.

Aside from the cost of publishing the Senate and House Journals, their elimination would also save the cost of indexing, for which an appropriation is made in the amount of $1,500. The cost of packing and distributing copies to each of the 258 members of the Legislature would also be eliminated. This saving, however, is a minor item in comparison with other possible savings and is not included in the estimate.

Savings:

Elimination of the publication of the Senate and House Journals would result in a saving in printing and indexing cost as based on the 1941 Session of General Assembly as follows:

Printing Cost $22,179:

	Printing	Paper	Total
Senate Journal	$11,000	$283	$11283
House Journal	10,331	565	10,896
Both Journals	$21,331	$848	$22,179
Appropriation for indexing			$ 1,500
Total saving possible in printing and indexing			$23,679

B. Printing of Bills, Resolutions and Calendars:

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the number of copies of bills and resolutions printed be reduced to 400 for pink bills and 600 for white bills, unless otherwise specifically authorized by officers of the House and Senate.

It is also recommended that the number of copies of the Senate Calendar be reduced from 1100 to 800 and that the number of copies of the House Calendar be reduced from 1300 to 1000.

This can be accomplished without the necessity of passing legislation. The officers of the Senate and House can increase the number of copies to be printed on any bills and resolutions requiring more than the minimum suggested above.

It is also recommended that the Senate adopt the policy now followed in the House of having the pink copy of each and every bill carefully proofread as soon as it is printed.

To make the above recommendation effective, it will be necessary to amend existing legislation concerning Senate personnel.

It is recommended that the printer make every effort to carry out the rule adopted at the 1941 Session to use strike-out type in strike-out amendments.

Findings and Conclusions:

During the 1941 Session of the Legislature, there was a total of 2460 bills introduced and referred to committee in both branches. All of these bills were printed first in the pink, 1000 copies each; all bills which were reported from committee, either as committed or amended, were reprinted in white 1000 copies each. The cost of printing bills both white and pink during the 1941 Sessions amounted to $158,002.65 or 44% of the total Legislative printing cost, including the printing of advance acts and pamphlet laws. This cost is tabulated as follows:

	Printing	Paper	Total
Pink Bills	$ 54,856.25	$ 4,655.54	$ 59,511.79
White Bills	91,043.70	5,678.72	96,722.42
White Bills Reprinted	841.93	68.48	910.41
Resolutions	777.92	80.11	858.03
Totals	$147,519.80	$10,482.85	$158.002.65

A careful study of the various bills introduced in the Session clearly shows the following:

	House	Senate	Total
Bills introduced but not reported out of committee ..	977	395	1372
Bills reported out of committed	556	281	837
Bills reported out as amended	156	95	251
	1689	771	2460
Number of white prints for 712 House Bills ..			1210
Number of white prints for 376 Senate Bills ..			623
			1833
Total number of Pink Print pages			12,467,300
Total number of White Print pages			21,059,900
Total number of pages printed			33,527,200

Action on Various Bills:

House Bills in the Senate

Referred to committee but not reported out ..	217
Defeated in Senate	7
Dropped from calendar in Senate	11
Laid on table in Senate	5
Laid on table after recall from Governor	1
Passed and vetoed by Governor	45
Passed and approved by Governor	288
Total	574

Senate Bills in the House

Referred to committee but not reported out ...	119
Defeated in the House	7
Reported as committed	2
Laid on table in the House	5
Filed in Office of Secretary of Commonwealth (Joint Resolution)	1
Returned to Senate	1
House Amendments nonconcurred in by Senate	1
Passed the House, vetoed by Governor	23
Passed House and approved by Governor	141
Total	300

The vast majority of bills introduced, as well as those reported out and passed, are technical amendments to existing acts, or bills proposing legislation which is special, technical or local in nature. These types of legislation are of little universal interest to the general public. Therefore, there is practically no demand for copies of such bills, it has been found from past experience that a large demand for copies of bills has been generally limited to those carrying out the administration program, important labor legislation, important tax legislation and legislation which is of particular universal interest to other large groups, such as, state or municipal employes, and school teachers.

As will be shown by the tabulated cost of white bills reprinted, less than 1% of the bills reported out of committee had sufficient demand to require more than 1000 copies. This is based on pages of printing and amounts to less than 1% of the actual number of bills.

A careful check and investigation reveals that large quantities of the majority of the various prints, including pink copies, still remain in the storage files of the House and Senate after the close of the regular session of the General Assembly.

It was also found that even during the regular session, it was necessary for employes to remove large quantities of various prints to make additional space available for the new prints and new bills introduced.

It was also found that in many instances complete bundles of bills which had never been opened after receipt from the printer were discarded from the files. This was especially true when they were replaced by later prints of the same bills.

In addition to prints of bills sent to the House and Senate file rooms, approximately 100 copies of each bill are delivered to the Bureau of Publication for departmental distribution. The actual minimum number of copies of pink bills required consists of approximately 100 for the Bureau of Publications, approximately 150 to be picked and made available to parties interested in receiving these bills, and then such copies as may be wanted by various members interested in the same. It is, therefore, estimated that, with the exception of such bills as may be designated by the officers of the Senate and House, it will not be necessary to print more than 400 copies in the pink print.

The actual minimum number of copies of white bills,

required, consists of approximately 100 for the Bureau of Publications, approximately 275 for the desk files of members and officers of the Legislature, approximately 150 to be picked and made available to parties interested in receiving copies of these bills, and such additional copies as may be needed by various members. It is, therefore, estimated that, with the exception of such bills as may be designated by the officers of the Senate and House, it will not be necessary to print more than 600 copies of the white prints.

It is liberally estimated that not more than 10% of the bills will have a demand for a number of prints in excess of these quantities, namely 400 pink prints and 600 white prints. On this basis there would be a 60% saving in the paper cost on the remaining 90% of the pink prints and a 40% saving in the paper cost on the remaining 90% of the white prints.

The composition and set-up cost for printing would remain the same, regardless of the number of copies printed. There would, however, be a saving in press time, as well as stitching and binding time, on the part of the printer. The contract for printing these bills is, however, based upon a flat price per 100 pages and this price contemplates the printing of 30,000,000 pages as a basis of computation in determining the lowest bidder. In other words, under this type of contract the printer is paid the same rate for printing a bill regardless of whether it is in the pink, wherein the cost of compilation is generally absorbed, or whether it is a white reprint without any amendments or with few or a large number of amendments.

Under the existing contract which does not expire until December 31, 1943, any reduction in the number of copies could have a direct proportionate saving effect but this should probably be negotiated with the printer. Under any new contract the price, however, if bid on a price per 100 pages, would be increased in an effort to absorb the composition and set-up charges based upon a smaller quantity to be printed. For that reason it is estimated that only approximately 5 to 7½% will normally be saved in the total printing cost of the bills by printing 400 copies in pink and 600 copies in white of 90% of the total number of bills printed.

The following is a paragraph from the standard form of contract covering the printing of bills:

> "The minimum number of each pink bill in all probability will be 800 copies, and the minimum number of each white bill, resolution and conference report in all probability will be 1000. The quantities of each may be varied on order, however, and the larger numbers are frequently required. Ten copies of each white bill, resolution and conference report shall be printed on bond paper, five of which copies are to be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and five to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives."

As a result of recommendations to the 1939 General Assembly by the Joint State Government Commission, the House of Representatives amended the law establishing legislative personnel and provided for two desk clerks to proofread bills. It is their duty to proofread the pink copy of all bills as soon as returned from the printer and make notes of all typographical, printer's or construction errors so that when a bill is reported from committee such correction can be made in the first white print of the bill. This has resulted in considerable savings in reprinting of bills in the House and it is the belief of the Committee that if this policy is established in the Senate it will considerably reduce the cost of reprinting Senate bills. The Commission suggests that every effort be made to always obtain the best possible qualified personnel for this work.

Savings:

The estimated savings as the result of the reductions in the number of pink prints to 400 and the reduction in the number of white prints to 600 on 90% of the bills printed and a reduction in the number of calendars from 1100 to 800 in the Senate and the number from 1300 to 100 in the House as based on the 1941 Session of the General Assembly are as follows:

60% of 90% of the present pink bill paper cost	$ 2,513.99
40% of 90% of the present white bill paper cost	2,097.83
5% of 90% of the pink and white bill printing cost	6,638.39
25% of the present calendar paper cost	351.33
5% of the present calendar printing cost	628.98
Total	$12,230.52

C. Elimination of Introduction of Certain Types of Bills:

Recommendation:

It is recommended that a policy be adopted and followed in the Senate similar to the policy practiced in the House which will avoid the expense of printing and handling individual bills for appropriations to local State-aided Homes and Hospitals and individual bills adding sections of local highways in townships, boroughs and cities to the State Highway System, inasmuch as these bills are invariably included in omnibus bills.

Findings and Conclusions:

The above recommendation was originally submitted to the 1939 General Assembly by the Joint State Government Commission. The House, by adopting this recommendation has, especially on appropriations, reduced tremendously the number of individual bills introduced. This recommendation was not, however, adopted by the Senate. In the House, the members do not introduce individual bills on these subjects. Rather, they simply make a written request to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee or the Chairman of the Highways Committee, as the case may be. It has been the practice of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to notify the hospital for whom the member has requested the appropriation and likewise to notify the press. This policy could be followed by the Chairman of the Highways Committee. The foregoing procedure could be further improved by having the chairmen of these two committees read into the record once or twice a month, in the Senate and in the House, a statement listing the names of the members and their requests. In this manner a permanent record will be made of the desires and interests of the members.

Savings:

The estimated savings in printing cost as a result of filing requests for appropriations to local State-aided

Homes and Hospitals, or the placing of certain sections of local highways on the State Highway System instead of introducing individual bills therefor during the 1941 Session of the General Assembly would have been as follows:

State-aided Home and Hospital Appropriation Bills

	Printing	Paper	Total
House Bills (5)	$ 74.80	$ 25.20	$ 100.00
Senate Bills (62)	506.00	173.60	679.60
Highway Bills			
House Bills (23)	532.40	190.40	722.80
Senate Bills (40)	501.60	170.80	672.40
Totals	$1,614.80	$ 560.00	$2,174.80

Printing cost for entering these bills in histories:

House Bills (28)	$ 390.72	$ 147.84	$ 538.56
Senate Bills (102) ...	1,184.00	444.10	1,628.10
Total	$1,574.72	$ 591.94	$2,166.66
Grand total	$3,189.52	$1,151.94	$4,341.46

Average printing and paper cost per bill .. $33.47 Each

In addition to the above the cost of printing the titles of these bills in the Legislative Journal would be eliminated at a saving of approximately $150.

D. Printing of Senate and House Histories:

Recommendations:

It is recommended that changes be made in printing the History of the Senate and the History of the House, which will result in a reduction of cost and likewise simplify the Legislative procedure and make the Histories of greater service value.

These recommended changes are as follows:

1. Combine the present History of the Senate and History of the House and publish a single volume.
2. Eliminate the present procedure of giving House Bills a new number when in the Senate and Senate Bills a new number when in the House. Either have each bill retain its original House or Senate number, as the case may be, throughout its course in the Legislature, or establish a separate block of numbers for the House and for the Senate.
3. List each bill once only in its proper numerical position in the House or Senate section of the History and list therewith all Legislative action, whether the bill is in the House or in the Senate and have only one index to cover both House and Senate Bills.
4. Have the compilation and printing of the History under the direct jurisdiction of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and have the personnel needed for reporting and compiling the History furnished by both the Senate and the House, as required and directed by the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.
5. Have one person responsible for furnishing the copy and form to the printer so as to properly coordinate the work and minimize the amount of blank space in the History.
6. Discontinue printing the complete title of bills in the weekly History and print only a short title similar to the title now used in the index and include in the History the reference to the page number of the Legislative Journal where the complete title is printed.
7. Include in the History under each bill the reference to the page number of the Legislative Journal on which will be found the particular action listed in the History.
8. Reduce the number of copies of the History from 1200 to 1000 for each House.

No changes in legislation would be necessary to effect these recommendations. The authority for the Histories at the present time lies in Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 87.

Findings and Conclusions:

A careful analysis was made of the semi-final and final issues of the Senate and House Histories of the 1941 Session; likewise a sample analysis was made of other issues throughout the session. The foregoing recommendations are based upon this analysis, which consisted of actual counts and measurements throughout the text of both Histories.

The key recommendation to all the recommendations concerning the combining of the Senate and House Histories involves the setting up of a new numbering system for bills as referred to in Recommendation No. 2. The establishment of this numbering system will make possible the adoption of most of the other recommendations, all of which will result in the real savings which can be made. It will also eliminate confusion and complications which now exist, especially to the layman. Under the present system two separate bills can carry as many as three numbers which are identical, viz:. a Senate number and a House number in addition to the printer's number. For instance, House Bill No. 100, House Printer's No. 150, when in the Senate could be Senate Bill No. 200 and at the same time there can be a Senate Bill No. 100, Senate Printer's No. 150, which could be House Bill No. 200 in the House.

It has not been infrequent that members of the Legislature, when referring to a bill, have been confused by this complication of numbers,

Records reveal that 825 was the average number of bills introduced in the Senate during the last four regular sessions.

It is, therefore, suggested that if Legislative bill numbers are adopted, the block of numbers from 1 to 999 be reserved for bills introduced in the Senate and numbers from 1000 upward be reserved for bills introduced in the House. Each bill itself now carries the words, "Senate Bill" or "House Bill," as the case may be. Therefore, no other prefix would be necessary.

By using this single numbering system, it would require only one entry in the Legislative History and all action in the House and Senate could be listed thereunder, thereby avoiding present duplications in printing.

The duplications are greater in the Senate History than in the House History, due to separate policies which have been in effect in the printing of both Histories.

At the present time, when a House Bill goes to the Senate, it is given a Senate number and the title is printed in full in the Senate History and all subsequent action either in the Senate or in the House is printed in the Senate History and is also printed in the House History. When a Senate bill is entered in the House History and given a House number, however, no title or action is printed, but the following merely appears: "For a record of this bill see Senate History under Senate number —." The House policy results in considerably less duplication. It can be clearly seen, however, that by use of the single History and single entry of a bill in the History, the printing space required for the listing of each bill would be greatly reduced.

The actual measurements made in the Histories indicate the following duplications:

	Total Pages	Pages of Duplication	Percent of Duplication
House History	588	71.3	12.1
Senate History	506	218.5	43.2
Both Histories ...	1,094	289.8	26.5

Note: The above number of pages is based upon the final bound issue wherein all the blank space has been eliminated. The 25 previous issues contain considerable blank space referred to hereinafter.

A comparison of various issues of both the House and Senate indicates that there is no regularity as to the minimum amount of blank space left after each entry in the History during the session. The responsibility for this waste lies, not with the printer but with the officers of the General Assembly who make up the weekly copy. The printing contract for the printing of the Histories states that "The type shall be seven point, set solid in two columns 20½ picas wide. All to be printed in accordance with samples in the department office and as required by copy furnished by officers of the General Assembly, including insertion of bill number and printer's number by the contractor." For this reason, one person should be responsible for furnishing the copy and makeup to the printer, as per Recommendation No. 5, page 17.

Measurements taken in the Histories for the 1941 Session revealed the following unnecessary blank space and its cost:

	Pages of Blank Space	Printing Cost	Paper Cost	Total Cost
Bills, House Histories	1,407	$ 6,247	$ 2,364	$ 8,611
Bills, Senate Histories	737	3,272	1,238	4,510
Resolutions, House Histories .	772	3,427	1,296	4,723
Resolutions, Senate Histories .	229	1,019	385	1,404
Totals	3,145	$13,965	$ 5,283	$19,248

Note: Although $19,248 could have been saved by eliminating unnecessary blank space during the 1941 Session, if the Histories are combined in accordance with all these recommendations, this saving would be less and be a part of the total saving possible, as shown on page 24.

When measuring the unnecessary blank space the Commission allowed a standard of one and one-half (1½) inches of blank space for each entry. This is sufficient for inserting all the legislative action occuring in any week on any bill.

The personal required for compiling data and copy for the two separate Histories at present includes personnel appointed separately by the House, by the Senate, and by the Legislative Reference Bureau. The Senate personnel compiles data and copy for the Senate History; the House personnel compiles data and copy for the House History. In addition, the Legislative Reference Bureau provides a reporter in both the House and the Senate who takes necessary notes for preparation of both Histories. While no attempts is made herein to measure what saving in personnel costs could be effected by carrying out Recommendation No. 4, page 17, it is our belief that this data could be gathered and compiled and copy furnished to the printer more efficiently and economically by having the Legislative Reference Bureau take complete control over this work and publish the History in collaboration with the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

If the practice of printing complete titles of bills in the History is discontinued in accordance with Recommendation No. 6, page 18, considerably space will be saved and the Commission is of the opinion that no service value will be lost inasmuch as the short title similar to that used in the index will indicate the nature of a bill. It is the general practice, after checking a bill in the History, to obtain a copy of the bill in order to ascertain its contents. The bill itself contains the full title. The full title of the bill is likewise printed in the Legislative Journal when introduced and referred to committee. By having the History contain the page number of the Legislative Journal where the complete title is printed, all need for printing the complete title in the History will have been overcome.

If the History under each bill gives the page number of the Legislative Journal on which each particular action can be found, it is believed that such reference will add considerably to the service value of the History.

The semi-final issue of the History for the 1941 Session was the most voluminous issue, containing 645 pages in the House History and 514 pages in the Senate History, a total of 1159 pages. Had the recommendations contained in this report concerning the History been in effect in the 1941 Session, the semi-final issue, which would have been the most voluminous, would have been only 708 pages instead of 1159 pages. The same proportionate savings reduction in number of printed pages would have been in effect in the preceding weekly issues.

This points to a saving of 39% in the legislative printing cost of that particular issue. Comparison indicates the semi-final issue may be considered representative of the other 25 weekly issues. Therefore, considerable savings would have been realized in the printing of Histories for the 1941 Session. The savings is based upon the existing contract price, which is as follows:

Printing cost .....37c per 100 printed pages
Paper cost .....14c per 100 pages

The present contract price on the basis of 1200 copies per week means that the cost per page in the History

is $6.12. This is based upon 1200 prints of each page at .0051c per print of each page.

The committee feels that, as per Recommendation No. 8 page 18, the number of copies of Histories can be reduced from 1200 for each House to 1000. This would result in a saving in paper cost of 17-2/3%. It is also estimated it will result in a saving of from 5 to 7½% in printing cost. This saving, however, would be due to a reduction in press time and in stitching and binding time.

Savings:

The combining of the House and Senate Histories into one volume, printing of short titles and elimination of unnecessary blank space would result in a saving of printing and paper cost as based on the 1941 Session of the General Assembly as follows:

Printing	$30,504
Paper	2,318
Total	$32,822

Reducing the number of copies of this newly-recommended combined Senate and House History would result in an additional saving as follows:

5% saved on printing cost	$2,373
17-2/3% saving on paper cost	637
Total	$3,010
Grand Total saving on Histories	$35,832.00

E. Condolence and Congratulatory Resolutions

Recommendation:

It is recommended that all resolutions relating to condolences or congratulations be printed in full only in the History of the week in which they are introduced and in the final issue of the History. In other issues of the History, only a short title and the action taken need be printed.

Findings and Conclusions:

Of the 270 resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives during the 1941 Session, a total of 130, or almost 50%, were of a condolence or congratulatory nature. More than 25% of the Senate resolutions—19 of a total of 69—were also of this nature. Each of these was reprinted in every issue of the History from the time it was introduced. A congratulatory resolution using one-half of a page in the History of either House, introduced during the first week of the Session of 1941, resulted in $79.56 of printing and paper costs by the time it was printed in the final issue. This is based upon a cost of $6.12 per page per issue of the History. The average cost of printing these 149 resolutions in the History was $30.00 each.

Savings:

If the above recmomendation concerning condolence and congratulatory resolutions had been in operation during the Session of 1941, the following savings would have been effected:

	Printing	Paper	Total
Senate Resolutions	$ 289	$ 107	$ 396
House Resolutions	2,978	1,101	4,079
	$3,267	$1,208	$4,475

Printing Costs of Advance Acts and Pamphlet Laws:

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the amount of money appropriated for printing the advance acts and pamphlet laws be a part of the appropriation to the Department of State instead of being a part of the legislative printing appropriation.

Findings and Conclusions:

At the present time, the cost of printing the advance acts and pamphlet laws is generally considered a part of the cost of legislative printing and it is always included in an appropriation for expenditures of the General Assembly. The entire control for the printing of advance acts and pamphlet laws is under the jurisdiction of the Department of State and for that reason the Commission feels that such printing costs should be made a part of the appropriation to the Department of State.

The cost of printing the advance acts and pamphlet laws of the 1941 Session was $22,846.74.

FINAL MESSAGE OF ARTHUR H. JAMES, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1943

To the Honorable, the General Assembly fo the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

When I campaigned for Governor in 1938 it was on a platform of common sense and common honesty.

Taking my oath of office I pledged honesty, thrift and integrity in an administration run for the whole people rather than in the interest of individuals or factions. On that occasion I told you we had no rabbit in the hat, no Aladdin's lamp—but I said also that I believed hard work, teamwork and horse sense could do more good than looking around for a magic wand.

Today it is my proud privilege to report to the General Assembly on four years as Governor, and to render an accounting to the men and women of Pennsylvania for my stewardship as their Chief Executive.

More than two million Pennsylvanians voted for me in 1938—more than ever voted for any other Governor in the State's history.

The Republican message to them that year was embodied in the first sentence of our platform, which read:

"The chief issues of this campaign are the re-establishment of honest government and the restoration of jobs in private industry."

My message to those who, on the strength of these pledges, entrusted into my keeping the high responsibility of Governor, is this:

"We haven't let you down!"

We promised you honest, competent and efficient government at a time when corruption in high places was a stench in your nostrils, and we took the State's business transactions off page one of the scandal sheets.

You have had four years of straightforward, front-door administration. There's been no dirt to sweep under the rug.

We started out more than seventy millions of dollars in the hole, and we have paid it off. All current debts

have been satisfied. Your books are in order and in balance.

We found an extravagent scale of governmental living that was running us farther and farther into the red. Today the State is living well within its income.

Our financial situation when we came into office was so bad that there was widespread insistence we needed at least a hundred million dollars in new revenue. We paid off the debts without a cent of new taxation and today the only financial problem left is how much to cut taxes and where to begin.

The fiscal policies of the next administration are for that administration to work out, and I shall not attempt recommendations. I cannot refrain, however, from repeating again what I have frequently said—that I believe ways can be found to trim the General Fund taxes between fifty and seventy millions of dollars, and the Motor Fund taxes many millions more, without detriment to any essential State function.

I am as firmly convinced today that we can reduce taxes as I was four years ago that we could operate without new taxes.

During our discussions at that time I remember being called a plunger and a gambler, and I remember replying, "nothing ventured, nothing gained"; and moreover that taking a chance, when it was for the best interest of the people, struck me as an extremely wise thing for a Governor to do.

Debt isn't the only headache which I am proud to say will not be inherited by by successor.

Wholesale unemployment, with its staggering financial burden and its social demoralization, was the most acute problem I faced.

My administration has helped find support in private employment for a million and a half of those who were on relief when we took office.

As a result, for this biennium we made the smallest over-all relief appropriation since the depression—and it will be the first relief appropriation to wind up with a surplus.

It is not my intention at this time to give you a detailed report on my Administration. The record is written, it is available to all, and it speaks for itself.

It would take far more time than is at my disposal to touch merely the high spots of such single subjects as, for example, the Anthracite Emermency program, which has largely stabilized the anthracite industry and which also has made giant strides towards the elimination of coal bootlegging.

The anthracite problem was met, as was promised, within the borders of the State; we sought the answer, not in Washington or New York, but between Carbondale and Lykens; and we blazed the way for solution when the operators and union officials and State government sat down together at the counsel table and undertook a cooperative approach toward the problems.

Let me add that this relationship between capital and labor did not occur only in the hard coal fields. Not for many years has there been a better spirit of coperation throughout the Commonwealth between labor, capital and the State Government.

The Republican policy of the State becoming the impartial friend of both employer and employe has fully justified itself.

Another matter to which an entire address could be devoted is civilian defense and the war effort, in which hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania, without regard to race, creed or political conviction, are working for the safety and protection of our civilian population during whatever emergencies the war may bring.

Still another topic worthy of a full and detailed report is the state's agricultural administration, in which the problems of the farmer, including those producing milk, have received the attention of competent and conscientious men, with full knowledge of their needs.

The baby of our official family, the Department of Commerce, also has an outstanding record of accomplishment, particularly in the field of accelerating industrial output of war essentials.

A further example of the tangible application of the broad principles to which we have been committed is the Highway Department.

The political abuses and financial scandals of the previous administration terminated abruptly when we came into office.

By honest and efficient administration, the Highway Department has saved untold millions of dollars. It has cleaned up a long series of abuses concerning the letting of contracts, the purchase of materials, the awarding of performance bonds, and the employment, especially during political campaigns, of hoardes of unnecessary laborers. As a result, it has undertaken a much greater mileage of highway construction and improvement than in any equal period in the State's history.

But rather than trying to go over all the State activities which form necessary and important parts of this Administration's record, I am leaving the detailed summary to the departmental reports compiled by Cabinet Members and other officials and submitted to you in printed form as a supplement to this address.

Included with this supplement is a digest of correspondence concerning the Administration's defense activities and war response. Study of these letters will show why I repeatedly have referred to Pennsylvania as the outstanding leader in upholding the hands of our Commander-in-Chief throughout the present war emergency.

I leave office with deep satisfaction over our successes, proud that we have blazed many new trails and have raised many high standards, and profoundly grateful for the teamwork which has made all this possible.

My only regret is that for four years I have been so pressed with work that I have not found all the opportunity I would have wished for meeting people, and chatting with them, and exchanging the views on the many problems of our State.

This has been a loss to me, and a serious disappointment, but I have found no way to avoid it.

The pressure of State business has been constant, and rapidly changing conditions have raised new crops of problems as fast as the old ones were mastered.

I came into office fully resolved to put into the Governorship every ounce of energy and attention humanly possible—determined that, come what might, no one could ever say that if I had only tried harded or worked longer some unfortunate mishap might have been prevented.

I promised the men and women of Pennsylvania to do a job of housecleaning at Harrisburg, and told them a new broom would make the dust fly.

Figuratively speaking, I've spent four years with a dust-cloth on my head, and I haven't had much time to entertained company.

Let me speak still more plainly.

I promised, and the Republican platform pledged, an honest, business-like and scandal-free administration, run by men who would know their money from the people's money.

Attempting seriously to carry out that pledge in any state with the ramified activities, the size and the complexity of Pennsylvania, is a major undertaking.

The methods which have been devised to permit governmental cheating on a big or little scale defy the imagination.

Moreover, there has always been a plausible school of political thought holding that such practices are practical and justifiable as a means of party advancement.

I cannot agree. I believe most earnestly that the good men and women of Pennsylvania have graduated from that school of thought—if, in fact, they ever shared such a view.

You don't have to study many elections during recent years to see that the voters expect and demand honest government, and that they will turn against any party or any political leaders who condone such methods.

That is true not only in Pennsylvania. The greatest weakness in the New Deal as a political entity is that it is a partnership between visionaries and corrupt political gangs such as the Hague machine in New Jersey and the Kelly-Nash machine in Illinois. If you want to know what Americans think of that sort of partnership, look at the vote last November.

There was a partnership of that variety in Pennsylvania when I ran for Governor, and I believe my election resulted from the strenuous campaign I waged against that type of administration.

I am grateful beyond expression to all those many public servants in my official family whose tenacity and sharp eyes have helped me ferret out such corrupt practices as we inherited, and to nip off anything which looked like an effort to reestablish them.

Authority and money give rise to grave temptations, and constant and extreme vigilance is imperatively required from the chief executive who seeks to protect himself, and his administration, and his party, from disaster.

If I ever begrudged the time and energy which has been devoted to seeing that all the State's transactions were beyond reproach, I could comfort myself at once by remembering that not during the entire four years, not even during the bitterest moments of several strenuous political campaigns, has anyone even hinted that the James Administration produced either a fixer or a bagman.

The number of fields which need everlasting watching make a long list. Among such are the purchase and distribution of liquor, the buying of material, the letting of contracts, the granting of licenses, the awarding of performance bonds, the operation of the chain of penal, mental and health institutions now under School control.

In these and similar matters there is no middle ground; either an administration is honest, or it is not.

If I know the minds of Pennsylvania's men and women, they are always willing to make allowances for public servants whom they believe to be doing their honest best; and on the other hand, nothing will more quickly destroy their support than for administrative heads to display an easy-going tolerance toward corruption.

In this connection, before I bring my remarks to a close, I feel it necessary to call to your attention the conduct of a State official who has served during my term but who is not part of my Administration.

I regret the need for dwelling on an unpleasant topic on this occasion, but the matter is one which should not be kept in the political arena for the mere issuance of statements. On the contrary, it is one which should be investigated and dealt with by the General Assembly.

The one scandal during this Administration occurred in the two fiscal offices successively held by the recently defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, F. Clair Ross.

You don't have to take a Republican's word for that. Clair Ross' methods were too strong for leaders in his own party. The first repudiation and condemnation of his misconduct came from within the Democratic ranks.

And there appears to have been not one convincing denial from Clair Ross of the various accusations made against him.

J. David Stern, prominent Democrat and publisher of the Philadelphia Record, openly accused Clair Ross of buying the nomination. His exact words were, and I quote from an editorial in his paper:

"It may be possible for the Auditor General to purchase the Democratic nomination this way—with taxpayers' funds."

That was the accusation from Democratic ranks in the East.

In the West, Arthur Colegrove, former Democratic Secretary of Property and Supplies and long prominent as a Democratic spokesman, made the same accusation in his newspaper, the Corry Evening Journal. His phrase, and again I quote from a Democratic newspaper, was as follows:

"If Ross is nominated the Republicans are prepared to charge and prove that the Ross campaign has in large part been financed out of State funds."

Arthur Colegrove used the phrase, "malfeasance in office" in his editorial and blamed the huge Ross deficit on the padding of the payroll by political workers in unneeded jobs;" he used the following words, and I quote:

"Never before in the history of Pennsylvania politics has such worker-buying with State funds been conducted on such a wholesale scale."

I myself, stated publicly on two occasions, that Clair Ross, "by his abuse of public trust, and by his misuse of public funds, . . . has forfeited any right to the confidence of the voters of this Commonwealth."

To none of these three direct accusations has Clair Ross deigned to enter denial or explanation; he has not even expressed curiosity. Neither did he attempt to explain or deny the improprieties charged against him

by the auditors who examined his books some months ago.

I am not going to discuss this subject at length. Most of the evidence is available in a collection of documents, including the audit report just referred to, which is being prepared for submission to the members of the Legislature in connection with my remarks.

These papers amply prove my statement that Clair Ross has abused public trust and misused public funds.

They give repeated instances of arbitrary and high-handed acts, abusive of authority, supported by neither legal nor moral considerations.

Specifically they tell a story of check-juggling to evade the laws, payroll padding running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, raiding of relief moneys for non-relief purposes closely associated with his political campaigns; repeated instances of misuse of public moneys for purposes not legally available; and slippery transactions involving many thousands of dollars worth of postage stamps—an item, incidentally, almost as negotiable as money itself.

No wonder that when Ross' successor came into office his chief deputy found practices which made him believe it would be perfectly safe for him to forge State checks and put the proceeds into his own bank account!

The bulk of the information about Ross' misconduct in office has come into my hands during the progress of the recent campaigns—at a time when any attempt on my part to bring him to account would have been liable to misinterpretation as politics.

The campaigns are now over, and the Legislature itself, in cool blood, motivated by its duty both to punish and to prevent misconduct in office, is the proper agency to dig out the rest of the story and to take the proper punitive and corrective steps.

The Auditor General and the State Treasurer long have been known as the watchmen of the treasury.

Generally speaking, the emphasis of the statutes has always been in the direction of giving these fiscal officers the freest possible hand and the utmost protection in carrying out their duties as watchmen.

A long series of distinguished Pennsylvanians, including the incoming Governor, have held one or both of these two offices with credit and honor.

It remained for Clair Ross to demonstrate that sometimes the watchmen themselves need watching.

Let me add that this is far from being merely a question of patronage, and neither is it simply a question of amending the laws to prevent a recurrence of such mispractices.

I consider it the duty of this Legislature to deal so soundly with Clair Ross for his misconduct that never again will any ambitious and crafty public official of this Commonwealth use Ross' tactics to abuse the confidence reposed in him by the men and women of Pennsylvania.

As I indicated before, this has been the one unpleasant chapter in a record of cooperative accomplishment in the name of common sense and common honesty in government in which I believe all highminded Pennsylvanians can take deep satisfaction.

So far as concerns my own record, I believe that the Republican party and myself and my associates all were fully vindicated for our policies and our labors when the men and women of Pennsylvania drew upon my Cabinet for the two highest executive offices in the State. Few Governors have ever been able to claim the same distinction.

America's future is brighter today than in many months. We appear to have reached the turning point in the war. Victory is beginning to change from a matter of faith to a matter of fact.

If we can complete the war as we now have begun to fight it, on a basis of mutual cooperation, of unity, of placing the advancement of the cause of victory ahead of every other personal, political, social and economic consideration, then there no longer can be question about the outcome.

Many sacrifices remain to be made.

But let me remind you that we are asking ten millions of our boys to face the bullets of the enemy. They are making all conceivable sacrifices, many of them the ultimate sacrifice, and doing it without whimpering—doing it with clear-eyed, heads-up American courage.

In the problems of the future, both in Pennsylvania and in the nation, we have a ready example.

For the courage we will need to do our duty as we see it, let us take inspiration from the courage with which American boys are carrying forward the Stars and Stripes on all the battlefields of the earth.

In those problems of the future, both of the successful completion of the war and the days of peace thereafter, all of the multitude of Pennsylvanians who in greater or less degree have shared in the toil and the accomplishments of the State Government in the last four years may take full pride that we have kept our flags flying.

We are coming home with our shields, not on them.

The underlying objectives and policies of the last four years in Pennsylvania are principles worth working for; they are the stars to which the wagon of Democracy must ever be hitched.

By constant intention and by major accomplishment this administration has striven for integrity in government; for honesty in public affairs; for sound and thrifty handling of the public's business; for placing public weal higher than private interest; for a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding in the meeting of the torn and tangled problems of our generation.

Who will deny that in the high purposes and tenacity and cooperation so many have shown as part of my Administration, can be found the examples and methods and approach needed by governments everywhere, both state and national, through the trying war days still to come, and the perhaps equally vexing days of peace which will follow.

In closing, let me thank all of those—both the Members of this General Assembly and all others—who by word or by mute encouragement, by faith and by example and by deed, have helped my Administration live up to the phrase from Micah which I gave four years ago as the spirit which would guide my every act as Governor—"To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE FINAL MESSAGE OF ARTHUR H. JAMES, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

January 5, 1943

Harrisburg, Pa.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT

Reports of Departments, Boards and Commissions, and other agencies of State Government.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
Harrisburg, December 29, 1942

Dear Governor James:

We respectfully report for the Department of State, the State Employes' Retirement Board, and in our own official capacity as follows:

State Employes' Retirement Board

On November 30, 1942, the number of members in this System was 30,372; the par value of the Fund's investments was $30,114,000.00 and the total assets of the Fund, including the present worth of future appropriations receivable from the Commonwealth was $41,757,825.46 as of May, 1942.

The number of annuitants was 1422, classified as:

Superannuation annuitants	886
Disabled annuitants	147
Involuntary Retirement Beneficiaries ..	382
Pennsylvania Motor Police Death Benefit	7

From June 1, 1939 to November 30, 1942 the Board:

(a) certified 24,457 new members;
(b) approved for payment 5,153,544.47 to 23,500 members who had terminated their employment with the Commonwealth and applied for return of their contributions;
(c) approved 353 applications for retirement allowances.

On June 1, 1939, the par value of the investments of the Board was $19,920,800.00. From June 1, 1939 to November 30, 1942, the par value of the investments purchased amounted to $17,232,000.00 and during the same period bonds in the amount of $7,038,800.00 were redeemed or sold. Thereby the par value of the Fund's investments was increased $10,183,200.00

The largest percentage of the investments made were in securities of the United States and temporary bonds of the General State Authority under agreement between and among the Authority, the State Employes' Retirement Board and the Public School Employes' Retirement Board dated January 12, 1938.

The Board has purchased the maximum that is allowed under the United States Treasury ruling, of United States Defense Bonds, Series "G", which during the year 1942 was $100,000.00. The Fund owns United States Defense Bonds amounting to $150,000.00.

Acts 116 and 117 of the General Assembly, approved July 3, 1941, supplementing the act creating the State Employes' Retirement System, provide that members who enter active military service may contribute to the State Employes' Retirement Fund. This is a departure from the established method of paying contributions into the Fund and creates individual transactions not contemplated by existing administrative organization. It has been recommended by the Board, however, in the interest of employes absent in military service. Approximately 2000 members have elected to pay into the Fund their stated contribution while absent in military service.

War has affected, among other activities of the Commonwealth, the building and equipment program amounting to $73,250,000.00 undertaken by the General State Authority for the Commonwealth and financed by the Public School Employes' Retirement Board and the State Employes' Retirement Board. These agencies have cleared many details implicit in this large operation. The financing Boards leave further execution of their contract with the General State Authority and current operations under a satisfactory arrangement, notwithstanding the impeding and delaying effects of war. By this arrangement, the Authority will waive certain provisions of the existing contract relating to the issuance of coupon and/or registered bonds, and such bonds will be issued for $50,000,000.00 of temporary bonds now held by the Boards; the construction of the remaining parts of the building and equipment program will continue under the arrangements effected as of January 12, 1938 as modified by later agreements, as and when the exigencies of war permit. We note the sound and helpful attitude of the members of the Board of the General State Authority and in particular your Excellency in defining the arrangement noted above.

During the present administration the quinquennial evaluation of the State Employes' Retirement System as well as its annual evaluation has been submitted by Mr. George A. Huggins, of Philadelphia, the Actuary of the System. They have been the basis of our budget requests.

On November 23, 1942, the Supreme Court decided the cases of Dom v. State Employes' Retirement Board and Demming v. State Employes' Retirement Board in favor of the plaintiffs.

These decrees resulted in judgments of $13,615.71 and $8,569.98 respectively with further payments of $91.17 per month during the life of Sophia Demming. They also introduce a new factor in to the future computation of rates of member contributions and appropriations.

We strongly urge that the Act of April 23, 1935, P. L. 49 be repealed, in so far as it makes the System's funds liable for member's credits. Thereby we will preserve the true objective of the Retirement System, viz: to provide from present earnings of State employes an annuity for old age, or disability, or a cushion against unemployment in event of involuntary termination of service. Legislation which defeats these objects defeats the System and invites further parasitic growths destroying the savings of the members devoted to those ends.

Department of State

We have changed the physical layout of the department to safeguard its records and invaluable archives, to provide efficient working conditions for the staff, and suitable accommodations for the public whom the department serves. Equipment, some obsolete and some carrying high maintenance costs, has been replaced. Methods of recordation, more efficient and more economical, have been substituted. These plans were laid out after careful study in 1939-40.

Forms in use have been standardized and reduced in size as far as possible. Thereby permanent savings were effected in cost of future departmental operations. Simplex photocopying was supplemented by duplex photocopying thus effecting great savings in cost of material, labor and space.

War found the department geared to meet its emergencies in all fields, except, of course, personnel. However, the reorganization effected made it possible to meet the war-time conditions with a minimum of disturbance, and not only to complete our current work but also to clear all unfinished work as of January 20, 1939 and at the same time absorb new duties placed upon the department or your Secretary of the Commonwealth by the following statutes: Act of 1939, P. L. 101; Act of 1939. P. L. 250; Act of 1939, P. L. 609; Act of 1941, P. L. 307; Act of 1941, P. L. 672.

Volunteer Police

This Department as of December 1, 1942, has processed 20,220 commissions to Volunteer Police officers and the revocation of 1331 commissions to Volunteer Police officers for due cause. This service has been absorbed without additional budget provisions and without fee. It represents a substantial contribution to the preservation of life and propery against the possible saboteur.

Firearms License

The Uniform Firearms Act of 1931 (P. L. 497) was amended June 20, 1935 (P. L. 350) to permit provisional licenses to hunters and fishermen to carry firearms. The additional records deposited with the Department of State under this Act had accumulated and remained unfiled on January 20, 1939, to the number of 70,000 provisional license cards. To make these registrations serve any useful purpose for our law enforcing officers, it was necessary to prepare a card for each firearm, thus requiring the processing of 140,000 records of provisional licenses.

This work has been completed, and at the same time, the annual intake of approximately 41,000 registrations has been currently processed and adequate equipment for proper housing has been provided at a place convenient for use of these records by the Pennsylvania Motor Police.

Corporation Records

As of January 20, 1939, we found corporate documents filed, indexed, but not recorded, numbering 64,248 sheets and 18 missing documents. The delay was the cause of widespread complaint from attorneys and other persons. No money was available in the department budget for the current biennium to process these records.

The estimated cost of recording these instruments, as of November 18, 1939, was $37,920. No provision for this item had been included in the 1939-41 budget request. In the face of the then prevailing condition of public finances, we were unwilling to request an additional appropriation for this item.

By the reorganization noted above and the introduction of new methods of recordation effective June 1, 1939, we completed the recordation of these documents on October 10, 1940 at a lost of $8,595.59 and absorbed the cost by the savings effected by change in methods adopted.

Replacement of Corporate Records

In the Department of State is to be found the public life history of the business, industrial, and public utility corporations created, and the record of those lawfully doing business, in this State. These records are in constant use by the public. Time and use has brought many of the public record books into a state of dilapidation incompatible with the public use they must serve. At the same time space has become a highly valued and scarce item in public buildings. Obviously, replacement of these public record books had to be made with due consideration to the changing methods of recordation and the changed value of space. Accordingly we surveyed the problem as one of total replacement, and introduced microfilming as the method for replacement of 1005 volumes on hand. If we undertook to replace these volumes by photocopying process, the estimated cost, as of December 19, 1940, would be $85,425. If we adopted microfilming the estimated cost, as of the same date, would be $11,000.

In addition: future replacements (on a comparison of costs as of December 19, 1940) would be $6.00 per film roll of 1,400 copies as against $85.00 per volume of 700 copies. For reasons (which we fully discussed in our report to you upon this subject, dated December 19, 1940), we adopted microfilming.

The story of our need to replace old records, our economies in materials and space by our change in method of recording, are eloquently portrayed in the results.

We procured the necessary equipment and began to microfilm old records on May 12, 1941, and to microfilm current non-corporate records on October 1, 1942.

Our work plan was laid out in December, 1940 with due consideration to the following factors:

1. Proper training of the technicians;
2. The change-over in the physical layout of the department planned in 1939-40, and begun in 1941: (a) to protect public records; (b) to provide better conditions for orderly work by employes; (c) to utilize space economically; (d) to effect continuing economies in operation; and (d) to facilitate service to the public.

Our plan has been subjected to the disrupting effects of war resulting in a heavy turnover personnel. A resultant of this has been reduced production and a higher degree of wastage than should prevail at this stage of our operation. Notwithstanding the war, however, we have microfilmed 213 volumes of corporate charter record books, requiring 129,652 films, and 815 sheets of current non-corporate records.

The desirable next step in the change-over in physical plant, mapped out in 1939-40, can now be made, and if personnel continues to remain stabilized, the replacement of 1005 volumes will be achieved before the end of the coming administration.

Military Elections

In 1941, Pennsylvania adopted a simple and efficient method of canvassing the vote of electors in Military Service. In this respect she was in the vanguard of states working to protect the American system of government while her soldiers fought abroad to defend our people. The department has consistently publicized this fact to the electors. The use of the ballot by electors in the Service has been limited, but is increasing.

As a gauge of our will to cooperate with the Federal Government in all matters relating to war, we assumed responsibility in the Fall of 1942 for the administration of Public Act No. 712 of the Seventy-seventh Congress providing for the canvass of votes of electors in Military Service in all elections to National office.

Revenues

From February 1, 1939 to November 30, 1942 the revenues of the department amounted to $1,268,769.45. We enter the last six months of the present biennium with $58,123.00 available for operation of the department to the end of the present biennium, and possessed of a well-equipped plant to operate.

In the administration of the Domestic Bonus Act of 1939, P. L. 609, the department brought into the Commonwealth's treasury $125,636.58 between June 1, 1939, and June 1, 1942. We have referred to the Department of Justice as directed by statute unpaid settlements for delinquent bonus and penalties of $170,852.10. This represents forgotten obligations due the Commonwealth together with interest and penalties.

Plates of Appellate Court Reports

We have brought into direct custody and control plates for the following Appellate Court reports:

Supreme Court, volumes 98 to 304;

Superior Court, volumes 60 to 85.

The final disposition of these plates is a matter for early determination. Factors entering into such determination are: the Commonwealth's future printing needs under war conditions; the desirability of converting them into war material.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has personally heard and participated in the disposition of 4559 applications for commutation of sentence or pardon; has presided at all meetings of the State Employes' Retirement Board; attended all meetings of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and of the Board of Property; has presided at all hearings in departmental matters required of her by law.

In person, or by deputy and conference, the Secretary has heard and participated in the disposition of 37,104 petitions for review of tax settlements or refunds since June 1, 1939.

Finally, may I say, that my abiding sense of your unswerving loyalty to those principles of law and justice which must underlie this government if she is to endure, my profound faith in your integrity of purpose in all your official policies, has lightened the burden of my work and made my tenure of office happy and satisfying.

Respectfully submitted

S. M. R. O'HARA, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Harrisburg, December 8, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

The Department of Justice, as you well know, is an auxiliary to all other Departments. It advises, and guides them and casts their projects into legal form. In a very true sense, it participates in the major achievements of all Departments but only rarely achieves anything in its own name. Thus, without violently assailing my own sense of modesty, I claim a small part in the magnificent accomplishments of your great administration without attempting to enumerate the instances in which our contribution has been substantial and effective.

I do not know whether you would like to record our efforts to sustain legislation attacked in the appellate courts as unconstitutional. If you wish to do so, here is the record. We sustained the State Labor Relations Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Unemployment Compensation Act, the Franchise Tax Act, the Pawnbrokers Act, the Consumers Discount Law, and the Parole Board Law. These are only the more important cases.

This Department has been constantly advising the Departments which it serves upon the general question of the legislation which they should have. We have been rendering this service for four years and, more especially, since the 1941 session of the General Assembly adjourned. Our recommendations in these fields will undoubtedly appear in the reports of the other Departments.

In the field of national defense, we have been responding to your inspiring bugle-calls and marching steadily in line in obedience to your commands.

You will recall that, at your suggestion, I was elected counsel for the State Council of Defense. Thereby, the Department of Justice was drafted for the cause and since then a very large portion of our time and energy has been devoted to the winning of the war. We started when you started; that is, when the National Guard was inducted into the active service of the United States and from that day to this date, the primary concern of this Department has been to uphold and strengthen the mighty arm which you have unstintedly consecrated to the service of the United States Government. For this, we deserve no particular praise nor mention; we were merely following the orders of our Governor whom the occasion made our Commander-in-Chief.

Following your leadership, we dedicated all that we had to national defense. My deputies attended numerous conferences called by the various offices of the Federal Government, assisted in drafting suggestive legislation and generally, placed the facilities of this Department and the Commonwealth at the disposal of the national government. At the same time, this Department has held itself subject to the commands of the executive and legislative branches of the State government for all-out service. Stated in these general terms the record may not seem impressive, but the details would expand this report beyond its proper limits.

I have then, the honor to submit to you an abbreviated report of the work and activities of the Department of Justice during the period beginning with your inauguration January 17, 1939 to December 1, 1942. Virtually all detail has been eliminated in the interests of brevity and I have made an effort to confine myself to the more important aspects only of the department's functions. The picture presented by this report, therefore, will at best and most give one a bird's-eye view only of the workings of the Department of Justice during the designated time.

Part of one of the functions formerly performed at the expense of the Department of Justice has been transferred during this administration, namely, certain powers previously exercised by the Board of Pardons are now performed by the Pennsylvania Board of Parole under the Act of August 6, 1941, P. L. 861. With a few minor exceptions, the constitutionality of this act was successfully defended before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Commonwealth ex rel. Banks v. Cain, No. 43 January Term 1943, decided November 23, 1942.

During this administration numerous cases have been argued by the department before the appellate courts of the Commonwealth and of the United States which were of great public interest and social import. Happily, we were successful in most. Mention of some of these cases will be made hereinafter.

An additional burden was cast upon the Department of Justice by the entry of the Nation into World War II. This burden has been willingly and energetically assumed and carried.

General Functions

The Attorney General is, of course, the chief law officer of the Commonwealth. His various deputies are assigned to advise the different departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth government. In addition to preparing written formal and informal opinions upon request of our multitudinous clients, we also advise them daily upon legal questions. In short, the Department of Justice is a large law office, serving the corporate body politic. As the individual in these trying and legalistic times must seek the guidance of his attorney, as the corporation must follow constant advice of counsel, so must the various units of our Commonwealth government constantly consult and be guided by the department. And not the least of our duties is that of defending in the courts the many attacks made upon the validity of Acts of the General Assembly.

During your administration it became our unpleasant duty to prosecute a high State official, the Deputy State Treasurer, for the embezzlement of $23,000.00 of Commonwealth funds. All of this money was recovered. The official involved has pleaded nolo contendere in the Dauphin County Court and awaits sentence.

Opinions

The department has rendered 166 formal and 326 informal opinions. I consider it relevant to call attention to the fact that opinions issued by the Department of Justice are not those of an individual, but, rather, represent the considered opinions of myself and my "home-staff" deputies, of whom there are usually twelve. Every opinion, except in emergencies, is circulated amongst these deputies for their concurrence or dissent. Conferences attempt to secure as much unanimity of opinion as is possible consonant with intellectual honesty.

Litigation

As always, the Department of Justice has been engaged in much litigation affecting or involving the Commonwealth or the public interest. A table of cases in the appellate courts only is hereinafter set forth. Many more cases, of course, were tried, argued, or are pending, in the lower courts.

Some of the more important cases follow:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company v. Driscoll et al., 336 Pa. 310 (1939), involved the constitutionality of the Act of June 1, 1937, P. L. 1120, known as the Full Crew Act. The statute would have required railroads to maintain minimum crews on certain trains. The case had once before been before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (330 Pa. 97), but was remanded to the lower court for the finding of additional facts. The court held that the act was invalid.

In the so-called Convoy Case, Maurer et al v. Boardman et al., 336 Pa. 17 (1939), the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the validity of an amendment to The Vehicle Code prohibiting the carrying of a vehicle or any part thereof above the cab or over the head of the operator of a carrier vehicle. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the holding of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Maurer et al. v. Hamilton et al., 309 U. S. 598 (1940).

The validity of the statute known as the Store and Theatre Act, the Act of June 5, 1937, P. L. 1656, came before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in American Stores Company v. Boardman, 336 Pa. 37 (1939). This statute imposed a graduated tax on the operation of stores and theatres within the Commonwealth, depending upon the number operated. The court held that the act was unconstitutional.

The Act of July 14, 1936, P. L. 44, imposing an inheritance tax upon the accrual of the right of survivorship of a joint tenant to property held jointly, was attacked as being in violation of the Constitutions of the Commonwealth and of the United States in Kelly's Estate, 336 Pa. 305 (1939). The validity of the statute was successfully maintained.

The Act of May 6, 1935, P. L. 184, substituted a franchise tax on foreign corporations in lieu of a capital stock tax. This statute was attacked as unconstitutional in the Dauphin County Court which so held. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in Commonwealth v. Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, 336 Pa. 209 (1939), sustained the validity of the act.

Ilger v. Boucher et al., 142 Pa. Super. Ct. 114 (1940), and companion cases, were concerned with the constitutionality of the Act of May 13, 1876, P. L. 161, which statute provided, among other things, for double liability of stockholders in banks. He successfully defended the validity of the statute.

The Chester County Court in Commonwealth v. Stewart held that the Act of June 22, 1935, P. L. 414, as amended, in so far as it purported to subject equitable interests of Pennsylvania residents in personal property situate outside the Commonwealth to the personal property tax, was unconstitutional. In an appeal, Commonwealth v. Stewart, 338 Pa. 9 (1940), the Supreme Court reversed the Chester County Court and upheld the validity of the statute. The decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court without opinion. Stewart v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 312 U. S. [illegible].

An attack upon the constitutionality of the Milk Control Law of April 28, 1937, P. L. 417, in so far as it relates to the licensing of subdealers, was made in Commonwealth v. Tigini, 138 Pa. Super. Ct. 277 (1940). The attack

was successfully resisted and the Superior Court sustained that portion of the law.

In Harrisburg Dairies, Inc. v. Eisaman et al., 338 Pa. 58 (1940), we successfully defended another attack upon the constitutionality of part of the Milk Control Law of 1937.

Still another attack upon the Milk Control Law as to its constitutionality was made in Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company v. Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania, 341 Pa. 153 (1941). The department again successfully defended the law before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

A case of far-reaching import was Commonwealth v. Beisel, 338 Pa. 519 (1940), in which the Supreme Court held, as the Commonwealth contended, that proceeds of life insurance policies payable to the beneficiary in instalments over a period of years were taxable under the State Personal Property Tax Act.

The Fair Sales Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2672, was declared unconstitutional in Commonwealth v. Zasloff, 338 Pa. 457 (1940). It was to fill the gap caused by the invalidation of the Fair Sales Act of 1937 that the Unfair Sales Act of August 11, 1941, P. L. 900, referred to hereinafter under "Legislation," was passed.

The Pawnbrokers' License Act of April 6, 1937, P. L. 200, regulating and licensing pawnbrokers, after being suspended from operation by injunctive process was sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court in Equitable Loan Society, Inc. et al. v. Bell et al., 339 Pa. 449 (1940).

The case of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company et al. v. Hines, 337 Pa. 48 (1940), was prosecuted to a successful conclusion before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The importance of the case is that it held that State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are subject to The Unemployment Compensation Law. The result was to bring a large number of additional employes within the protection of the law.

The constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law was upheld in Commonwealth v. Perkins, 342 Pa. 529 (1941).

The Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act of June 1, 1937, P. L. 1168, was upheld as constitutional in United Retail Employees of America, Local No. 134 v. W. T. Grant Company, Inc., 341 Pa. 70 (1941).

The Pennsylvania Alien Registration Act was held unconstitutional in Hines et al. v. Davidowitz et al., 312 U. S. 52 (1941), on the ground that Congress had under the Federal power already occupied the field of alien registration by the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

The Department of Justice filed a brief in behalf of the Commonwealth, thereby joining many other states as amici curiae, in United States v. Appalachian Electric Power Co., 311 U. S. 377 (1940). This case decided that the regulatory power of Congress over any stream which could be made navigable in fact was supreme.

The Act of September 29, 1938, P. L. 53, transferring to the Commonwealth county, city and institution district's property used in the care of mental patients, was attacked as unconstitutional in Chester County Institution District et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, et al., and companion cases. 341 Pa. 49 (1941). The Supreme Court sustained the legislation in question.

The Consumer Discount Company Act of April 8, 1937, P. L. 262 was successfully defended by the department as constitutional in the Supreme Court in Equitable Credit and Discount Company v. Geier, 342 Pa. 445 (1941). This case was more or less concerned with the same matters as those involved in Equitable Loan Society, Inc., et al. v. Bell, et al., which upheld the Pawnbrokers License Act.

The Transfer Inheritance Tax imposed on joint bank accounts by the Act of July 14, 1936, P. L. 44, was sustained as constitutional in Cochrane's Estate, 342 Pa. 108 (1941).

The Corporate Net Income Tax Act of May 16, 1935, P. L. 208, as amended April 8, 1937, P. L. 227, was successfully sustained against an attack upon its constitutionality in Commonwealth v. Warner Bros. Theatres, Inc., 345 Pa. 270 (1942).

Commonwealth v. Bayuk Cigars, Inc., 345 Pa. 348 (1942), involved some interpretations of the Corporate Net Income Tax Act of May 6, 1935, P. L. 208, immediately above referred to. The department was successful in sustaining Commonwealth's contentions and there is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States a petition to review the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

In Fisher's Petition, 344 Pa. 96 (1942), the Act of May 27, 1937, P. L. 917, known as the Minimum Wage Law, was upheld by the Supreme Court as constitutional.

The Deficiency Judgment Act of 1941, the Act of July 16, 1941, P. L. 400, was finally upheld as constitutional in The Pennsylvania Company, Etc. v. Scott, No. 102 January Term 1942, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania December 4, 1942. Certain aspects of this statute had been passed on favorably by the Supreme Court in Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company v. Allen, et al., 343 Pa. 428 (1941). In the decisive case, The Pennsylvania Company Case, we intervened for the Commonwealth in defense of the statute.

Legislative Work

During this administration there have been two regular and two special sessions of the General Assembly, the regular 1939 and 1941 sessions and the special sessions of 1940 and 1942.

The practice of the department has been to prepare only administration bills. This we did. We also examined and made recommendations concerning all bills passed, to the Governor.

The Penal Code, the Act of June 24, 1939, P. L. 872, was prepared by the department. This great task accomplished a much needed result, the codification of the penal laws of the Commonwealth. Municipal borrowing laws were also codified.

During the four sessions mentioned we examined and advised you on 935 bills. Of these you approved 791 and vetoed 144.

Some of the outstanding acts passed were those establishing the Department of Commerce; the anti-macing law; the acts repealing the Act of July 30, 1938, P. L. 17, relating to the powers of the Attorney General and district attorneys in investigations or proceedings in the criminal courts, and the Act of July 30, 1938, P. L. 15, regulating investigations by the House of Representatives

of charges involving civil officers liable to impeachment; civil service laws for Commonwealth and municipal employees, including the Civil Service Act; establishing higher minimum salaries for teachers; the equitabilization of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act; the creation of a State Civil Service Commission; The Pennsylvania Securities Act; laws preferring veterans in appointment to public positions; flood control; the Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act; the Anthracite Subsidence Commission; commission to study and recommend measures to improve economic and cultural conditions of colored persons; the Pennsylvania Parole Act; deficiency judgments act; providing for issuance of delayed birth certificates; the Western Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission Extension Act; the Pennsylvania Turnpike Philadelphia Extension Act; soldiers' voting laws; the Municipal Borrowing Law; the Unfair Sales Act; the so-called company stores act; laws providing for cooperation with federal and state governments, particularly in matters relating to war and defense; establishing State and local councils of defense; the Air Raid Precautions Act; and reapportionment of the Commonwealth into congressional districts.

Contracts

All contracts to which the Commonwealth or any department, board, commission or officer thereof is a party, must be approved by this department; and all bonds for the faithful performance of their duties by Commonwealth officials must be similarly approved.

During this administration 50,593 such bonds and contracts were approved.

Collections (Including Escheats)

During the designated period the department made collections amounting to $8,316,499.91. These collections included 1,861 claims for corporate taxes, 796 claims for liquid fuels tax, 211 for sales tax, 2,899 for insane maintenance, 1,775 for forest fires, 146 for personal property tax, 35 for bond and coupon defaults, 116 for domestic bonuses, 4,842 miscellaneous and public assistance claims.

Included in the total collections above mentioned were $776,765.57 collected by way of escheat petitions, 578 of which were filed. Escheat matters now pending include those involving unpaid wages and salaries retained by corporations, unclaimed funds in the hands of ex-sheriffs and unclaimed deposits in closed National banks, a successful conclusion of which, it has been estimated, should bring into the State Treasury an amount in excess of $25,000,000.00.

Extraditions

The Department of Justice passes upon, and recommends approval or disapproval of, all requisitions and petitions for the interstate rendition of persons charged with crimes.

We have thus examined 351 petitions of Pennsylvania authorities for requisitions on governors of other states; 362 requisitions of governors of other states; and have held 58 hearings upon protests filed.

Board of Review

By executive orders the Governor created a board of Review in the Department of Justice to aid in and coordinate the administration of the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 600, as amended, relating to tenure of positions of, and benefits for dependents of, Commonwealth employes serving in the armed forces of the Nation.

This board has passed upon about 1,700 applications. As of December 1, 1942 the dependents of approximately 1,000 such employes were receiving benefits of about $50,000 monthly.

The department on November 30, 1942 defended the Act of 1917 against an attack upon its validity in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in Kurtz v. City of Pittsburgh et al., No. 1259 Miscellaneous Docket. No decision has yet been made by the court.

War Activities

Many new problems have faced the department as a result of the entry of our Nation into World War II. Some of these have been mentioned elsewhere herein. We have cooperated closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Federal agencies in all respects. A perusal of the formal and informal opinions of the department issued during your administration will reveal that many of the questions passed upon arose entirely as a result of the war. A similar review of legislation passed during your administration will manifest the same condition.

Title Work

During the designated period we have approved 285 titles for the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters; 24 titles for the Department of Military Affairs; 6 titles for the Fish Commission; 7 titles for the Department of Highways; 328 titles for the Pennsylvania Game Commission; 5 titles for the Department of Forests and Waters; 2 titles for the Department of Welfare; and 1 title for the Deparment of Property and Supplies. This makes a total of 658 titles approved.

We prepared 2 deeds for the Department of Forests and Waters, and 23 for the Department of Property and Supplies. Deeds approved for the Department of Forests and Waters totaled 107; for the Department of Military Affairs, 2; and for the General State Authority, 15. Numerous other contracts relating to real estate and involving various departments of the Commonwealth government were also passed upon or prepared.

Parole Supervision

As noted elsewhere herein parole is now supervised by the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. However, prior to the effective date of the statute establishing said board, June 1, 1942, the Department of Justice had under its supervision over 5,000 Pennsylvania parolees and almost 500 from other states.

Transfer Inheritance Tax

Appeals arising from transfer inheritance tax appraisements in the various counties, other than Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties are referred to this department by the Department of Revenue for attention. This department then refers the appeal to its local counsel in the county involved and authorizes him to represent the Commonwealth in that litigation. If the appeal arises in Dauphin County a representative of the department at the Capitol handles the appeal without assistance of local

counsel. In Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties the Register of Wills refers appeals arising in those counties to Special Deputy Attorneys General in those counties who are specially assigned to this type of work.

In order that all appeals assigned to local counsel will be disposed of promptly each file is taken up periodically according to the type of case and if necessary local counsel is requested to give a report of the present status of particular cases or is urged to be more diligent in bringing the case to an early conclusion.

When an appeal case is referred to local counsel it is our established practice to call to his attention any recent decisions that may have been handed down in other counties on the subject involved or to recommend to him what action he should take in any particular case that may be unusual in any respect. Our special deputies in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties are required to bring to our attention, in Harrisburg, all unusual questions that arise in appeal in those counties. Accordingly this procedure enables the deputy in charge of this work in the Harrisburg office to correlate this entire work and to supervise it thoroughly from the central office in Harrisburg. In particular, this procedure enables us to have counsel withhold from the local courts any case involving a question which has arisen in another county and is about to be tested in the Supreme Court and also permits the department to present a uniform position before the courts of the Commonwealth on any particular legal question on this type of work.

From the beginning of this administration to December 1, 1942, 731 transfer inheritance tax appeals (exclusive of those in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties) have been closed and any tax due has been paid to the Commonwealth. There are 152 inheritance tax appeals now pending before the Orphans' Courts of the Commonwealth and which remain open upon our books.

Close supervision of the collection of the transfer inheritance tax by this department in the larger counties brings to the State Treasury many dollars in tax money which otherwise would not be received by the Commonwealth. Thus in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties Special Deputy Attorneys General are appointed to assist the Register of Wills in those counties in collecting the tax. Likewise in a few other counties such as Berks, Lancaster, Lackawanna and Montgomery our salaried attorneys, in addition to their general State legal work, also assist the Register of Wills in collecting this tax. In Delaware County our local counsel, who is on a fee basis, renders such assistance under special agreement without extra compensation. This assistance rendered by our special deputies and our salaried attorneys brings into the State Treasury many dollars of inheritance tax money which otherwise would not be collected. Among other things this assistance takes the form of checking all appraisers, construing wills for appraisers, attending all audits, examining all adjudications, taking exceptions to items of credit which are deemed improper, issuing citations to file accounts or to appear before appraisers of before the Orphans' Court and ordering supplemental appraisements when necessary.

As of December 1, 1942, 17 transfer inheritance tax appeals reached the Supreme Court. Of this number 9 were won, 3 were lost and 5 are still pending. These appellate cases involved important legal questions and involved considerable revenue in that the legal questions were general in nature.

In Commonwealth v. Davis, 345 Pa. 284 (1942), it was held that the Act of May 7, 1927, P. L. 859, as amended, which enables the Commonwealth to take up 80% of the Federal Estate Tax, failed to do so in cases of powers of appointment. Previous to this case our Act of 1927 had been construed to take up the 80% slack in every case where the Federal legislation permitted this to be done. While this case involved a power of appointment the principle laid down in the case may be construed to include other situations with the result that a considerable amount of revenue which has customarily been collected by the Commonwealth may be lost in the future. This situation should be remedied at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

During the period under review 117 delinquent transfer inheritance tax cases (as distinguished from appeals) were closed. Ninety-two delinquent cases remain open on our books. Many of these delinquent estates involve assets consisting largely of real estate which because of the present market conditions have not been salable. In estates consisting of real estate the Commonwealth has a transfer inheritance tax lien on the estate. If this department could have a salaried attorney in every county who could supervise the transfer inheritance tax work as is done in the counties mentioned earlier in this review, considerable more transfer inheritance tax would be collected which is not being collected at the present time.

Personal Property tax

The Act of June 22, 1935, P. L. 414 imposed a State personal property tax as an emergency measure. This has been reenacted on several occasions and is still in force. Prior to 1935 there was no State personal property tax. Under the provisions of this act appeals are required to be taken to the local courts of common pleas, with the result that these appeals are handled by this department in substantially the same manner as merchantile license tax and transfer inheritance tax appeals.

From the beginning of this administration to December 1, 1942, 12 personal property tax appeals (exclusive of those in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties) have been closed and any tax due has been paid to the Commonwealth. There are 28 appeals now pending before the lower courts of the Commonwealth and which remain open upon our books (exclusive of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties).

Between June 1, 1939 and December 1, 1942 the Commonwealth collected $32,578,226 of personal property taxes, a portion of which was collected through the assistance of this department.

During the period under review 11 personal property tax appeals reached the Supreme Court. Of these appeals 6 were won, 2 were lost and 3 are pending. Outstanding cases relating to personal property tax are mentioned herein under "Litigation."

Mercantile License Tax

Under the law the mercantile license tax is collected by county treasurers who act as agents of the Commonwealth under the supervision of the Department of Revenue. Ap-

peals arising under the mercantile license tax law are handled in the same manner outlined above with respect to transfer inheriteance tax appeals.

From the beginning of this administration to December 1, 1942, 60 mercantile license tax appeals (exclusive of those in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties) have been closed and any tax due has been paid to the Commonwealth. There are 88 appeals and delinquent accounts now pending before the lower courts of the Commonwealth and which remain open upon our books. Between June 1, 1939 and December 1, 1942 the Commonwealth collected $13,978,640 of mercantile license taxes, a portion of which was collected through the assistance of this department.

During the period under review 13 mercantile license tax appeals reached the Supreme Court. Of these appeals 6 were won, 3 were lost and 4 are pending.

Department of Highways

An immense volume of work devolves upon the department of Justice in legal matters involving the Department of Highways. During the designated period there have been 645 land damage cases throughout the Commonwealth due to condemnations for road purposes. All of these are supervised by this department. Of this number 395 cases have been completed, 121 of which were appealed to the courts from boards of viewers, and 8 of which ended in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Approximately 250 cases are still pending before viewers and the courts. It may be noted that during the previous administration there were only 135 land damage cases.

The Department also collected for the Department of Highways $81,895.22.

RECORD OF THE BOARD OF PARDONS

From January 1, 1939 to December 1, 1942

Year	Applications	Pardons Recommended	Percentage	Commutations Recommended	Percentage	Electrocutions	Commutations to Life
1939	1012	56	6.03	107	11.53	10	0
1940	1070	37	3.4	121	11.38	3	0
1941	1082	50	4.6	145	13.41	5	1
1942	1401*	64	5.2	175	14.22	1	1
TOTAL	4565	207	4.8	548	12.63	19	2

* This total includes 171 applications filed for hearing in December which were not considered in the other figures for 1942.

EXPENDITURES

Administration	Actual Expenditures 1939-1941	Estimated Expenditures 1941-1943
Salary of the Attorney General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and General Expenses including the compensation of special deputies and local counsel	577,500.00	577,500.00
Board of Pardons		
Salaries and General Expenses	18,237.63	29,500.00
Parole Supervision	261,000.00	133,671.12[1]
Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		
Expenses	1,295.72	2,500.00
Miscellaneous		
Anthracite Freight Rate Study[2]	24,905.06	
Bituminous Freight Rate Study[2]	37,118.61	
Grand Jury Investigation (Dauphin County)	99,997.02	
Special Investigation for Subversive Activities		100,000.00
Total	$1,044,054.04	$867,171.12

[1] Appropriation granted for one year only. Taken over by Pennsylvania Board of Parole June 1, 1942.

[2] As this work has not been completed, both of these appropriations will remain open possibly for another year.

Conclusion

It has been a high privilege to serve you and, under you, the people of the Commonwealth. For your call to service and for your cordial co-operation, your wise counsel and steady support and, above all, your inspiring leadership, I thank you most heartily.

I need not tell you that whatever this Department has accomplished has been due to the capable, loyal and devoted assistance generously rendered by the men and women who compose it. To them I tender my sincere thanks.

Very truly yours

CLAUDE T. RENO, Attorney General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Harrisburg, December 11, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am submitting herewith respectfully a report relating to your final message.

Department Organization and Administration

Department Reorganization. The efficiency of the Department has been improved (a) by creating an additional Deputy Superintendent whose specific responsibility is in the fields of professional and occupational credentials and licensing; (b) by creating the Bureau of School Administration and attaching the position of Comptroller directly to the Superintendent's Office, thereby redistributing work formerly handled by the Bureau of Administration and Finance and (c) by placing under the immediate responsibility of the Superintendent the following functions which cross-cut all agencies of the Department, personnel, publications, legal advice and budget control.

Tenure Hearings. Among the new duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction during this administration is that of holding hearings on appeals under the Tenure Act as required by the 1939 amendments to the Teachers' Tenure Law. To date 54 appeals have been received, and 51 hearings have been held. Of these 24 cases have been appealed to the courts. The courts have sustained the Superintendent in 12 of these cases while 4 cases are still pending in the courts.

Public Schools. In the field of general school administration the following achievements of your administration have been outstanding: (a) Providing the legislation and necessary appropriation for the salary increases for teachers in school districts of the fourth class (b) providing the necessary appropriation to make effective a Statewide system for the supervision of Special Education; and (c) making available the necessary appropriation for an enlarged program of transportation and tuition.

War Impact. The work of the educational system of

the State in general and of all agencies within the D partment have felt the impact of the war.

State Council of Education. A number of importa actions have been taken during this administration b the State Council of Education including (a) Provisio for certain college graduates to begin teaching and a the same time secure the necessary professional qualifi cations; (b) Expansion of the secondary courses of study to include aeronautical education, pre-induction educa tion, consumer education and conservation education, and (c) Administration of Federal Funds for Vocational Edu cation for National Defense and the War Production Workers Program, including the organization of the Penn sylvania State School of Aeronautics. This general pro gram is one of the largest of all the States of the Union.

One of the important Acts passed by Legislature is Act No. 234 which permits State Teachers Colleges with the approval of the State Council of Defense and the State Council of Education to cooperate with Federal, State and Municipal agencies in advancing the war effort.

Legislation

While there are a number of items of legislative need dealing with minor adjustments and clarifications, it appears that the large problems have to do with:

Provision for equalizing educational opportunity through equalizing the local purchasing power of school districts. This involves (a) agreement upon the minimum essentials of an education program, and (b) such matters as equalization of local taxes, larger units of school administration, relative distribution of State and local funds and many other related items which have been surveyed and studied for many years.

Legislation making it possible for salaries of school personnel in local districts to keep abreast with the increasing cost of living.

Provision for either general or specific legislation making it possible for the Superintendent and the local school officials to adapt readily the educational programs to meet wartime emergencies. These include such items as adjusting the length of the school year, adjusting the length of the school week, adjusting the length of the school day, adjusting compulsory attendance regulations and emergency work permits, adjusting transportation facilities and regulations, adjusting attendance areas of pupil assignments, adjusting teacher assignments. Such adjustments are from the point of view of temporary measures only for the duration.

Survey and codification of the various acts and regulations relating to professional and occupational licenses is a future need.

Significant Achievements

The impact of the war has affected and modified the work of the educational system of the State, of this Department, and of its personnel. The Department has had to adapt its existing organization and administration procedures to wartime needs and to cooperate with governmental agencies in many new activities. Adjustment of our educational program to the State's urgent need began months before Pearl Harbor. Our broad Vocational Education National Defense Program began during the summer of 1940. The State Advisory Committee for Defense Training to the State Board for Vocational Education was organized September 24, 1940. "Education and Defense" (Bulletin No. 6) was issued by the State Council of Defense in May 1941. The Council of State Administrators began its meetings July 22, 1941. The Advisory Committee on Education to the State Council of Defense held its first meeing on September 30, 1941. "The Schools and National Defense (Bulletin No. 22)—Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Education" was issued by the State Council of Defense in November 1941. This bulletin was reprinted in the January 1942 issue of the Pennsylvania School Journal. "The Impact of National Defense on Education" appeared in the April 1942 issue of Public Instruction, the official bulletin of the Department. A special report has recently been made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to Governor James on "The Impact of the War on the Educational System of Pennsylvania."

In addition to these activities the instructional personnel, the general employes, the school children throughout the State have cooperated in a wide variety of activities including draft registration, rationing programs, war bond and stamp sales, salvage campaigns, civilian defense and Red Cross work.

One of the activities which is of major importance in the Department of Public Instruction has been the training of War production workers. In furthering this program, Pennsylvania ranks third in the total number trained for war production and ranks first in the number trained for the machine tool trades. By the middle of November, 1942, the total number trained had reached [illegible],347 of whom 31,664 were women. Especially worthy of mention in this connection is the substantial assistance given to farmers. This has been largely in the nature of training of farm youth in the repair of farm machinery and in methods of increasing the production of eggs, milk, meat, and other essential farm commodities.

In carrying out the program of vocational industrial education the Department has cooperated extensively with numerous other agencies such as the Army, the Navy, the United States Coast Guard Service, the United States Merchant Marine, companies and industries engaged in specific war production activities and agencies engaged in general radio repair.

Especially outstanding as an effective portion of the training of war production workers is the organization and operation of the Pennsylvania State School of Aeronautics. This program of training was inaugurated under the direction of the State Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with the State Farm Show Commission. The funds for obtaining and placing the more than $2,000,000 worth of equipment and covering the other financial obligations were supplied by the Federal government either directly to the State Board for Vocational Education or through the Middletown Air Depot. The school covers a floor area of approximately thirteen acres and provides for training in twenty classifications of aircraft maintenance occupations. At the peak of its activity on a two-shift day, enrollment reached 4,200. During the first six months of operation more than 4,800 workers were graduated and passed on to the Middletown Air Depot for additional specialized preparation. This program is regarded generally as one of the largest cooperative training enterprises for the war effort in the United States.

Consolidation and Transportation. Notwithstanding the obstacles presented by shortage of transportation facilities there were 109 new consolidations of schools during the past four years resulting in the elimination of 416 one-teacher schools and the providing of enriched offerings of educational opportunities to 24,000 rural students. Consequently there are now 1,009 consolidated schools in Pennsylvania, replacing 5,000 one-room schools and accommodating more than 261,000 rural children. The transportation of school pupils has expanded until now about two-thirds of the school districts of the Commonwealth provide some form of this service. The cost of transportation together with the cost of tuition for pupils who obtain educational benefits outside their home districts is taken care of by liberal increases in State subsidies provided by the present Administration.

The increased appropriation for transportation for the current biennium is $2,729,500. The increased appropriation for the support of public schools is $7,870,210. This amount includes an item of $2,798,930 which was specifically appropriated to increase the salaries of teachers in fourth class districts.

Public Work Reserve. In looking forward to the period immediately following the wartime emergency, the Department has participated extensively in the Public Work Reserve Program with the result that 228 tentative school building projects have been set up for immediate post-war consideration.

Professional Licensing. In the Bureau of Professional Licensing there has been a substantial decrease in personnel but a definite expansion in some phases of the activities. With the appropriation for the current biennium increased by nearly one-seventh, it has been possible for the Bureau to conduct more frequent meetings of the various examining boards. Much also has been accomplished in speeding up the scoring of examinations and the determination and announcement of examination results. There has also been a definite acceleration in the issuance of licenses and in the annual license renewals.

While the total number of hearings on alleged violations of licensing laws has not increased, nevertheless, the percentage of convictions resulting from these hearings has been substantially increased. The Bureau has consistently adhered to the policy that it will refrain from undertaking or enforcing regulations not specifically designated or clearly implied in the licensing laws.

Teacher Education. The program of teacher education presented several very difficult yet highly important problems. The fields of opportunity for war workers have made serious inroads on teaching staffs in many communities, necessitating the meeting of unusual demands for teacher supply. Likewise the opening of numerous fields of new educational activity has made it necessary to adjust certification regulations to the special needs of certification in many new and diversified fields. Some of the special fields for which it has been necessary to readjust the program of education and certification of teachers are aeronautics, consumer education, safety education, conservation education, and the various fields of teaching coming under the training of war production workers. More than five thousand teachers were employed by local school districts to teach war production workers. In-service programs were immediately devised to assist these teachers who for the large part were employes in industries. Safety education was stressed and the first seminar for college instructors in Safety Education was held during this administration.

State Library and Museum. The State Library and Museum during the past four years has shown a quiet but efficient record of progress. Nearly 400,000 general works, 100,000 government documents, countless archives in the State Library; and 99,000 lantern slides, 110,000 artifacts, relics, specimens and art objects in the State Museum give the twin institutions high rank among those of our sister states. The book collection of the Extension Division grew from 76,500 to 103,200, a gain of 34%. County library subsidies were increased from $28,000 to $55,000 to match the unprecedented growth in the establishment of free, non-sectarian, county libraries from 10 to 19. Pennsylvania has been a pioneer in promoting library service to rural areas.

Even before Pearl Harbor the State Library and Museum directly and also indirectly, in its semi-official relationship with libraries throughout the Commonwealth, began directing its activities toward the war effort. The regular book and informational services of the various library divisions have been in increased demand for military purposes, both to individual officers and to the local training schools, such as the Army Air Force Intelligence School at the old Harrisburg Academy. The Extension Division continues to cooperate closely with libraries serving military areas and to furnish direct book service to those areas, e. g. Cumberland County, not adequately served by county or local public libraries. The Pennsylvania Victory Book Campaign was instrumental in collecting over one million books for our armed forces. There has been a close tie-up between the State Library and Museum and various war informational and morale activities, the director being an ex officio member of various state war committees.

Historical Commission. The activities of the Historical Commission have steadily expanded with the purpose of making Pennsylvanians more conscious of their rich historical heritage. Development of the historic shrines went rapidly forward, while the publications of the Commission made outstanding contributions to Pennsylvania history and archaeology. With the entry of the United States into the war, the Historical Commission quite properly transferred major emphasis to wartime activities, recording the story of Pennsylvania's part in the war effort, developing a morale program in cooperation with the State Defense Council, and promoting the conservation of historical records.

On January 21, 1942, the Historical Commission was designated by the State Council of Defense, as the agency responsible for collecting and recording the sources essential for a complete record of Pennsylvania war effort, thus gathering facts for the full history, to be written after the war. It now prepares a newspaper column on "The State At War," and publishes pamphlets on various phases of the war activities.

In its morale activities, the Commission cooperates with the American Unity Committee. Twenty-six stations now carry the Pennsylvania—Keystone of Democracy radio

series, with the message that Pennsylvania in view of her great past has a special responsibility today. A similar newspaper series carries the same message. Nine pamphlets have also been distributed to schools and clubs, to encourage the use of State history in building morale. The Commission has been actively promoting Junior Historian Clubs in the schools, a fundamental morale activity, for the children who today take pride in our historic heritage will be patriotic citizens tomorrow.

A major duty of the Commission, in both war and peace, is to help in preserving records and relics of the past. It now maintains ten historic properties, which have been kept in a condition befitting the shrines of a great Commonwealth.

Public School Employes' Retirement System. During the present State Administration the Public School Employes' Retirement System has continued to be actuarally sound and in first-class condition.

The present membership of the Retirement System, including retired employes, is 83,483.

During the past four years a total of $15,509,490.90 was paid for superannuation and $1,866,346.81 for disability retirement allowances, and $128,927,914.12 was invested by the Retirement Board.

The average age of those retired for superannuation was sixty-six and the average of those retired for disability was fifty-four years.

In order to justify the support of a School Employes' Retirement System by the tax-paying public the school system as well as the employes should be benefitted. An adequate Retirement System will help to keep in school service well prepared and experienced teachers. With the assurance of a retirement allowance in case either of disability or superannuation a teacher with a number of years of experience will hesitate to leave school service even though a higher salary may be secured in some other occupation.

The money paid by the public as the public's share of the cost of the retirement allowances increases the efficiency of our schools as much as, if not more than, any other similar amount of money contributed by the public for the support of schools.

Supplementary Statements from Institutions, Boards, Commissions, and Other Agencies

I am attaching to this report for your further information detailed reports from the following:

Deputy Superintendents and Bureau Chiefs.
State Library and Museum.
Historical Commission.

Deputy Superintendents' and Bureau Chiefs' Reports

Deputy Superintendent and Bureau Chiefs

During the present administration the most significant obligations in the nature of legal affairs have grown out of the provisions of the 1939 amendments to the Teachers' Tenure Law. These amendments placed upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction two new and significant duties: First, the duty of establishing a rating system to be used by county and district superintendents in evaluating the competency of teachers in the public schools, and secondly, the obligation of hearing appeals taken from the decisions of local boards of school directors in cases involving dismissal or demotion of teachers.

In discharging these obligations, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, after consultation with numerous committees and individuals representing all types of educational interests within the Commonwealth, has developed a standard official form for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the work of teachers on probation and other teachers who are under consideration for suspension when conditions within a district have become such as to make it advisable to reduce the size of the teaching staff. The type of rating system thus established has been in the nature of a rather simple checking device which can be supplemented by such anecdotal records as the local superintendent desires to preserve. Moreover, the new rating system has been merged with the plan of rating which has been in operation for many years in connection with the permanent certification of teachers.

In the matter of hearings of appeals under the Teachers' Tenure Act, fifty-three cases have come before the Superintendent of Public Instruction and opinions have been written in forty-nine of these cases. Two were disposed of without formal opinion and two remain on schedule for hearing and consideration.

In addition to discharging the responsibilities regularly resting upon the State Council of Education, the Council during the present administration has been confronted with a number of major problems. One of the most significant activities has been in connection with the authorization of State Teachers Colleges to participate in the war effort by making the facilities of these institutions available for various programs of training activities. Largely through the efforts of the State Council of Education, the General Assembly of 1941 amended the school laws in such manner as to make it permissible for any State Teachers College, upon request of the State Council of Defense and with approval of the State Council of Education, to cooperate with municipal, State, Federal and other agencies in the furtherance of national defense programs and activities and to enter into agreements necessary to carry out such purposes.

Another problem met by the State Council of Education has been the necessity of considering approval of new activities and subjects of instruction for the public schools in view of the fact that the School Code provides that subjects other than those specifically required by law may be approved or required by the State Council of Education. In line with this authority and obligation, the State Council has placed its approval upon the following additional subjects: aeronautics, pre-induction education, consumer education and conservation education. Parallel to the problems involving new subject matter have been the problems of expanding and revising the regulations pertaining to certification of teachers. Such changes and adjustments have been made to make it possible to provide certification for each of the new subjects and activities approved by the State Council, including certification in safety education, aeronautics, pre-induction education, consumer education and conservation education.

Moreover, the State Council of Education has recognized the need of meeting squarely the necessity of taking such steps as may be required to assume all pupils of the public schools adequate instruction in the history of the United

States and of the State of Pennsylvania. To that end additional emphasis has been placed upon the offering of courses in history, both in the elementary schools and in the high schools, and upon requiring adequate preparation for the teaching of history as a condition which must be met by any teacher hereafter applying for any type of certificate in Pennsylvania.

In the capacity of State Board for Vocational Education, the State Council of Education has not only carried on its usual activities regarding the extensive program of vocational education in this State but also has met a number of unusual situations growing out of the wartime emergency. The whole program of defense training, details of which have been enumerated in another portion of this report, has been, under the requirements of law, a responsibility which has ultimately rested upon the State Board for Vocational Education. Moreover, the State Board for Vocational Education has taken the essential steps for establishing and operating the Pennsylvania State School of Aeronautics, through cooperation with the Farm Show Commission. Details of this program have been given elsewhere in this report. Through the provision made by the State Board for Vocational Education for the Public Service Institute invaluable assistance also has been rendered to the State Council of Defense in connection with the extensive program of civilian defense developed by that body.

Professional Licensing

For the protection of the public, occupational and professional licensure has been found necessary. Consideration of licensure, therefore, on this basis places it foremost among public interests. To meet the purpose for which licensure laws have been enacted, the Department and the Licensing Boards are firmly convinced that care in the selection and education of applicants to be admitted to practice is of chief importance.

The volume of detail incident to issuing and renewing licenses and registrations and the prosecutions of alleged violations tends somewhat to detract attention from proper consideration of the qualifications required for safe practitioners. Improved administrative practices in the various offices responsible for issuing and renewing licenses and registrations have eliminated the delays and misunderstandings so that complaints in this connection have been reduced to a minimum. This improvement has been brought about with a personnel numbering less than two-thirds of that employed during the previous administration.

Representatives of the Department during the present administration have exerted their best efforts to eliminate an apparent antipathy that existed among members of boards representing various professions and the Department. An increase of approximately one-seventh in the present biennial appropriation to the Department for Licensing Boards has made available a greater amount of funds for administering examinations, additional meetings of boards, and for the printing of up-to-date lists of licensees. Provision for doing these things desired by board members has done much to dispel previous feelings of resentment toward the Department.

The Department has consistently followed the policy that its functions are prescribed by legislative enactment. It does not assume authority to take action where statutory authority is lacking. The soundness of this policy and its acceptance by those interested is evidenced by the wholehearted spirit of cooperation that has been developed and that is now existing.

The following illustrations show the efforts put forth by administrative boards to meet the purposes for which they have been created, namely, to make sure that adequate standards of preparation are maintained and that qualified individuals are admitted to practice:

The State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses in addition to having its representatives regularly inspect each training school for nurses has forwarded to each school a graphic representation of the results obtained by its graduates in each phase of the examination for registration. This service has been of real value to the schools in giving those in charge actual data relative to the adequacy of their instruction.

The State Board of Medical Education and Licensure has inspected hospitals approved for internship training during the past two years. These inspections, which were discontinued in 1935, have revealed that in some instances proper records were not being maintained and that interns were not actually afforded an opportunity to obtain the prescribed hospital experience. The inspections have cleared the unsatisfactory situations. At the present time interns are enabled to meet the prescribed internship requirements.

The State Dental Council and Examining Board has visited the approved dental schools of the State. Reorganization of schools and of instructional departments has been effected to carry out recommendations made by board members. Furthermore, internship facilities for dental hygienists are now being inspected by board members so that dental hygiene internship will be approved only in instances where the services performed by the intern are under the supervision of a licensed dentist.

Instruction

When the country embarked on the defense preparation program of July, 1940, Pennsylvania was fortunate to have many well-equipped trade and industrial shops ready to train workers for the defense industries. To this original equipment, the Federal Government has furnished more than $3,000,000 worth of additional equipment and has appropriated to the State more than $14,000,000 to finance the training of defense industry workers so designated to December 7, 1942, and since then called war production workers.

In the nation-wide war production training program, Pennsylvania ranks third in the number of persons trained for war industries. California ranks first and New York second. However, Pennsylvania ranks first in the training of persons for the machine tool-trades which have been of primary importance since the vocational training programs began in July, 1940.

In the pre-employment and supplementary courses 252,347 persons have been trained to date with placement in industry recorded for practically every one of these individuals. The public vocational schools, to achieve this record, have been operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year since July 1, 1940.

Prior to this defense and war production training program, Pennsylvania had a State retaining program which

was instrumental in training large numbers of unemployed individuals who were subsequently placed in gainful employment. The cost of training a man from an unemployment status for gainful employment is less than $50 per individual, compared to the $330 annual cost of maintaining a man on relief.

Vocational Industrial Education's big job in the past has been to cooperate with industry, but it has been found in the present war production training program that many other agencies are interested in graduates of these classes. Some of these agencies are:

General industrial needs with specific companies asking for special courses.

The Army Air Force has asked for cooperation especially with the establishment of the Pennsylvania State School of Aeronautics at Harrisburg. All phases of aviation trades are taught and mechanic learners graduating from the school go directly to employment with the Air Corps.

Courses for the U. S. Navy civilian personnel are in operation in the Philadelphia schools with special emphasis on that type of work needed by the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Coast Guard has requested training for deck hands, engine room personnel, cookery and other similar occupations.

Over 2000 persons are now in training in general radio repair for the Signal Corps Depot at Philadelphia. These courses are in operation in eleven centers throughout the State.

The U. S. Merchant Marine and the Frankford Arsenal are other examples of cooperation with agencies other than industry.

Before July 1, 1942 the War Production Training Program for rural persons was an out-of-school youth program and did not contain any provisions for the training of rural persons over 26 years of age. Over 15,000 rural youth in 178 training centers were given general training in the operation, care, and repair of tractors, trucks, and automobiles; in metalworking, carpentry, and elementary electricity.

Since July, 1942, the rural war production training program is designed primarily to help the farmer attain commodity production goals through the repair and reconditioning of farm machinery and equipment and through the use of improved practices in increasing the production of certain farm commodities.

The departments of vocational agriculture in the high schools of Pennsylvania now have become centers for the repair and reconditioning of farm machinery, tractors, and trucks, and such farm equipment as brooder houses, hog houses, milk houses, feeding and watering equipment. Instruction is also being provided in hot and cold metalwork, tool sharpening, and the use of hand and machine tools. Such courses have been provided in over 100 centers.

The war with its needs for increased production of farm commodities has intensified the problems of planning in the "Food for Victory" program. Plans have been carefully worked out to provide courses of instruction to increase the production of milk, eggs, poultry, pork, beef, mutton, soy beans and vegetables. Each course of instruction includes jobs and problems having the greatest immediate influence upon increased production, now vitally important to the war effort.

The Pennsylvania State School of Aeronautics, started in March, 1942, was the result of in-plant training begun March, 1941, on a large scale for the Air Corps. With the leasing of the State Farm Show Building in Harrisburg by the State Board of Vocational Education from the Farm Show Commission, a floor area of nearly thirteen acres was rapidly converted for school purposes by the installation of classrooms and equipment. Engineering equipment and training personnel began occupation of the building on March 16, 1942.

The Department of Public Instruction immediately supplemented these efforts by securing equipment, teaching personnel and training specialists to cooperate in carrying on the program. Within six months of operation the school had given short specialized courses of approximately twelve weeks in twenty classifications of aircraft maintenance occupations. The peak enrolment was 4200 people in training on two shifts. Forty-eight hundred persons were graduated within six months and sent to the Middletown Air Depot or sub-depots in the Middletown control area. These people ranged between the ages of 16 and 75, including approximately 15 per cent women and 12 per cent negroes. The trainees were already Civil Service employees of the depot when they reported for training and received standard pay while in training. Occupational placement and training was the function of the school.

During the past four years the Public Service Institute, a new unit of the Bureau of Instruction, Department of Public Instruction, has brought to the citizens of Pennsylvania a training program for local government officials and public service employees in many different fields.

The Institute has provided training for approximately 27,500 firemen, policemen, school board secretaries, and correctional workers (parole, probation officers, and prison guards). Approximately 1,000 tax assessors or one-third in the entire State have received a course in training in the fundamentals of tax assessing. Institutes for training custodians of public buildings have been held in various colleges and universities throughout Pennsylvania.

In September 1941 the Public Service Institute was designated to head the Civilian Defense training program for the State Council of Defense. The Public Service Institute, with the aid of the Institute of Local and State Government at the Universiy of Pennsylvania, prepared manuals for air raid wardens, fire wachers, auxiliary police, control center telephonists, forest fire fighters service, and its own basic manual. These have been widely acclaimed both by the Commonwealth and throughout the United States.

Through the Pennsylvania program of Extension Education, public schools have served in equalizing educational opportunity throughout the Commonwealth. Many thousands of out-of-school youths and adults have been given educational opportunities through public evening elementary and secondary schools for adults and through community programs for the maintenance of which the regular Edmonds' Aid is available.

In addition to the many wartime refresher courses

established, the effort to reduce illiteracy in Pennsylvania and to effect a more genuine assimilation of foreign-born population, the School Extension program of literacy and citizenship classes for immigrants and native illiterates, has continued to enroll thousands of such adults. The Department of Public Instruction has cooperated fully with the U. S. Department of Justice in the furtherance of the National Citizenship Education Program and has sponsored the WPA program of literacy and citizenship education.

School lunches have taken a prominent part in the statewide program of nutrition for the past four years. The school lunch program as an integral part of the health program in the public schools in Pennsylvania has been given considerable impetus since the beginning of the past school year in both rural and urban areas as the result of an extensive survey made last year under the auspices of the Council of Nutrition in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction. In rural areas especially, school lunch programs have been organized for the first time this year to take care of the nutritional needs of pupils. P.T.A. groups have taken an active part in organizing and conducting these programs with the assistance of Home Economics teachers and County Advisors.

The need to employ an increasing number of women in war industries and at the same time maintain the highest possible level of child well-being, is making necessary an expanded program of services to children. To this end, the Department of Public Instruction has cooperated with other departments and agencies in studying this need and developing plans to meet it. A program of extended school services is being recommended in those areas of the State where employment of mothers is expanding. All-day programs for school age children and nursery schools for preschool children are possibilities which are being explored.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Safety Education comprising representatives from the following departments of the State Government—Department of Revenue, Department of Highways, State Motor Police, and the Department of Public Instruction—was organized in the fall of 1939 with the approval of Governor James. The purpose of this committee was to determine what steps should be taken to reduce the number of accidents and fatalities on the highways and to approach constructively the problem of making the highways safe for children and adults. Since its organization, the committee has met regularly each month to consider plans and proposals for implementing the objectives of the committee. As a result of their deliberations, the following program has been carried out:

During the past several years the Department of Public Instruction distributed to public and private high schools of the Commonwealth five thousand copies each of Man and the Motor Car and Sportsmanlike Driving. Several hundred copies of Bulletins 390, 391 and 392—Education for Traffic Safety, Standards for the Operation of School Safety Patrols, Safety Education in the Public Schools—were distributed to school administrators and teachers upon the receipt of requests from them.

Because of the urgent need for prepared teachers in the field of highway safety, the Interdepartmental Committee on Safety Education sponsored the First Annual Seminar for College Instructors in Pennsylvania in traffic safety education during the latter part of October, 1941. Instructors in approved institutions of higher learning were invited to participate in the Seminar. Representatives from more than twenty-five colleges and universities accepted the invitation, and were in attendance at the several sessions of the Seminar. The First Annual Seminar on Traffic Safety was followed by a series of conferences on safety education at the State Teachers Colleges. The purpose of these conferences was to aid and sustain national defense by enlisting the active interest and participation of students, faculty, and public in traffic safety, thereby creating a three-fold conservation program: (1) lives, (2) gasoline, (3) rubber.

Recognizing the importance of safety in transportation of pupils, conferences for school bus drivers were held in several of the State Teachers Colleges during the school years 1941-42 and 1942-43. In these conferences emphasis was placed on the (1) conservation of buses, tires, and gasoline through skillful operation on the part of the driver, (2) efficient routing and related topics such as the schedule, stops, and bus loading, (3) operation and preventative maintenance, (4) knowledge of traffic laws, (5) responsibility of driver, relation with pupils and (6) first-aid instruction.

Pennsylvania secondary schools have modified their curricular offerings and the organization of their extra-curricular activities to meet wartime needs for trained manpower in the armed forces in industry and in community services. Major curriculum extensions are evidenced by the establishment of courses in pre-flight areonautics and in the five areas of preinduction training, namely, fundamentals of machines, of electricity, of automotive mechanics, of radio, and of shopwork. These new courses are designed to give pupils such foundational science concepts in their several fields as to shorten the period of technical training when the student enters the armed forces, productive industry, or community service.

Since the purposes of these courses can be achieved in classrooms and laboratories, supplemented by some additional desirable apparatus and visual aids, our schools have been able to participate much more widely than if extensive and expensive equipment were required.

Instruction in pre-flight aeronautics on the secondary level was begun in a few of the schools as early as the school year 1941-42. On May 11 and 12, 1942, the Department of Public Instruction conducted in Harrisburg a State-wide conference. Half the time of this conference was given to the consideration of education for the air age. Following this conference, other conferences were held, and the opening of school in September, 1942, found, according to reports in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction, nearly 200 schools prepared to offer pre-flight aeronautics in the first semester, although at this time there had been published only a minimum of textbook and other aids for conducting such courses.

The interest of both pupils and schools in extending this field of instruction is wide-spread, and reports now show that many additional schools will include this subject in their offering for the second semester.

The organization of war-related efforts of the school and the recognition of pupil participation in these efforts

are implemented by the High School Victory Corps plan concurrently announced by the U. S. Office of Education and the Department of Public Instruction on September 25. The Victory Corps plan was in operation in a number of our schools a month after its announcement, and is now being rapidly extended to meet most of the high schools in the State.

The Division of Health and Physical Education has been called upon for extensive assistance in the preparation of a Physical Fitness Manual for the high schools of the United States. This manual was prepared by the U. S. Office of Education with the collaboration of the Army, Navy, and Air forces. It has aided the schools in developing the high degree of physical fitness which is so necessary for the boys and girls who are entering the armed forces and industry.

During the past four years 3,407 physically handicapped persons were restored to normal employment through the service of vocational rehabilitation. This is an increase of 1,000 over the previous four year period. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of these cases were trained for the occupations they accepted, which is an increase of at least 1,200 over the last administration. Eight hundred and eighty-eight persons were provided with artificial appliances to enable them to enter training or become fitted for employment. The rest were assisted in finding suitable positions in order that they might again become economically independent.

In the field of special education, Pennsylvania may well be proud that leadership among the states has been taken in meeting the needs of exceptional children. Nearly everyone subscribes to the philosophy that education in a democracy means providing for every child the type of education which will best meet his needs and best serve society by developing his abilities to their optimum values. Pennsylvania's legislature has done more than give lip service to this philosophy. It has been instrumental by setting up a program of supervision of special education, by which all fourth class districts now have the services of certified psychologists to diagnose and set up programs for the special problems of the mentally superior, the mentally retarded, the blind and partially sighted, the deaf and hard-of-hearing, the crippled, the speech defectives, and the physically delicate. It is particularly significant that the 36 full-time supervisors now appointed are highly trained both as teachers and as psychologists, and are working in the small districts which otherwise could not hope to have such services. They are rendering invaluable services to the juvenile courts, and to all agencies concerned with the welfare of children, as well as to the schools. Further progress is shown by the program of audiometric testing, financed and supervised by the State, and designed to locate deaf or hard-of-hearing children at an early age in order that their speech may be preserved and their learnings increased. We hope that such a program of special education may well hold its own during this period of war that the schools may increasingly serve the concept of democracy in peace.

At a meeting of national school leaders, a National leader in education made the statement that the most significant educational development in America was the provision of this special education service in Pennsylvania.

Activities Resulting From the War

Activities of Advisory Council (to be reported from another source.)

Registration for Sugar and Gasoline Consumption and Serial Numbers of Tires. The public schools through the additional assistance of volunteer help from agencies such as local civilian defense groups were responsible for registration of approximately 89,000 trade outlets, between nine and ten million individual consumers, and approximately one million motor vehicle registrants during both periods of emergency and permanent rationing of gasoline. The success with which this work was done is manifest by favorable commendations given by the press, the radio and the theater. Permanent gasoline rationing registration was conducted in the schools of the twenty-five unrationed western counties. The public schools of the rationed areas assisted in the registration of serial numbers of tires, in all of the rationed areas except Scranton, where the executive ration director conducted the program through local gasoline stations.

Departmental Cooperation with Federal Authorities in Administration of the Community Facilities Bill—designed to provide needed school facilities resulting from influx of war workers shows that

Sixteen school districts have received approximately $75,000 to assist them in current operating expenses.

Four school districts now have school buildings under construction.

Twleve applications have been withheld.

Ten applications have been modified.

Three applications are pending.

Three applications are being continued on original basis.

Priority Ratings. Twenty-one school districts were visited by representatives of this Department at the request of the War Production Board to assist the Office of Education in determining priority ratings in connection with building materials or heating equipment.

The Public Works Reserve Program. Designed to provide a long range plan for post-war public service and capital improvement has resulted in 228 tentative building proposals being filed with this Department which, if approved, will be forwarded through channels to federal authorities having jurisdiction.

The Civilian Evacuation Program. As it applies to the schools has been coordinated with plans projected by the State Council of Defense and now awaits the assignments of evacuation areas and reception centers by the War Department.

The Typewriter Procurement Program. Requesting the sale of 20 per cent of the school typewriters for the use of our armed forces is being cleared through this department.

The Rationing of New School Buses. Calls for Certificates of Necessity to be issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. These are based upon county-wide surveys to establish need.

State Library and Museum

The State Library and Museum directly and also indirectly, in its semi-official relationship with libraries throughout the Commonwealth, began directing its ac-

tivities toward the war effort even before Pearl Harbor. According to Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, the duty of libraries in presenting war facts to the people is of first and pressing importance, and American librarians have already accepted this war challenge. This summarizes well the spirit and the record of the work done by the libraries throughout our Commonwealth.

The regular book and informational services of the various library divisions have been in increased demand for military purposes, both to individual officers and to the local training schools, such as the Army Air Force Intelligence School. Another example was the call made on the Law Library by the Library of Congress to act as a local center for books on military jurisprudence. The extension Division continues to cooperate closely with libraries serving military areas and to furnish direct book service to those areas.

The quota for Pennsylvania of one million books for our armed forces, one-tenth of the national goal, was attained on June 3, 1942, and the event was made the occasion of a ceremony in which Governor James presented the symbolical "millionth book" to Commander C. B. Kitchen and Captain E. H. VanPatten of the Naval Supply Depot at Mechanicsburg, where to date some 500,000 volumes have been sent for redistribution to ships and naval centers east of the Mississippi.

The network of cooperation between the State Library and Museum and the various war informational and morale activities, state and federal, when diagramed looks like the chart of a huge interlocking directorate. There is so much possible overlapping of effort, especially at the community level, that it is proposed there be organized, under the chairmanship of the Director of the State Library and Museum, a Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of the following sate groups:

Advisory Committee on Education	—(State Council of Defense)
Committee on American Unity	—(State Council of Defense)
Civilian Mobilization of OCD	—(State Council of Defense)
Key Centers of Information	—(U. S. Office of Education)
Pennsylvania Historical Commission	—(Department of Public Instruction)
State Library and Museum	—(Department of Public Instruction)

This committee would function merely as a clearing house for close cooperation in communities where combination rather than diffusion of effort is indicated. The Coordinating Committee is only in the blueprint stage at present but no doubt will make for considerable economy in this phase of the war effort.

The Pennsylvania Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources, under the National Resources Planning Board, is organized to protect historical records throughout the State. It is recognized by the State Council of Defense, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction as liaison representative. Doctor Stevens of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Mr. Keator, State Librarian, represent the Department of Public Instruction on the Committee membership. Its effort so far has been directed to the preservation of data relating to historic buildings and to urge a comprehensive survey of all Pennsylvania official records with a view to microfilming them. The duties of this Committee would be greatly increased in case of enemy invasion.

Historical Commission

During the four years of the present administration, there has been a steady expansion of the activities of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, seeking to make Pennsylvanians more and more conscious of their rich historical heritage. In the first three years, development of the historic shrines went rapidly forward, while the research and publications of the Commission made outstanding contributions to Pennsylvania history and archaeology. With the entry of the United States into the Second World War, the Historical Commission quite properly transferred major emphasis and attention to war-time activities, recording the story of Pennsylvania's part in the war, carrying on a program of morale activities in cooperation with the State Council of Defense, and promoting the conservation of Pennsylvania's historical heritage.

On January 2, 1942, the Historical Commission was officially designated by the State Council of Defense, as the agency responsible for collecting, preserving and recording the sources essential for a complete record of Pennsylvania's war effort. It is preserving and analyzing newspaper material, newspaper releases, and the reports of governmental and private agencies, gathering the facts for a full history which is promised after the war. In the meantime, it prepares a newspaper column on "The State at War," carried by some fifty newspapers, and has in preparation pamphlets on various phases or periods of Pennsylvania's war activities. It is also encouraging local agencies to collect similar materials for their own communities.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS B. HAAS, Superintendent.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Harrisburg, November 25, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

Herewith is the information for use in your final message to the General Assembly.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation

The securing of Indiantown Gap as one of the Federal cantonments was an outstanding piece of work of the Administration. It will take care of the military needs of Pennsylvania and the State Police force for a long number of years in the future. When the National Guard which is now in Federal service, returns to State status there will be plenty of housing for motorized and mechanized units, as they will probably then be.

The appropriation to purchase land for this Reservation was made during the 1929 Session of the Legislature. Today the Reservation consists of 14,874 acres, containing 105 miles of roads, 123 miles of water lines, 113 miles of power and light lines, and 38 miles of sewerage lines.

There are 1134 buildings, consisting of barracks buildings, guest houses, service club building, and other buildings such as cold storage, laundry, bakery, and 11 warehouses. There is a filtering plant with a capacity of three million gallons of water daily. The Reservation also contains one sewage treatment plant and one Artillery Range

approximately eight miles long and two miles wide. A dam was recently completed, inundating 16 acres of ground and impounding approximately fifty-eight million gallons of water. A hospital of 850 beds capacity is located on the Reservation. Barracks for the housing of approximately 24,000 soldiers are available. The approximate cost of all these installations is $25,000,000.

Pennsylvania National Guard Camps of Instruction

In May of 1939 the War Department directed the organization in Pennsylvania of the 22d Cavalry Division, less one Brigade. In order to do this it was necessary to convert enough of the horse cavalry to make one Regiment of light artillery. This was done in time for Pennsylvania's part of the Division to mobilize and train at Indiantown Gap.

Extensive field maneuvers were held by the First Army during the summer of 1939. All of the Pennsylvania National Guard except the Cavalry mobilized south of Manassas, Virginia. The troops trained there with other elements of the Third Corps Area for fifteen days. The mobilization and training was made without a serious accident. The 28th Division was honored with the presence of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and many members of his staff, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of the State of Maryland, the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, the commanding General of the First Army, the Chief Surgeon of the U. S. Army, the head of the Air Corps of the U. S. Army, the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Section of the U. S. Army, and a large group of Attaches of the Armies of South America and Europe.

Late in 1939 the Secretary of War ordered seven additional days of field training. This could all be done at one time or it could be sub-divided in seven periods. All of the Pennsylvania training was completed by January 31, 1940. One Regiment trained for seven days at Camp Dix, another for seven days at Fort Meade, two regiments at Indiantown Gap, and one Regiment at South Park in Allegheny County. The training was a complete success.

The First Army mobilized in Northern New York for extensive field training of three weeks during the summer of 1940. All of the Pennsylvania National Guard was mobilized and travelled a distance of five hundred miles without any serious accident. Pennsylvania had the credit of a complete Infantry Division and the major part of a Horse Cavalry Division. The 28th Division at its Annual Memorial Services was honored with the presence of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and many of his Cabinet, the Commanding General of the First Army, the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, and other distinguished military men.

National Guard Units Disbanded and Organized

Late in 1940 the War Department directed that the 22d Cavalry Division be disbanded, and from Pennsylvania elements of that organization we re-formed the following:

73d Field Artillery Brigade, less 1 Regiment (The Pennsylvania Regiments were to consist of 1 Regiment of 155-mm Howitzers and 1 Regiment of 155-mm Rifles)
105th Antitank Battalion
104th Cavalry (Horse-Mechanized)

This left the State of Pennsylvania with but three troops of Horse Cavalry—the First City Troop of Philadelphia, the Governor's Troop of Harrisburg and the Sheridan Troop of Tyrone. Since mobilization into Federal service these horse troops have been converted into mechanized troops.

The conversion of the 22d Cavalry was difficult as it meant that in twelve months certain of the troops had made two changes. Regardless of this the morale was extremely high.

1940 Flood

On Saturday evening, March 30, 1940, the Adjutant General was called at his home in Washington, Pennsylvania, and told of the flood danger in Pittsburgh, Scranton, Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, and Williamsport. Immediate steps were taken to render aid if it was found that the population would be in danger. Information that the flood along the Susquehanna River would do considerable damage was determined. On Sunday, March 31, the State Disaster Emergency Committee started to operate on a twenty-four hour schedule. This organization was continued until April 10.

Floods in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, Milton, Scranton, and many communities in the Allegheny Valley north of Pittsburgh were handled locally. The situation in Wilkes-Barre and surrounding municipalities and Sunbury required aid from your Committee. In each of the last two named communities the local people had organized Disaster Relief Committees before the emergency, and the preparatory work of these organizations mitigated the suffering and discomfort, as well as facilitated the work of your Committee.

National Guardsmen were placed on duty at Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury. They performed rescue work, handled traffic, stood guard, patrolled flooded areas, and assisted in issuing cots and blankets. A Medical Detachment at Sunbury assisted the local people by organizing an emergency ward, caring largely for shock cases. Other organizations assisted the American Legion in collecting and transporting food from Harrisburg, Reading, and Philadelphia. It is estimated that these included:

	Wilkes-Barre	Sunbury
Shelter provided for	1632 persons	275 persons
Number affected	25,000 persons	5000 persons

Fifty-six officers and 669 enlisted members of the Pennsylvania National Guard were on duty during this emergency, at a cost of $16,308.62 to the Commonwealth. This was paid out of funds appropriated to the Department of Military Affairs

Induction of National Guard Into Federal Service

During the latter part of 1940 orders were issued by the War Department for the induction of the National Guards of the several States into Federal service. Preceding this induction men with dependents were discharged. It required an exceptional amount of paper work in the Department of Military Affairs. This was, however, accomplished without any additional help, and the personnel deserves the highest commendation of the Commonwealth for the long hours it worked and the successful job it performed. A statement showing the Organization, Date of Induction, Station to which Assigned,

and the number of officers and men inducted into Federal service is included herein.

The Department of Military Affairs assisted the Governor in the organization of the Selective Service Headquarters, by furnishing 2 officers and 2 enlisted men, as well as 13 officers and 19 enlisted men from the State Staff. The Department also furnished the Assistant Director, who is now Acting Director.

Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps

The Commonwealth, by an Act of Legislature approved the 19th day of March, 1941, created a State force to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps. The authorized strength of this force was 149 officers and 1868 enlisted men. The Corps, as organized, consisted of one Brigade Staff and Detachment, one Brigade Headquarters Company located in Harrisburg, and three Regiments with Headquarters located in Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, and Pittsburgh. Each regiment consists of three battalions of three rifle companies with three battalion headquarters and one Headquarters and Service Company.

It was later decided to increase this Corps and as of today has an authorized strength of 211 officers and 3740 enlisted men, making a total authorized strength of 3951.

Maintaining the traditional Pennsylvania military spirit, the officers and men in this Corps were selected from those having previous military experience and having excellent reputations in the communities in which they reside. The force is officered by capable men and noncommissioned officers. They drill one night a week, without remuneration of any sort. The uniforms and equipment purchased from Commonwealth funds were supplemented by articles of issue by the Federal Government. The most cordial relationship exists between the civilian population and the Reserve Defense Corps.

This force has been inspected by officers of the U. S. Army and every unit has satisfactorily passed the inspection. The organization is held up as a model for other States. The unit is commanded by Major Robert M. Vail, Deputy Adjutant General.

Duty Performed by Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps

On December 7, 1941, when reports were received that Japanese troops had attacked Pearl Harbor, a warning order was issued placing the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps on the alert. On December 8th, General Vail, following a conference at Headquarters Third Corps Area, called a Staff meeting and on instruction of the Governor issued orders for the immediate mobilization of the entire Reserve Defense Corps, with detailed instruction as to areas and specific objectives to be covered. The troops were stationed throughout the Commonwealth at strategic points and highways. A twenty-four hour guard was maintained at these points. The Commonwealth was roughly divided in eastern, central and western districts, with Brigade Headquarters stationed at Harrisburg. Upon the mobilization of the Corps, 149 officers and 1824 enlisted men reported for duty.

Orders were issued from time to time relieving certain elements, thereby reducing the strength of the force on duty, when on the first of March the entire force reverted to an inactive status.

This reduction was due to certain elements from the

Organization	Date of Induction	Station to which Assigned	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men
213th Coast Artillery (AA)	Sept. 16, 1940	Virginia Beach, Virginia	57	1	1,105
State Detachment	Oct. 7, 1940	Selective Service Hq., Harrisburg	1	0	21
State Staff	Sept. 27, 1940	Various Stations	14	0	0
Hq. 73d F.A. Brigade	Jan. 13, 1941	Camp Shelby, Mississippi	8	0	0
Hq. Btry., 73d F.A. Brigade	Jan. 13, 1941	Camp Shelby, Mississippi	1	0	74
166th F. A.	Jan. 13, 1941	Camp Shelby, Mississippi	63	1	937
190th F. A.	Jan. 13, 1941	Camp Shelby, Mississippi	59	1	839
101st Radio Intelligence Co.	Jan. 13, 1941	Camp Shelby, Mississippi	6	0	91
103d Quartermaster Regt. (In part)	Jan. 22, 1941	Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania	14	0	167
176th F. A.	Feb. 3, 1941	Fort Meade, Maryland	78	1	638
105th Antitank Battalion	Feb. 3, 1941	Fort Meade, Maryland	23	0	299
28th Division	Feb. 17, 1941	Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania	729	9	10,760
104th Cavalry	Feb. 17, 1941	Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania	90	1	976
103d Observation Squadron	Feb. 17, 1941	Harrisburg Airport, New Cumberland, Pa.	26	0	136
		Totals	1,169	14	16,043

Third Corps Area Internal Security Command assuming some of the duty of guarding vital points and also by civilian guards being employed by municipalities and industries, and further by the State Motor Patrol taking over and including certain highways and bridges in their districts to be patrolled. This service was performed at a cost of approximately $227,382.28.

The conduct of the enlisted personnel was above reproach. A great part of the time there was rain, sleet, or snow, with freezing temperature. These men suffered severe hardship without a complaint. This tour of duty demonstrates that we have a formidable organized and trained body of men, which will take care of the ordinary emergency.

When on May 23, 1942, the Lackawaxen River overflowed its banks in Honesdale and vicinity, on orders of the Governor, 3 officers and 60 enlisted men of Company "C," 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, were ordered on active duty for the protection of life and property in this vicinity. This detail rendered valuable aid and service to the stricken population. The detail was on duty eleven days at a cost to the Commonwealth of $3,579.65, of which $1,236.21 was for the purchase of food for the civilian population.

The Department of Military Affairs has received several commendations expressing the appreciation of the manner in which these men performed their duties. Their presence assured the residents at Honesdale that their unlocked homes were safe due to the protection that issues from adequate supervision by the men on duty.

On July 18, 1942, due to flood conditions in Potter and McKean Counties in the north central section in the vicinity of Coudersport, Austin, Roulette and Port Allegheny, a detail of 2 officers and 30 enlisted men of Company "I," 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, was ordered on active duty. This detail was transported from Williamsport in three station wagons and one truck furnished by the Department of Highways. Conditions indicated that Port Allegheny was the greatest sufferer of this flood, with the result that Headquarters of the Detachment was located in this community.

This detail placed guards throughout and about the town, stopping all traffic excepting that which belonged in the town. Sightseers were excluded and property was guarded. The Commanding Officer of this detail closed all saloons and liquor stores, thereby eliminating an unnecessary hazard.

Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps Auxiliary

The creation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps Auxiliary is primarily to guard against enemy armed forces, fifth columnists and saboteurs; also to provide a volunteer patrol and protective force at air fields, possible landing fields. This force is a volunteer organization serving without pay. No member will be called out on duty or taken away from his work unless an extreme emergency exists. This force will not be called upon to guard an airport, water supply, likely landing fields, and any other vital points unless the enemy is actually threatening invasion. It is planned that this organization will have at least one company in each county of the Commonwealth and will be officered by a Captain, 1st Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant, and in addition will have a volunteer enrollment of 60 men. These men furnish their own arms and ammunition. The officers are appointed upon the recommendation of the Sheriff of the County, the Chairman of the County Council of Defense, and the Mayor or Burgess of the largest community in the County in which the unit is organized.

Comparative Costs

The comparative cost of operating this Department with the previous administration is made a part of this report.

Administration has increased because the Department of Military Affairs paid much of the expense of Selective Service. We are paying the salary of the Acting Director of Selective Service and several of its minor bills.

You will note that while the activity of the State Arsenal was greatly increased by reason of the field service and the mobilization of the National Guard, yet it was possible to decrease the cost by 25%.

It will be noted that the cost of the maintenance of the Military Reservation regardless of the fact that additional work was required by the mobilization of the National Guard was decreased. This saving was made by a new system of policing. The Pennsylvania State Police maintained a sub-station on the Reservation and many of the farm houses were rehabilitated and the occupants were able to protect much of our property.

The National Guard cost was increased because the Federal government ordered us to increase our membership and this reflected in camp pay, officers' allowance for clothing, annual allowances, etc.

The increased cost of the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps is by reason of the troops being on duty immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. This also includes the additional equipment, which cost the Commonwealth about $325,000.00, consisting of complete uniforms, sub-machine guns, ammunition, etc. We know that Pennsylvanians are very proud of the type of equipment used by our Reserve Defense Corps.

The State Veterans' Commission has been operated at a slight decrease by reason of the very careful administration of the Commission. The education of orphans has been greatly decreased because it is now twenty-five years after the World War.

The actual maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home has been decreased by the very careful administration of the Commandant and his staff. However, it must be borne in mind that extensive repairs should be made to this institution. The cost of living will also enter into the future operation of this Home. This Home should be put in fine physical condition in order to take care of the large number of men who may need these facilities after the second World War.

So far $125,000.00 have been turned over to the State Council of Defense.

There have been no subsidies or grants for persons or groups during this Administration.

The activities of the Department of Military Affairs have been greatly increased by reason of the war. Many employes have worked overtime in order to complete the work. To you, I want to express my very great appreciation of their fine, loyal and patriotic service. I

sometimes feel that too little appreciation is expressed to men and women who are doing this important and confidential work.

Payment of Veterans' Compensation or Bonus

This Department is paying an average of twenty-seven claims per month for Veterans' Compensation or Bonus to veterans of the Spanish American War and the First World War.

During the past four years, 1362 claims were paid in the total sum of $185,233.00, the average claim being $136.00.

Armory Board

There was no new construction of armory buildings during the past four years, but there was a great deal of work done toward grading, beautifying and finishing up armory properties where buildings were erected by The General State Authority.

During the early part of the present Administration it

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES—DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Purpose of Appropriation	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
Salary of The Adjutant General	20,000.00	20,000.00	18,150.27	1,935.52
Salaries and General Expenses:				
Administration	72,842.92	97,525.88	118,033.69	57,050.53
State Arsenal	107,133.21	118,882.39	91,031.03	39,282.42
State Military Reservation	64,277.51	172,958.53	157,123.56	35,613.78
Division Headquarters	38,468.05	41,562.34	37,965.32	6,841.86
World War Records	9,984.98	202.50		
Improvements, Military Reservation	77,290.80			
National Guard	621,233.54	735,902.52	812,012.67	23,641.69
Armory Board	513,808.62	520,035.12	735,379.69	311,803.49
Riot and Insurrection	322,305.46			
Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps			27,845.88	599,603.13
State Council of Defense				125,000.00
Salary of the Division Commander	15,677.42	16,000.00	533.33	
Land Purchase and Improvements at Military Reservation	100,000.00	97,[illegible]4.50	39,694.50	45,910.55
State Athletic Commission	86,366.27	Transferred to Department of Revenue		
State Veterans' Commission—Administration and Assistance	794,561.48	885,712.88	867,194.06	303,672.37
State Veterans' Commission—Education of Orphans	31,106.60	36,235.10	17,507.79	6,474.15
State Veterans' Commission—Education of Orphans (Def)	4,340.74			
State Veterans' Commission—Education of Orphans (Reapprop)	200.00			
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	234,025.41	227,804.24	199,978.53	106,820.13
Delegates to Dedication in Europe		1,500.00		
Participation in G. A. R. Celebration			2,699.55	
TOTALS	3,113,623.01	2,971,906.00	3,124,699.87	1,623,649.62

was possible to get both WPA labor and relief labor and full advantage was taken of this by the Armory Board in a great many cases to make repairs and renovations to the armories at a minimum of expense. However, this type of labor gradually became impossible to obtain as industry began picking up the slack in unemployment, especially when projects required skilled labor.

Major improvements made during the past four years have included:

The installation of concrete or hard surface floors in riding halls at Altoona, Clearfield, Lewisburg, Sunbury, New Castle, Wilkes-Barre, the Hunt Armory in Pittsburgh, and at 32d and Lancaster Avenue in Philadelphia due to the conversion of National Guard units at these locations to mechanized organizations;

The installation of a heating system in the drill hall of the Hunt Armory at Pittsburgh;

The erection of a concrete retaining wall and cyclone fence at the Wilkes-Barre Armory;

The complete rewiring of the Bradford Armory;

The installation of concrete retaining wall at the Ridgway Armory to prevent future flooding of the basement of this building.

When the Selective Service Act was put into effect in October 1940 some of the Local Selective Service Boards arranged to establish office quarters in the armory in their locality. Later on negotiations were started by the United States Army and arrangements completed for the establishment of examination and induction centers at certain of the armories. At these induction centers the selectees receive their complete physical examination and are sent to Reception Centers. At the present time four (4) of the armories are used as induction centers. After the entry of the United States into the war the Army once again requested assistance in the housing of certain armed forces detailed to guard vital points in Pennsylvania and at the present time twelve (12) armories are occupied by these troops.

STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION

POST WAR AND WAR ORPHAN PROGRAM

Sums Expended During Biennium

September, 1938 to May, 1939	$9,830.23
June, 1939 to May, 1941	17,057.79
June, 1941 to November, 1942	13,335.58

Number of Applications

September, 1938 to May, 1939—87 applicants received allowance in last half of 1937-1939 biennium or 87 individual payments.

June, 1939 to May, 1941— 69 applicants received allowance during biennium. During this period 39 received allowance for one year and 30 for two years, or 99 individual payments.

June, 1941 to November, 1942—56 applicants received allowance so far in this biennium. During this period 36 received it for one year and 20 for two years. So far we have 76 individual payments.

Schools Attended

September, 1938 to May, 1939

Colleges	56	Beauty Culture	6
Business	12	Arts	2
Nursing	6	Prep. Schools	2
Aeronautics	2	Trade Schools	1

Biennium June, 1939 to May, 1941

Colleges	44	Beauty Culture	2
Business	11	Arts	2
Nursing	5	Prep. Schools	1
Aeronautics	1	Trade Schools	2

June, 1941 to November, 1942

Colleges	29	Beauty Culture	3
Business	14	Embalming	1
Nursing	6	Prep. Schools	2
Aeronautics	2	Agriculture Schools	1

Relief

January, 1939 to May, 1939

Active Cases	No. Persons on Relief	Disability	Widowhood	Orphans	Temp. Unemp.	W.W. No. 2
901	4,505	4,040	407	58	..	..

June, 1939 to May, 1941

1,452	7,260	6,024	1,047	189	..	..
†2,353	†11,765	†10,064	†1,454	†247	..	..

June, 1941 to October, 1942

1.084	5,420	3,943	1,072	222	97	86
*3,437	*17,185	*14,007	*2,526	*469	*97	*86

Sums Expended During Biennium

January, 1939 to May, 1939	$175,477.34
June, 1939 to May, 1941	823,028.98
June, 1931 to October, 1942	389,164.94

† Sub Total
* Grand Total

Very sincerely

EDWARD MARTIN, The Adjutant General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Harrisburg, November 12, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

Despite a condition of health which led to his death on July 23, 1942, Colonel Matthew H. Taggart as Insurance Commissioner reorganized his Department in line with the economical programme of this Administration, reduced its personnel by half and reduced the expenses in excess of $100,000 per biennium, a reduction of approximately 20 per cent, and yet handled all the activities of the Department in such manner as to serve the insurance industry to its entire satisfaction and to aid it in its contributions to the War Effort and National Defense.

While a new Insurance Code is desirable but not absolutely necessary at this time, there are spots here and there in the statutes which need the attention of the Legislature. As a glaring example, reference is made to the two separate sub-divisions (e) of Section 206 of the Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 682. This clause was amended twice as of the same date—Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2527 and Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2528. These two amendments have resulted in an unintelligible situation which makes it practically impossible to incorporate new mutual insurance companies. The Department has other—although less glaring needs for new legislation to call to the attention of the Legislature.

The War Emergency has developed many problems for the insurance business and presented to the industry many opportunities to make outstanding contributions. Private insurance capital continued the insuring of hulls and cargoes and suffered heavy financial losses until the government accepted this risk as being properly its own. This willingness to insure in face of certain loss kept foreign shipments going at a time when failure to do so might have clogged our ports with ships and cargoes, and crippled the suppying of fighting equipment to our Allies. Insurance companies and their agents have handled the sale of War Damage insurance for the War Damage Corporation more efficiently and economically than would have been possible in any other manner. Insurance agents have sacrificed time-honored traditions in handling insurance on War Projects contracts on a new basis prescribed by the Army and the Navy.

The Insurance Department has maintained close contact with all these situations and has helped in producing harmony in effort and in the streamlining of methods with the result that the insuring public has been better served during this Administration than ever before.

Sincerely yours

RALPH H. ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Harrisburg, December 15, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I submit herewith a brief outline of the record and achievements of the Department of Banking during the first three years of your Administration and as much of the fourth year as possible.

There should be, in my opinion, one important and necessary amendment of the present law, namely, to permit the Department of Banking to examine banking institutions at least once in every two years instead of once a year. The present law requiring that examinations be made at least once in each year makes thorough examinations during war times impossible mainly because of lack of personnel. The bank examining force has been considerably reduced in the last year and new regulations or directives from the Federal Government or its agencies add an additional and substantial burden to the task confronting the Examiners. I am convinced it would be much better to make more thorough examinations once every two years than to make cursory examinations once a year. If the law were changed as suggested, thorough examinations of weak or problem banks could and would be made at least once, and perhaps several times, a year and examinations of the strongest banking institutions could and would be made at least once in every two years.

The Department of Banking is divided into two major divisions: (1) the Open Division, which supervises and examines operating financial institutions; and (2) the Closed or Liquidation Division, which under the Secretary of Banking who is statutory receiver, liquidates closed financial institutions.

The four years of the James Administration have been marked by a progressive strengthening of the financial structure of State chartered banks with the result that the banking structure in Pennsylvania is much stronger than it has been for many years. Bank supervision and bank examination were made primarily in the interest and for the protection of bank depositors and the people of Pennsylvania. New policies and new regulations succeeded in materially strengthening individual banks as well as the banking structure throughout the entire State. Banks were required (1) to improve their management and increase their efficiency; (2) to strengthen their capital structure whenever necessary or advisable for the better protection of depositors and creditors by (a) raising additional capital, (b) reducing holdings of other real estate, selling substandard securities and eliminating undesirable assets, (c) conserving earnings, and (d) by building up reserves.

Where weak banks could not be adequately strengthened, they were eliminated, usually by a merger with another bank in accordance with plans drawn up by the Department of Banking. In most instances these mergers were accomplished without loss to any depositor, thus not only strengthened the banking structure as a whole but fortifying the confidence of the community and of the people of Pennsylvania in the State banking system.

Banks were more closely supervised by the Department; bank managements were required to change unwise policies and to correct within a reasonable time whatever weakness existed.

While this work has not been completed, a very great deal has been accomplished and a continuation of these policies for another year or two should place all our banks in a splendid, sound condition.

The number of employees in the Department of Banking on January 1, 1940 was 194; the number on January 1, 1941 was 195 and the number on December 1, 1942 was 175, which was 68 less than were employed on December 1, 1938. Of these 68 employees, 15 are listed as being on military leave. This was a reduction in the number of employees from December 1, 1938 to December 1, 1942 of 28%. The total annual salaries of the employees of the Department of Banking in the Open Division on January 1, 1940 were $471,009; the total on January 1, 1941 was $463,249; and the total on December 1, 1942 was $478,768, which was $111,400 less than on December 1, 1938, a reduction of 19%.

A substantial part of the Department's personnel has been lost from time to time to better paying positions in private industry and to the various war industries and military services. It has proved to be impossible to attract a sufficient number of capable and experienced personnel, particularly Examiners, to replace those who left Department service. Most replacements obtained to fill vacancies require considerable training before they are able to take up the work of their experienced predecessors. Despite such handicaps and in spite of a substantial increase in the assets and volume of business of institutions requiring examination, the Department's personnel has achieved an unparalleled degree of efficiency in carrying out the supervisory and examination functions of the Department.

The costs and expenses of the Department of Banking for the years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, were more than 13% below the costs and expenses of the Department for the years 1935 to 1937, inclusive, and more than 16% below the costs and expenses of the previous Administration for the years 1936 to 1938, inclusive. This reduction in the cost of operation of the Open Division was accomplished in spite of the fact that many additional burdens were placed upon the Department of Banking by reason of fluctuating conditions throughout our State and Country and in spite of the further fact that the total resources of State banking institutions increased approximately $433,000,000 since December 31, 1938 and deposits increased to an even larger amount.

The expenses of conducting the supervisory and examining functions of the Department of Banking for the four years of your Administration were as follows:

	1939	1940	1941	1942 (10 months)
Total Expenses	$104,682.79	$102,458.80	$107,189.57	$ 89,729.6
Total Salaries	497,925.79	488,643.79	471,125.36	387,044.1
Total Expenses and Salaries	$602,608.58	$591,102.59	$578,314.93	$476,773.8

These costs were met by payments for examination by the various operating institutions examined and by payments by them of a pro rata portion of overhead expenses of the Department. The Department of Banking is self-sustaining and does not receive any part of its costs or expenses from State appropriations.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement in the Department of Banking during the James Administration was the part merger part liquidation of the Integrity Trust Company in Philadelphia. This bank, with book assets of approximately $42,000,000 and deposits of approximately $35,000,000 and trust assets of approximately $37,000,000 was and for many years had been in a frozen and dangerous condition. Its capital structure was com

p[illegible]ated and included preferred stockholdings by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and by twelve leading Philadelphia banks. Its problems were further complicated by a large, but disputed, time deposit made by said banks. The Secretary of Banking evolved a plan to save every depositor—small and large—of the Integrity Trust Company with the exception of the said twelve Philadelphia banks who would receive most, but not all, of their disputed time deposit. These banks could well afford to make some sacrifice in the interest of the banking structure of the Philadelphia area. This plan was approved by the Governor of Pennsylvania but was opposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and several of the Philadelphia banks on the ground that it was either impossible of practical fulfillment or that for various technical reasons it was illegal. After approximately two and one-half months of almost constant negotiations, the Secretary's plan was finally approved by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by the President and Board of Directors of each of the twelve leading Philadelphia banks, by the attorneys for all of said corporations, and by the directors and stockholders of the Integrity Trust Company. This resulted in a take-over by two of the leading Philadelphia banks of certain assets of the Integrity Trust Company and the assumption by them of the deposit liability of the Integrity Trust Company, with the help of a $19,000,000 loan from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Approximately [illegible],000 depositors were paid their deposits in full. The plan also involved the taking over by the Secretary of Banking of the trust and other fiduciary estates, title and safe deposit business of the Integrity Trust Company and the speedy and economical liquidation of the same. This receivership had up to the present time been liquidated at a profit and should be finally completed within a short period of time. This take-over plan averted a possible banking catastrophe and immeasurably strengthened the banking structure in Philadelphia and surrounding territory as well as increased the confidence of the community in the banks in this community.

The number and resources and deposits of State banking institutions in Pennsylvania were as follows on the dates indicated:

Date	Number	Resources	Deposits
December 31, 1938.	413	$3,058,284,147.60	$2,517,491,718.83
December, 31, 1939.	410	3,246,905,133.64	2,709,571,461.31
December 31, 1940.	400	3,315,994,333.34	2,795,466,551.94
December 31, 1941.	398	3,484,429,668.08	2,977,323,618.54
June 30, 1942 (Latest available date) .	396	3,491,202,429.36	2,976,626,608.96

Building and Loan Associations

The past four years have been marked by a substantial contraction in the number of associations as the result of voluntary liquidation by many inactive building and loan associations and the mergers of others with stronger associations. In the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Coal region areas, there has been a tremendous loss of confidence in the building and loan associations. This has been due principally to several causes: (a) foreclosures due to lack of employment during the depression years; (b) the tremendous decline in the value of real estate; (c) too optimistic or inefficient management; (d) the former practice in Philadelphia of taking second mortgages, which was eliminated by the Building and Loan Code of 1[illegible] The officers of most building and loan associations, as well as those interested in this field of small or home lending apparently realize that have been made in the past and are making sincere efforts to correct the weaknesses and mistakes which the years of depression brought to light or emphasized.

The total number and the resources of operating building and loan association were as follows on the date indicated:

Date	Number	Resources
December 31, 1938	1821	$498,368,248.39
December 31, 1939	1512	423,467,393.06
December 31, 1940	1313	377,570,929.62
December 31, 1941	1207	350,044,290.97

Consumer Credit Division

The number, as well as the total assets of small loan companies, consumer discount companies, credit unions and pawnbrokers on the dates indicated were as follows:

	Date	Number	Assets
Small Loan Licensees	December 31, 1938	514	$52,969,559.83
	December 31, 1939	534	57,363,022.89
	December 31, 1940	524	57,712,434.14
	December 31, 1941	543	66,473,491.71
Consumer Discount Companies	December 31, 1938	19	2,072,219.54
	December 31, 1939	37	2,762,372.85
	December 31, 1940	49	4,007,976.96
	December 31, 1941	65	5,696,325.65
Credit Unions	December 31, 1938	67	2,480,478.41
	December 31, 1939	77	3,333,446.21
	December 31, 1940	86	3,921,337.56
	December 31, 1941	92	4,529,898.90
Pawnbrokers	December 31, 1938	6	3,605,789.92
	December 31, 1939	7	3,591,745.57
	December 31, 1940	10	3,715,755.11
	December 31, 1941	101	8,977,769.27

The constitutionality of the Consumers Discount Company Act of April 8, 1937, P. L. 262, was upheld by the State Supreme Court on June 30, 1941 after extended litigation.

The constitutionality of the Pawnbrokers License Act of April 6, 1937, P. L. 200, was upheld by the State Supreme Court on June 25, 1940 after prolonged litigation which had its beginning in September, 1937. An appeal from the decision of the State Supreme Court was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. It refused on December 16, 1940 to hear the appeal.

Banking institutions, as well as building and loan associations, have one joint problem—each is confronted and endangered by the sometimes covert, sometimes openly expressed, intention and policy to federalize all banking.

The fiscal, monetary, and tax policies of the Federal Government, as well as war conditions with which we are all familiar, make it constantly more and more difficult for the banks to show satisfactory earnings or for the building and loan associations to improve and prosper.

Whenever reasonably possible, the Department of Banking has cooperated with Federal supervisory agencies and

with other Washington authorities. The Department of Banking has enthusiastically assisted our Government and its agencies in all its war efforts and particularly has constantly urged the active cooperation and help of each Pennsylvania bank in the sale of defense, war and savings bonds and in loans to war industries for the purpose of financing war production.

Liquidation or Closed Division

The Secretary of Banking, as statutory Receiver for the liquidation of closed banking institutions and building and loan associations, effected in the early part of 1940 a reorganization and revitalization of the Liquidation Division of the Department of Banking, Liquidation was sharply speeded and greatly increased; costs and expenses were tremendously reduced.

During the year 1940, collections from assets of closed banks totaled more than $7,700,000 in net cash. This was more than twice as much as was collected during each of the two preceding years. In 1941 collections for closed banks totaled $5,460,000 in net cash, which was over 43% more than was collected during the year 1938. These collections were made in spite of the fact that the most liquid or salable assets had naturally been sold and the most uncollectible debts and the least desirable or frozen assets remained.

The aforesaid collections were made in the face of very great reduction in costs, effectuated during 1940 and 1941. In 1940 costs and expenses of the Liquidation Division (closed banks and closed building and loan associations) were reduced approximately $682,000 below those of 1938. In 1941 they were reduced approximately $970,000 below those of 1938. These reductions in costs and expenses are even more significant in the light of the fact that as liquidation approaches the end, the cost of liquidation naturally increases. In 1940 the cost of collecting all assets (principal and income, personalty and realty) was over 47% below that of 1938 and in 1941 the cost was more than 60% below 1938.

During 1940, cash dividends of approximately $7,342,000 were distributed to more than 312,000 Pennsylvania depositors and creditors. 61,600 more depositors received dividends in 1940 than in 1938, and $1,800,000 more was distributed in 1940 in dividends than in 1938. During 1941 cash dividends of approximately $5,797,000 were distributed to approximately 338,000 Pennsylvania depositors and creditors. 87,500 more depositors received dividends in 1941 than in 1938 and these dividends totaled approximately $256,000 more than was distributed in 1938.

No complete figures are available for 1942.

Liquidation of assets of closed banks and building and loan associations has been retarded in 1942 by a sharp drop in real estate sales due to the war and to many factors of doubt or uncertainty concerning military service, taxes, residence, occupation, and other incidents of war and in the latter part of 1942 to regulations or directives governing rentals and terms of sale.

During this Administration, final accounts have been filed for 25 closed banks and 116 closed building and loan associations and liquidation of the said banks and building and loan associations was completely wound up.

The assets remaining in the closed building and loan associations are badly frozen and most of the debtors are very poor people who have been unable to pay their debts. It is too early to estimate what, if any, effect high wages will have upon the liquidation of closed building and loan associations.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. BELL, Jr., Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Harrisburg, Dec. 29, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am submitting herewith a report on the Department of Agriculture, covering our activities and achievements under your Administration.

During the current four-year period the Department of Agriculture operated with a reduction of approximately one hundred employes, compared with the number employed during the previous four-year period, and at a saving of approximately $400,000. None of the essential functions and services were curtailed, but instead great advancements were recorded as it seem from the reports of the various Bureaus.

Bang Disease Control Program

There is no single activity of the Department of Agriculture of greater importance and of more widespread influence in the economic well being of agriculture as a whole than the program for the prevention and control of Bang Disease in cattle. This can be more fully appreciated when it is realized that cows for milk production are kept on approximately 125,000 of the 169,000 farms in this State or more than seven farms out of each 10 farms. The number of milk cows on Pennsylvania farms is about 925,000 having a value of approximately 75 million dollars.

It is therefore looked upon as a matter of the highest importance that a Bang disease program is one through which the greatest possible results may be obtained and that unremitting vigilance be constantly maintained in its supervision. In this regard outstanding progress is recorded over the past four years. During this period a definite plan of testing and supervision has been established on the individual and area plan with the result that at the close of the year 1942 a total of 646,165 cattle in 74,117 herds were under supervision for the control of Bang disease compared with 385,678 in 38,703 herds four years previously. During the last four-year period a total of 2,086,725 cattle in 163,634 herds were tested, which compares with 1,120,072 cattle in 96,947 herds for the previous four year period.

The effectiveness of this program is further indicated by the fact that at the end of 1938 there were four accredited counties in this State, meaning that Bang Disease has been reduced to one percent or less of the number of cattle and to five percent or less of the number of herds affected. At the end of 1942 eighteen counties had attained that status. At the end of 1938 there were 229 complete townships and 10 complete counties under supervision for the prevention and control of the disease and at the end of 1942 there figures stood at 543 complete townships and 21 complete counties.

During the four year period a total of $3,609,487.35 was paid to owners of Bang disease condemned cattle of which $2,046,343.82 was paid by the State of Pennsylvania and $1,563,143.50 was paid by the Federal Government.

Through intensive and systematic effort a reduction of more than 45 percent has been made in the number of cattle reacting to tuberculosis tests on an area basis comparing figures in 1936 when Pennsylvania became a modified Tuberculosis Free Accredited State, with those of 1942. In individual tests, reactors have been reduced consistently showing only 1,691 in 1942.

By reason of this progress in eliminating tuberculosis from cattle total State indemnity payments have dropped from $921,727 for the 1935-39 period to $315,405 for the past four years.

With complete recognition of the great losses suffered by agriculture through diseases in livestock, aside from Bang Disease and Tuberculosis in cattle and pullorum disease in poultry, intensive work is done by the Department agents in advising and encouraging the use of the Department services and facilities in the effort to reduce those losses, with the result that a vast extension in this service has taken place over the past four years. The Department maintains a laboratory, operated under the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the sole purpose of giving aid and advice on livestock diseases and during the four-year period previous to 1939 a total of 3,658,747 specimens were submitted for diagnosis. During the four years ending with 1942 this number had increased to 4,723,766 specimens, showing an extended use of an invaluable service.

Dog Law Enforcement

The dog laws of this State, enforcement of which are a part of the functions of the Department of Agriculture, must be looked upon as protective measures as well as providing a source of revenue. The protection afforded, however, depends largely upon the efficiency of the enforcement. Efficiency in this respect will tend to meet the object, which is to hold a minimum the destruction and losses to livestock caused by dogs. Constant surveillance and strict law enforcements are the requirements to make these protective laws effective and those are the requirements of this Department.

Meat Hygiene

In the meat hygiene division the number of animals killed under inspection and dressed carcasses examined was 2,108,196. The amount of meat examined during the past four years totaled 148,087,865 pounds. Organs examined totaled 80,048,000 pounds. During the latter part of 1940 the killing of poultry was added to the inspection service for the first time resulting in nearly 22 million pounds of poultry having been killed under inspection since that time. There are now 36 slaughtering establishments in this state under inspection.

Disease in Poultry

That great progress is being made in the effort to cut the losses caused by pullorum disease to the poultry industry is proved by the ever increasing number of blood tests for diagnosis being made at the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing the cooperation of the poultrymen in this effort. These tests increased by more than 150,000 over the past four-year period, compared with the previous comparable period, while the number of specimens and blood samples submitted for diagnosis of other diseases in poultry increased by one and one-half million comparing the four-year periods, showing the constantly widening acceptance of the service being offered to reduce losses from disease in the poultry industry.

Food Law Enforcement

Enforcement of the Pennsylvania food laws, which is centered in the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, entails widespread activities and intensive supervision in affording protection to the public, and to the dealer and the manufacturer as well. Some indication of the proportion of the operations involved in this work might be had from the fact that licenses issued by the Department to the businesses which come under the jurisdiction of the food laws account for a total annual revenue of approximately one half million dollars and fines imposed for food law violations average about $20,000 annually. It is the constant effort of the Department, through its food agents in the field to maintain an effective system of inspection through which violations are held at a minimum. In executing this phase of the work an average of more than 5,000 samples of products are analyzed annually by Department chemists and in the laboratory of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. This assures protection to the public and to the vast majority of businesses which operate in strict accordance with the law and which render every assistance in the effort to eliminate violations.

Poultry Improvement Work

Recognizing the importance of the poultry industry in Pennsylvania, the Department of Agriculture, through the Poultry Division of the Bureau of Markets, has put much stress and emphasis upon the services rendered poultrymen with the result that great progress is recorded in the advancement of that industry, particularly in regard to stock improvement.

Nearly 1,400,000 birds were selected during the past four years by official agents for breed type and egg production, which vastly increases the production efficiency on the 1,921 farms involved. To make certain that the farms producing eggs and the hatcheries producing baby chicks were operating according to the standard requirements, which protect the ultimate consumer, 2600 reinspection visits were made during the four year period.

Of the 26,600 birds entered in the Record of Performance work which is an advance standardization classification requiring 200 or more eggs averaging 24 ounces per dozen for each bird, 10,370 have qualified. Many of these exceptional producers are now in special matings used to produce foundation breeding material for commercial and farm flocks. Inspectors made 327 two and four day inspections on R.O.P. breeding farms to check production records and to obtain official body and egg weights.

Nearly 45 million dozens of eggs have been sold ac-

cording to the official grade standards through private and cooperative markets. The net return to producers has amounted to nearly $900,000.00 more during the last four years than by selling through ordinary marketing channels on an ungraded basis. The Bureau of Markets has issued approximately 30 licenses to candlers who check and establish grades on producers' eggs. Checking these candlers has been a function of the egg and poultry personnel.

The greatest advance in the egg and poultry marketing branch has come in egg inspections for institutions and most recently for the Army and Navy. From 1939 to 1942 inclusive, 59,000 cases of eggs, equivalent to 148 cars, have been inspected. This service permits agencies to purchase according to specific requirements with the assurance that delivery of eggs meeting grade requirements will be made.

All pens at the Egg Laying Contest have been occupied for the past four years which was not the case during the previous four years. Production per bird has been increased 10 eggs. A number of new world's records have been established. With the highest producing pen in the country a new record was established for Rhode Island Reds. New World's records were made for two, three and four year old hens and the first official 300 egg Ancona was produced at the Pennsylvania test.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspection

It is the aim of the Department to aid in every possible manner in the extension of the fruit and vegetable inspection service which is being rendered to the great benefit of the producer and to the public as well. The value of this service is completely demonstrated as a means of bringing to the producer better prices for his products in that they are properly graded and labeled and of assuring the consumer of receiving established quality.

During the 1939-1942 period 1,150,000,000 pounds of cannery raw products, comprising tomatoes, apples, cherries, grapes, peas, corn, beans, and berries were certified by state licensed inspectors compared with 591,000,000 pounds inspected in the previous four-year period.

A total of 9221 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables were certified on Federal-State Certificates by inspectors. 2742 samples of apples were collected for spray residue analysis, 40 potato grading demonstrations and training classes for potato inspectors were held in all principal producing counties of the State and 11,215 inspections of potatoes were made in all markets of the State in determining compliance with the Potato Marking Law.

Plant Industry

Equal in importance to the control of disease in livestock and poultry is the control of plant disease and the planting of disease-free seeds and plants. Without these programs, it is conceivable that the losses to agriculture would be insurmountable. In the Bureau of Plant Industry and in the Department of Agriculture intensive programs are being carried out under which outstanding accomplishments are recorded, all of which accrue to the benefit of agriculture not alone, but to the public at large. These programs cover a wide range of activities and the intensity with which they are conducted has in several instances held in check conditions which could easily have become disastrous.

Notable in this respect is the Gypsy Moth Control program through which this disastrous pest has been prevented from extending its ravages beyond the area in which it was originally found in this State. This has been possible only through the most intensive efforts executed under a well-defined program. Control of the Gypsy Moth is not alone a Pennsylvania problem as it prevails to a far greater extent in the New England States where the damage annually runs into the millions of dollars. Spread of the Gypsy Moth beyond the barriers established under the control program is a constant fearful menace. Facing these conditions the Department of Agriculture instituted a plan enlisting the cooperation of a number of States under which this far reaching problem and danger will be presented to Congress with all possible data, facts and statistics for the purpose of procuring Federal appropriations for combatting more intensively this destructive pest and prevent its breaking through the present barrier zone to implant itself over other areas from which its spread could be rapid and exceedingly disastrous.

Stem Rust of Cereals

With the help of farmers over 6,500,000 barberry bushes, the alternate host for Black Stem Rust of small grains, were destroyed on 6200 properties in 18 northeast, northwest and south central counties. Benefit to these crops has already been demonstrated in greatly increased yields in all areas where the barberries have been removed. The oat crop in important dairy counties has especially benefited enabling farmers to greatly increase their supplies of home-grown feed.

Seed Certification

The program of the Department to encourage production of superior seed stocks of varieties and kinds adapted to Pennsylvania conditions, has been extended by the expansion of its certification service. This service to growers now covers seed potatoes, seed wheat, oats, barley, soy beans, tomato and pepper seed. The acreage of these crops entered for field and laboratory examination increased from 2722 in 1938 to 6417 in 1941. One of the chief aims of this service is to develop reliable sources of seeds of superior varieties as they are developed and introduced.

Potato Wart

Definite progress has been made in not only preventing the spread of this disease to new areas, but through an enlarged program of eradication actually eliminating it from 16 communities where wart was known to occur. As a result, restrictions on growing and marketing of potatoes in those areas have been removed and growers are again able to plant potatoes without risk of them being damaged by wart. With completion of eradication in several small communities in the western area, all wart infections will have been cleaned up in eight central western counties, several of which comprise important potato growing districts.

Gypsy Moth Eradication

The fight to eradicate this serious pest of fruit, shade and forest trees from Pennsylvania was continued throughout the past four years. Definite progress was made particularly in the location of and treatment of outlying colonies. This work involved the spraying of 10,053 town properties, 21,349 acres of woodland and 219,461 isolated trees. More than 390 tons of arsenate of lead and 21,000 gallons of fish oil were used in these spray operations. Included also was the checking of approximately 130,000 shipments of forest and other products likely to carry the insect to points beyond the infested area. Other items of work included cleaning up of debris at heavily infested cities; erection of fences to protect livestock in sprayed areas; banding of trees to capture caterpillars. The importance of eradication of this pest from the comparatively small Pennsylvania area is apparent when it is realized that it is costing the state of Massachusetts at least $1,000,000 per year to live with it.

Japanese Beetle

The inspection and certification of Pennsylvania products subject to federal regulations for shipment to markets outside the state was supplemented during the past two years by distribution of the bacteria of the so-called milky disease which attacks the grub stage of this insect. The limited supply of this material provided by federal laboratories was used in spot treating the generally infested area lying east of the Susquehanna River. Additional colonies at various points west of that line were also treated where beetle populations was sufficient to favor establishment of the parasite. Colonization of other parasitic forms was also continued. The establishment of these natural controls is believed to constitute the most substantial and effective effort so far employed against this plant pest. This is already evident in the older portion of the area already treated and where beetles are much less numerous than they were ten years ago.

Apiary Inspection

As a means of restoring beekeeping in Pennsylvania to a more profitable basis through control of bee diseases, a program was set up in 1940 which called for the inspection of all apiaries in the state by the end of 1942. This program was definitely approved by and has had the hearty support of the beekeepers association and honey producers in general. Fruit growers have also shown active interest because of the importance of bees in pollination of all fruit crops. Notwithstanding an unfavorable 1942 season for inspection work and shortages or qualified inspectors, the program has been carried out practically as planned. This represents at least one-third greater volume of work than has so far been accomplished during any other equal period in the history of this work. Continuation of this program should result in a decided reduction of bee diseases and removal of the most serious handicap to profitable beekeeping in this state. The program has received additional impetus the past year because of the fact that honey can be made an important supplement to our present and prospective sugar stocks.

Nursery Inspection

An important phase of pest control throughout the state is the use of pest free planting material. The Department is required to inspect and certify all establishments producing fruit and ornamental stock in order that the buying public may be protected against the purchase of plants which carry such pests. Pennsylvania stands close to the top among the states in the value of nursery products and the number of establishments involved has been constantly on the increase, being 1150 at the close of 1941 compared with 876 in 1938.

Seed Regulation

Recognizing the importance of reliable farm seeds to an efficient agriculture, the Department has used every available facility to check on the quantity of seed stocks offered for sale throughout the state. Seedsmen generally have welcomed this service and with few exceptions have cooperated fully in meeting the requirements of the state seed law. As a result, it is believed that the quality of seeds offered by our seed merchants is constantly being improved. This is important when it is realized that the annual seed bill of Pennsylvania farmers is at least, $8,000,000 to say nothing of the effect of seed quality on crop production.

The War Effort

Plans to adjust Pennsylvania agriculture to a war production basis were made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as early as October, 1940 with the organization of the Pennsylvania Advisory Defense Council, at the direction of your Excellency. The entire State was brought into a comprehensive unit through the organization of an Advisory Agricultural Defense Committee in each county with the council operating as the clearing house for localized and State wide agricultural problems and for the dissemination of essential information in all efforts pertaining to production necessities. Under the direction of the council, surveys were made in the counties establishing the following: Production possibilities of various crops, methods through which transportation of food stuffs could be undertaken in the event that the principal highways would be used largely for troop and war material movements, the possibility of feed and seed shortages, plans for the exchange of farm equipment, plans for assistance to farmers who might not be able to reach maximum production because of extenuating circumstances and various other plans.

The council conducted the first State wide farm labor survey through which valuable information was procured aside from the fact that it brought out in clear relief those areas in which the farm labor problem would become most acute. Cross section surveys were later conducted which produced valuable information for the county committees. At still a later time under the direction of the council, the county committees, guided by information supplied them from the previous surveys, set up their own method of registering available labor and of serving as a clearing house for farmers requiring labor. Contact with the county committees is constantly maintained by the council which has proved a source of much information in the guidance of farmers

facing localized problems. Through a contact made by the council, one county committee alone made plans through a Y.M.C.A. for the employment of 450 boys during the fruit picking season.

The council has served extensively as an intermediary between agriculture and the Selective Service. It has served in innumerable cases in presenting appeals for farm labor deferment to the Selective Service and the county committees have given invaluable service in presenting desired information pertaining to agriculture in their respective areas to the local Draft Boards. With the cooperation of the Selective Service, the State was divided into districts in which meetings of the county committees were held, attended by a representative of the council and an officer of the Selective Service for the purpose of acquainting farmers with Selective Service requirements and the manner in which appeals for deferment should be made. These meetings proved of inestimable value to both the farmer and the Selective Service.

Through the county committees guided by the State council, agricultural problems of a localized matter are fully developed and adjusted. Through this method of operation, it has become definitely established that the direction of the proper course for agriculture in all respects cannot be established on a nation wide basis.

Programs Flexible

The far reaching programs of each of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture is established upon a plan of flexibility making adjustments possible to meet situations in the future. It can be foreseen that the County Advisory Agricultural Defense Committees can be in a position under the guidance of the State council to serve agriculture in the post war period and to establish a course of proper guidance with far greater assurance of success than any other existing or contemplated organization or method. It will be unfortunate if the services that can be rendered by the State council through the county committees dealing with localized conditions shall be replaced by a nation wide program which necessarily could not be adjusted to meet the various and diversified conditions existing in the different States.

Respectfully yours

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

December 9, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the Department of Property and Supplies:

The Department consists of six Bureaus and two Divisions, as listed below:

Bureaus		Divisions
Executive	Publications	Automobile
Purchases	Grounds and Buildings	Real Estate
Standards	Construction	and Insurance

Personnel in the Department on January 1, 1939 numbered 649. During this Administration, despite the enlarged scope of its duties and activities, the Department personnel has averaged only, approximately, 600.

Inasmuch as one of the functions of the Department is that of rendering service to the various agencies of State government, the increased volume of its work during the past four years was reflective of the unprecedented activities of all other departments, boards and commissions.

Moreover the Department was called upon to expand its activities by new services, such as were required in connection with the maintenance of the Finance Building, opened in October of 1939.

Another instance of increased demands made upon the Department during this Administration may be found in the six additional institutions acquired by the Commonwealth under Act P. L. 53, passed September 29, 1938, for which purchases of materials and equipment were made by this Department.

The increased volume of former activities coupled with the additional duties undertaken resulted in a total volume of work performed by this Department exceeding by far that accomplished by any previous Administration.

Purchases

At the beginning of this Administration, criticism of the purchasing procedure was rampant.

Not only has the personnel been entirely changed but revisions were made and the purchasing procedure revamped thereby eliminating many of the previous complaints.

Due to the advent of the war, the Bureau of Purchases has encountered complications and in some cases has been unable to purchase various commodities used by the Commonwealth. It is now necessary to secure priorities first, and in many instances the Bureau has been forced to accept substitutions. Moreover, it has been difficult to secure bids and next to impossible to attain competitive bidding, due to the scarcity of raw materials entering into the manufacture of finished products, as critical materials essential to the manufacture of war materials have made it virtually impossible to secure many desired products.

To meet the conditions caused by the war, the Department has revised the purchasing procedure in order that purchases could be kept on the highest possible standard and that the business of the Commonwealth would receive the same consideration from the vendors as the business along commercial lines.

This procedure, among other things, permits the vendor, if he is not able to supply the material on the basic specification, to bid on an alternate, and gives him the further privilege of bidding on the materials that he may have that deviate the least from the basic or alternate specification.

This has greatly increased competitive bidding and gives the Commonwealth the opportunity to take advantage of the initiative used by manufacturers and vendors.

The Bureau has accorded leeway to institutions and departments, having field organizations, permitting them to purchase materials in the field, of such items, or quantities of items, of a value not exceeding $50, which do not lend themselves economically to centralized purchases.

The volume of purchases has approximated $22,500,000 annually. This huge volume of work has been carried on with an approximate reduction of 10 per cent in personnel. By consolidating and pooling positions and establishing more efficient and expeditious methods of purchasing with resulting increases in production effort by each employe, the work has successfully been carried on.

Standards

It is the duty of the Bureau of Standards to simplify and standardize materials for various commodities used by the agencies of the Commonwealth, to enable the procurement of specific modern manufactured products through competitive bidding. This Bureau has prepared standard catalogues of materials and supplies to facilitate purchases and establish standards whereby group or mass buying for the several agencies of the Commonwealth can be accomplished as contemplated by the Administrative Code. The catalogue is valuable in placing before the requisitioning officer of the Commonwealth the predetermined quality of materials commodities and supplies.

It is also an essential duty of the Bureau of Standards to inspect raw materials commodities and supplies, purchased by the Commonwealth, to determine their conformation to the standard specification, which protects the interests of the Commonwealth and safe-guards and assures the reception of full value by the State. The inspection and the determination of the quality and grade of materials are performed in a laboratory maintained by the Bureau, where highly trained assistants conduct this testing. During this Administration the cost per test averaged $3.27. The average cost per test for the years 1935 to 1937 averaged $7.16.

The Bureau has encountered, particularly during the past year of this Administration, difficulty in maintaining a constant change of specifications due to the rapid change of manufacturing methods brought about by lack of essential materials and the substitutions for critical materials used in the manufacture of weapons of war. They have, however, promulgated provisions for the purchase of materials restricted and prohibited by the War Production Board and further revised methods of analysis in order that they will be in line with official methods adopted by the various scientific societies, trade organizations and Federal agencies. They have developed a service, in part, that covers the proper use of materials and advice concerning the substitution of materials brought about by the Federal program.

Publications

At the beginning of this Administration, it was realized that with the proper personnel the Bureau of Publications could function more efficiently and economically by the employment of men with previous experience in the printing industry. With this though in mind, the Bureau was reorganized and every key position was filled adhering strictly to this policy, thereby saving over $1,600,000 comparable with other years, despite the fact that the volume of printing increased considerably due to war emergency programs and the addition of seven Welfare institutions and school conveyed to the State.

During the fiscal years 1939-42, the Bureau expended the sum of $2,[illegible]9,519.87 for Commonwealth printing. During the fiscal years 1936-39 of the previous Administration, the sum spent was $4,127,928.42.

Despite the fact that the Bureau was able to make a great saving, more units of printing were purchased. During the fiscal years 1939-42, 2,565,455,000 units of printing were purchased, compared with only 1,117,000,000 units during the fiscal years 1936-39.

Public Grounds and Buildings

The Bureau of Public Grounds and Buildings has also had increased maintenance duties derived from the opening of the Finance Building and also from the acquisition of the Herman and Nissley properties, as sites for the erection of the new mansion. These buildings necessitated additional custodial personnel. The Department supervised and undertook some major improvements, with the cooperation of WPA labor, in the entire Capitol Group of Buildings in Harrisburg. This work included the following:

The cleaning and repairing of all marble in corridors and lavatories in the Main Capitol Building.

The renovation of the House Caucus, the Speaker's and Chief Clerk's Office and House Committee rooms, together with the offices of the Department of Justice.

The preparation of rooms and making available of office space for the Department of Commerce, Selective Service, State Council of Defense and the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Cleaning of the marble and interior paintings in the Education Building, North Office Building and South Office Building.

Revamping of the Temporary Buildings for the housing of the Department of Public Assistance.

Partial renewal of the cold water system in the Main Capitol Building.

The revamping of the electrical network system as assurance against electrical failures in the Capitol group of buildings.

The connecting of the North Office Building and Finance Building with a pedestrian tunnel under Commonwealth Avenue.

The installation of a complete fire alarm and police call system in all buildings connected with the central control station in the Main Capitol Building.

The installation of safety treads on all marble stairs in the Main Capitol Buildings as a public safety measure.

The preparation of additional storage space under the State Street bridge.

The revamping of the lighting system in certain portions of the building.

Extensive programs of landscaping around the Finance and Education Buildings, as well as replanting in Capitol Park, have added to the beauty of the buildings and grounds.

The repairing and reporting of concrete walks and steps and the erection of a rubble retaining wall along the North Side of the Capitol grounds.

The Department, in addition to general maintenance and care of the buildings, has a salvage section, the function of which is the reconditioning of old furniture

which has been discarded, and in this manner has saved the Commonwealth thousands of dollars in the purchase of new furniture for the various departments, boards and commissions.

Construction

The Department has complied with the responsibilities and duties placed upon it by the Administrative Code in cooperating with all State departments in maintenance operations for State owned institutions and plants. Field surveys, inspections, repairs preparing of plans and specifications, receiving proposals, awarding contracts, inspecting and supervising of actual work were made under conditions not encountered during any other administration. War restrictions and high wages paid in industry have resulted in lowering the standards of maintenance and increased the cost of operating State institutions, which have increased the activities in the Bureau in quantity, diversity and scope. This activity is illustrated by the following summary of the projects handled for each department:

Department	No. of Projects	Total Cost of Projects
Welfare	109	$ 846,917.17
Public Instruction	44	232,916.62
Military Affairs	43	214,029.69
Highways	25	699,062.25
Property and Supplies	29	320,057.77
Pennsylvania Motor Police	10	52,158.81
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board	9	1,102,518.03
Forests and Waters	6	14,621.67
State Retirement Board	5	6,098.99
Agriculture	4	29,806.00
Labor and Industry	4	7,599.87
Health	2	4,164.04
Fish Commission	3	15,529.95
Public Assistance	1	1,592.45
Revenue	1	397.00
Game Commission	1	1,050.00
Total of Construction Contracts	235	$3,548,520.31
Professional Contracts	93	194,130.90

On of the outstanding activities was the supervision of the construction and operating personnel at the Pennsylvania Building at the New York World's Fair. This was accomplished in cooperation with the fiscal officers and with the approval of the Secretary and the Commission as constituted by supplemental Act No. 5. After the project was entirely completed, operated and dismantled, an unexpended balance of $8,177.26 was returned to the State Treasurer.

For years the murals and decorative painting in the dome have been deteriorating. More recently they have been seriously damaged by a roof leakage. At the present time, the work of restoration of the murals and work on the dome is well under way. Due to the emergency program it cannot be fully completed until after the war.

In restoring and preserving these murals and decorative painting, the Department selected outstanding artists, architects and craftsmen. They have repointed and water-proofed all masonry and tile joints in that part of the dome where work is now in progress in order to prevent further damage from leakage. It is hoped that during the coming Administration sufficient money will be made available for the completion of the interior restoration of the dome as these world renowned paintings must be and should be preserved for posterity.

In addition to the outstanding projects, the Department established a new procedure for handling contracts covering maintenance repairs, alterations to buildings and plants at State institutions in amounts not exceeding $4,000. This procedure increases efficiency, promotes economy, places the control of institutions in Harrisburg, and expedites payments through fiscal officers. The Department also repared plans and specifications and negotiated contracts for projects at various institutions the diversity and type of projects are indicated below:

General Construction, such as new slate roofs and cornices, cow barns, silos, steel sashes, etc.	$160,000.00
Mechanical Projects, such as complete heating systems, repairs to boilers, new bakery and cafeteria system, new stokers for boilers, etc.	85,350.00
Electrical Projects, such as installation of metering devices, rewiring of armories, design and construction of motor boat—Approximately	40,000.00

Field inspections were made of all contracts entered into by the Department totaling $1,698,323.05 at an approximate cost of six-tenths of a cent per inspection.

Plans and specifications were prepared by experienced architects under contract for the erection of the Northwest Office Building for the housing of the Liquor Control Board at a cost of $1,210,000 together with the restoration of fire damages to a building at Pennhurst State School of, approximately $95,000 as well as supervision of additional buildings at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill of, approximately, $350,000.

It is of interest to note, that this Administration established a unit for the handling of all priorities required by the manufacturers of war restricted materials since May, 1941, which makes it necessary for the Department to arrange and promulgate priority ratings for all State institutions and State agencies from the War Production Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Price Administration and other Federal agencies.

The Department is divested with the responsibility of getting Federal approval for projects and activities, tires and tubes, and the purchase of new automobiles. They also act as advisers to all State government agencies of the rules and regulations required by the Federal agencies in connection with priority requisitions.

Automobiles

The Department, at the beginning of this Administration, made many revisions in the previous operations and further modernized and revised former procedures. In order to control more effectively the purchase and services in the operation of automobiles, owing to the restriction of the war emergency program, restrictions were placed upon the purchase of new equipment and the rationing of tires and gasoline. A survey was made of automotive equipment needs, usage and operation, in order to control more effectively and efficiently the distribution, operation and maintenance of State owned vehicles in the future. This survey made in July shows a decrease in the use of gasoline by about 21 per cent from January

to July of 1942 as compared with the five preceding months. With the cooperation of other Departments in the use of gasoline and tires a further decrease will show in a survey now being conducted which will be close to 35 per cent or 40 per cent.

Real Estate and Insurance

The Department inaugurated the system to perform more efficiently the functions of leasing, inspecting, altering and repairing real estate leased by the Commonwealth, the results of which have saved the taxpayers considerable money. Two additional field men were added to the Department staff for the purpose of reviewing locations of various offices and liquor stores; previously leased with the endeavor to relocate better available space at less rent thereby making it possible for the Department to have better control of all leased property, and to have before it recommendations of the field representatives to review them before leases or renewals are negotiated. The policies of the placing of bonds and insurance have been carefully reviewed and studied by the Department in order that the Commonwealth may have full and proper protection. Approximately 355 agencies throughout the State have participated in this business. Surveys are now under way to reduce further the costs of insurance.

Accounting

Better supervision of statistical services in the various sections of the different bureaus and divisions of the Department, together with budgetary control of all moneys appropriated by the General Assembly, as well as the assisting in the reorganizing of the Bureaus have been some of the accomplishments of the Department. The cooperation and the handling of all personnel in the Governor's Office and the Personnel Office have made it possible for personnel changes to be expedited more efficiently than heretofore.

Art Commission

Through the Pennsylvania Art Commission, the State accomplished much during this Administration in spite of its depleted personnel.

The Art Commission does more than its name implies. It safe-guards the locations and design and appearance of public structures in Pennsylvania and through its diligence a complete study has been made of each project for greater efficiency and value, enabling expenditures to be made wisely.

Conferences have been held with public officials, architects, engineers, sculptors and other submitting agencies to attain various views, the final objective being the segregating of the most advantageous ideas.

In addition to public school buildings, highway bridges, township buildings, county bridges, fire houses, murals, memorials and other works of art submitted to the Art Commission, we are listing below a few of the outstanding accomplishments:

New Dauphin County Court House.

Restoration of the Daniel Boone Homestead.

Designs for group of buildings to be erected at Byberry and Philadelphia State Hospital, Pennhurst State School and Cresson State Hospital.

Home of William Penn.

Plans for the restoration of the grounds and outbuildings of Pennsbury Manor.

Old Economy Restoration.

The renovation of the Abbey murals and other artistic treatment in the Main dome of the Capitol Building.

Other Activities

The need was recognized for a volunteer gruop to cooperate with the Harrisburg Dauphin County Council of Defense for the preservation of life and property, if and when the City should undergo an air raid. The Department of Property and Supplies, with the assistance of employes of other departments, organized the Capitol Buildings Group Council of Defense. The organization consists of 1200 volunteers Air raid wardens, Fire watchers and First-aiders, who have been properly instructed with the authorized number of hours for the particular work which they selected and which they will be called upon to perform at any time whether it is a test or an authentic air raid. Many successful drills have already been held in this area.

In the sale of unserviceable property, particularly during the year of 1941, the Department requested all departments, boards and commissions to place in its custody unserviceable property no longer required in its functions, and no longer required by their departments. This unserviceable property, which the Department sold, amounted to, approximately, 10,000,000 pounds of scrap material, brass, copper and other non-ferrous light materials, 200,000 pounds of rags and 125,000 pounds of old rubber, all of which was placed on the market for war industries. In addition to the sale of the above property, the Department has been able to salvage discarded equipment, and has transferred such equipment from its location to departments or institutions where needed. We are continuing to dispose of unserviceable property as fast as it accumulates, and are making scrap material available to war industries as fast as it is turned in.

Suggestions

I am making the following suggestions for future legislation, which I believe would benefit the Commonwealth:

1. The present General State Authority Act requires the approval by the Department of Property and Supplies, of all plans and specifications set up by the General State Authority. To function properly, this would require a personnel in Property and Supplies duplicating that of the Authority. If the General State Authority were the financial agent and the body for authorizing the projects, leaving the planning and construction to the Department of Property and Supplies, more economical administration could be given to a construction program, whether it be State Municipal or other agency.

2. Appropriation should be made to the Department of Property and Supplies enabling its Bureau of Construction, in conjunction with the various departments, to make a survey and appraisal of all land, buildings and equipment owned by the Commonwealth. This would develop a closer supervision of all future planning operations and would provide for more economical alterations and repairs.

3. Various agencies in the State are preparing and

studying their records of deferred construction programs that might be developed into a general post-war program. A committee should be set up to cooperate with these various agencies, and to coordinate a definite post-war program.

4. The unification and consolidation of the various laboratories now operated by the different departments under State government would provide more economical operation by preventing much duplication of operation.

5. The centralization of blue-print, addressograph, mimeograph, photostatic and other similar operations now being performed by individual departments, would result in more efficient management and would provide much needed floor space.

6. The creation of a central depot for the housing and storage of records that require retention for reference for a period of no more than seven years would be an economic improvement and would also make available a great deal of floor space.

. The establishment of central warehouses at a few strategic points would provide for the economical purchase of large quantities of commodities for distribution to various departments and institutions throughout the Commonwealth. This could be operated by the Department of Property and Supplies in the same manner as the purchase and distribution methods used by the larger selling organizations.

Very truly yours,
JAMES F. TORRANCE, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

Harrisburg, November 30, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, the Department of Forests and Waters is yielding a return to the taxpayers, and at the same time contributing to war production. Through long term planning on a program approved by forestry authorities, the Department was ready, when the need arose, to inaugurate a 100 million board feet timber cutting program. The revenue yield will be approximately $600,000 and greatly needed timber is flowing to shipyards, army camps and war industries.

The Department is operating on a budget approximately 10% less than our predecessors'. Public Use Maps covering every acre of the 1,600,000 acres of State forest land have been made available to the public.

State Forest nurseries produced under this administration 58,853,000 trees. Our predecessors produced 41,200,000.

The Department has exercised close supervision over the construction of all dams, bridges, and all manner of stream channel encroachments, thus preventing inestimable flood damages certain to be experienced without such regulations.

In Flood Control, the Department has virtually completed previously undertaken projects at Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. It has sponsored new dyke construction at Williamsport and Plymouth.

Projects are now under way on a $500,000 stream channel clearance program in the Wayne-Lackawanna area and on a $500,000 similar program in the Upper Allegheny and Cinnemahoning area. The sum of $100,000 has been definitely earmarked for initial surveys on the Lehigh River.

To afford a method of gathering data on which to base reliable flood warnings in the Susquehanna River Basin, the Department early in 1939 initiated and entered into a cooperative program whereby the facilities of the Department, the U. S. Weather Bureau and the U. S. Geological Survey are pooled for a common purpose and public benefit. Threatened communities and industries have found this service of inestimable valve.

To facilitate loading of ammunition on convoys outside of Delaware breakwater, this Department in cooperation with the city of Philadelphia modified explosives regulations to the satisfaction of Army and Navy authorities.

The Department reestablished the Pennsylvania Maritime Academy immediately after the Federal Government made available a training ship for Merchant Marine cadets. In connection with the reestablishment of the Academy, the Pennsylvania Academy and its cadets now enjoy a status on a par with other states operating such schools and on a par with the U. S. Merchant Marine Academies.

To cope with flood emergencies the Governor's Flood Emergency Committee was organized, with the Secretary as Chairman, with authority to coordinate and direct the facilities of all State departments and cooperating agencies.

The Department has long been geared to the war effort and its Secretary serves as Director of the State Evacuation Authority of the State Council of Defense and has organized this important civilian effort on a state-wide basis.

The Department has huge recreational responsibilities in its forest domain, especially at a time when long distance travel is prohibited. At least 100 recreational areas are maintained.

Recently 16 of these areas, comprising 18,000 acres were set aside as Parks. This action, together with the acquisition of the Delaware Division Canal property, thus preserving for posterity one of the State's outstanding landmarks, may well form the nucleus of a State Park System so much desired by altruistically minded citizens of Pennsylvania.

The elimination of waste and extravagance, and the building of morale and efficiency, enabled the Department of Forests and Waters to operate on budgets approximately ten per cent less than under the previous administration. The economy program has helped rather than hindered the gaining of many objectives because under it monies were husbanded until actually required for emergencies.

During the past two years the machinery of the Department has been geared to the war effort and to such needs as arise from time to time from civil disaster such as floods.

The quite extensive facilities of the Department, with respect to personnel, land and buildings such as were occupied by the C.C.C. have been offered to our government.

The Secretary of the Department serves as Chairman of the Governor's Flood Emergency Committee and has organized and is Director of the State Evacuation Authority of the State Council of Defense.

When the Department was first organized, forestry was its principal and almost only concern. However, in recent years, with protection and control of water supply and resources occupying public attention, the responsibilities of the Department have increased. Recreation, too, has become a public responsibility and progress along this line is reported hereinafter.

Forestry accomplishments during 1939-42 began with the completion of an inventory and computation of the growing stock in the State forests comprising 1,654,000 acres This inventory showed 2,263,000,000 board feet of merchantable stock. The inventory is broken down with respect to species sizes and location of stands.

The next step was the removal and sale of mature and hyper-mature timber, also dead and damager timber, from such stands as the inventory showed had reached on gone beyond the cropping stage. Under this program 100 million feet, a trifle less than the annual growth on State forest land is being sold.

As of December 1, 1942, 62 million feet had been put under contract for selective cutting under regulations which guarantee the protection of smaller trees, watersheds, recreational areas and wildlife, and promote new and natural forest growth. The program will yield approximately $600,000, revenue which would have been irretrievably lost had these mature stands been permitted to "go backward" as heretofore.

A timber cutting project of hyper-mature trees was inaugurated in the Cook Forest Park. Many of these trees were so old that they frequently were blown over and become a complete loss. This project which aided continued forest growth met with popular approval. The yield was 250,000 feet of dead Chestnut and Hemlock sold for $12.15 per M in the log, 963 cords of firewood, 30,000 feet of Pine and 1,584 bundles of shingles for departmental use.

Purchase of lumber products has to a large extent been eliminated, three sawmills having been located in strategic areas where lumber may be produced from State forests as needed.

For the first time in the history of the Department, public use maps are now available covering every acre of the State forests. These maps serve a valuable purpose to sportsmen, tourists, business men and all citizens. They are distributed free on individual application.

State Forest tree nurseries produced and distributed 58,853.046 seedling trees during 1939-42 of which 13,888,973 were planted on State forest areas. The largest shipment ever made in any single year was in 1940 when 17,791,643 trees were distributed. In addition, during 1939-42 a total of 1,643,250 game food plants and trees were produced for planting on State Game lands. Nursery production during 1935-38 was 41,200,000.

Nursery production is now ahead of demand and, aside from 1,500 bushels of walnuts, no seed was planted in State nurseries this year. Nursery stocks are adequate for 1943 demand and perhaps for 1944 as well.

Aside from timbering operations, receipts from State forests from all sources have increased at least 20 per cent over those of the Earle administration.

Forest fire equipment, lamentably dilapidated during the previous administration, has been restored to a condition of adequacy.

Five hundred fifteen miles of streams within the State forests were improved by the construction of various types of fish dams, deflectors, covers and shelters. Less than 30 miles of this type of work was done previously to 1939.

Assistance to private forest land owners was given special consideration with respect to cutting their forests on a sustained yield basis.

Completed first inventory of all buildings on State owned forest land showing 762 buildings; rangers' homes, garages, storage sheds, etc., all of which are in good condition, recently painted, etc.

Rebuilt and repaired a good portion of the 800 miles of Department-owned telephone lines in State forests.

Despite ravages of floods and scarcity of manpower, the Department's 4,000 miles of forest roads and 5,000 miles of forest trails have been kept in passable condition.

Emphasis has been placed on keeping Forest Fire Warden personnel, 3,400 in number, on normal and adequate footing. The Department has held its own on the downward trend with respect to the number of forest fires and the acreage burned.

The relation of close supervision over dams, bridges and all manner of encroachments on stream channels to floods and flood control must be understood before the work of the Dam Division and the Encroachment Division can be appreciated. In order that impounded waters may be controlled and stream channels be kept clear to perform their normal functions, the Department passes upon all applications for dams, bridges and channel encroachments. The Department has reviewed and disposed of 2,192 such applications, thus preventing inestimatable flood damages certain to be experienced without such regulations.

The Department has received the filings of 478 public water supply agencies under the Water Acquisition Act of 1940, and the claims of 45 of these agencies have thus far been validated and confirmed. The records of those not yet confirmed are being analyzed and investigated preparatory to validation and confirmatoin.

The Department made 690 examinations of existing dams to determine degree of safety.

Completed 4,000 feet of dike along the Delaware River at Morrisville, Bucks County.

Constructed steel bulkheads and jetties on Presque Isle Peninsula at Erie.

Since all flood control must be based on reliable hydrological data, the Department has concentrated on the gathering, computation and publishing of data necessary to future progress. Its Division of Hydrography is operated on a cooperative basis with the U. S. Geological Survey. This innovation, began during this administration, has made Pennsylvania a pioneer among the states in large scale studies of precipitation intensities for flood warning purposes. Other states are now adopting the Pennsylvania method.

Publications include:

Stream Flow Records of Pennsylvania for 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Flood Discharges Relating to Pennsylvania Streams.

Natural Water Losses From Pennsylvania Drainage Basins.

Cooperative Hydrologic Investigations.

Elevations of Major Floods Along Pennsylvania Rivers.

The Flood of May, 1942, in the Delaware and Lackawanna River Basins.

The Flood of July, 1942, in the Upper Allegheny River and Sinnemahoning Creek Basins.

Data for these publications was obtained through cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey in the operation of 134 stream flow gauging stations. Only 7 such gauging stations were operated prior to 1939.

Flood Control activities, limited under the previous administration to commitments to share land damages and utility relocation costs at Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and in Hanover Township, have been expanded by the inauguration of new dike building projects at Williamsport, South Williamsport and Plymouth to Projects now postponed "for the duration." The State has, however, acquired the necessary rights of way and otherwise discharged its obligations.

With respect to the Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and Hanover Township dikes, the present administration has discharged practically all the obligations to which it was committed by the previous administration, a task involving the acquisition of hundreds of parcels of land, support for pumping stations and settlements involved in utility relocations and land damage.

In addition, a $500,000 stream channel clearance program is under way in the Honesdale-Hawley and Lackawanna River Basin areas to remove sand and rock bars and other obstructions constituting ar flood menace.

Still another $500,000 stream channel clearance program is under way in the Upper Allegheny River and Sinnemahoning Creek Basins to accomplish a similar purpose. $135,000 has been allocated for repairs to the Easton Dam and initial surveys on the Lehigh River.

In point of projects and money allocations, flood control accomplishments have far exceeded those of the previous administration.

The Department has cooperated with the Federal Government on its flood control dam building program on the Allegheny River, for the relief of Pittsburgh, by giving approval to the construction of all dams thus far proposed which have reached the construction stage as to sites and work plans. Approval has been restricted to the single purpose of flood control and contingent upon the protection of certain local and State rights.

In May, 1939, the Department inaugurated and entered into cooperative agreement with the United States Geological Survey and the United States Weather Bureau, whereby the work, studies and findings of the three agencies are coordinated in the new science of flood forecasting.

Completed installation of short wave battery-operated radio, independent of commercial current supply, and devised multiple use in the operation thereof, with total of 192 licensed radio stations. Thus there is provided communication from various river gauges, flood control and precipitation locations, mostly using fire towers, to the Federal-State Flood Forecasting office at Harrisburg.

Warnings and predictions of the Federal-State Flood Forecasting Service in the March-April 1940 flood on the North Branch Susquehanna River, enabled those of the afflicted communities to provide for protection of life and property, and adopt orderly evacuation measures.

Forecasts made just previous to the Coudersport and Port Allegheny floods enabled the Governor's Flood Emergency Committee to anticipate tragedy and dispatch rescue crews from nearby points before waters broke river banks.

Defense industries engaged in construction on river banks and in river channels depend daily on the Federal-State Forecast Service for advance information on water stages. During late winter and early spring, a weekly service on snow depth and ice thickness on streams has been inaugurated, to provide additional information on water runoff due to snow and ice melt. This information is collected by the entire field presonnel of all the cooperating agencies.

Flash floods, striking at least expected points, have imposed heavy responsibilities during the present administration. Emergencies growing out of such civil disasters have been handled by the Governor's Flood Emergency Committee of which the Department Secretary is the Chairman. The Committee coordinates and directs the personnel and facilities of the various State departments and other agencies which have a part to perform in such crises.

The Department has long been geared to the war effort, its entire personnel and facilities having been made available to the State Council of Defense. In addition, the Secretary serves as Director of the State Evacuation Authority of the State Council of Defense devoting a considerable portion of his time and the time of other administrative personnel to this all-important work.

The Department has maintained at least 100 recreational areas on State Forest lands for public use and has developed and expanded each one to meet the increased demands fo an appreciative public, now deprived of long distance travel.

The Department recently set aside from forest lands 16 well known public playgrounds, together with sufficient additional acreage to serve present needs and permit of future park development, for exclusive use as parks. The areas set aside comprise 18,196 acres and include the hillsides, vales and glens which add to scenic grandeur. The effect of this action is that these areas become State parks under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, whereas, heretofore, the limited areas had no actual boundaries and were managed as forest lands. Parks thus established are as follows:

Name	Area	County
Black Moshannon	2150 Acres	Centre
Buchanan's Birthplace	19 Acres	Franklin
Caledonia	1795 Acres	Adams, Franklin
Childs, George W.	52 Acres	Pike
Colerain	239 Acres	Huntingdon
Cowan's Gap	1346 Acres	Fulton
Elliott, S. B.	721 Acres	Clearfield
Greenwood Furnace	382 Acres	Huntingdon
Halfway	972 Acres	Union
Kooser Lake	510 Acres	Somerset
Linn Run	2379 Acres	Westmoreland
Parker Dam	960 Acres	Clearfield
Pine Grove Furnace	3128 Acres	Cumberland
Sizerville	1390 Acres	Cameron
Whipple Dam	262 Acres	Huntingdon
Whirl's End	1891 Acres	Sullivan

The [illegible]ng, together with the Delaware Division Canal property in Bucks and Northampton Counties, approximately 50 miles in length, acquired without cost to the Commonwealth, thus preserving for posterity one of the outstanding landmarks of Pennsylvania, may well form the nucle[illegible] of that State Park system so much desired by altruistically minded citizens of Pennsylvania.

The Department initiated a sanitation program for recreational areas under the guidance of a qualified sanitary engineer, the first ever to be employed by the Bureau of Parks. Carried forward a vigorous construction and installation program with standardization of sanitary equipment.

Inaugurated systematic testing of all drinking water supplies in recreational areas. 34 wells drilled to replace spring water supply wherever found to be inadequate and unsafe.

Completed [illegible]pment of all recreational area vacation cabins for occupancy.

Developed innumerable new tenting, picnic and parking areas.

The Pymatuning recreational area of 18,000 acres was given special consideration because it is visited by thousands of people annually, and practically no attention was given to improving this area since its purchase. An adequate boathouse was constructed, eight buildings remodeled and painted, and the grounds surrounding the lake graded and landscaped.

The Graeffenburg Inn, located within the Caledonia Park area in Franklin County, was completely remodeled and today is modern in every sense of the word. The golf course which was in a state of decadence was improved and today there is a creditable eighteen hole course which now is among the best in the State.

Recreational areas within the State Forests were improved by the construction of sixty-seven horse and foot bridges, 204 public camp buildings, ten overnight cabins, 146,860 square yards of parking areas, and eight recreational dams. The greatest stride in recreational development in the history of the Department was made during this period.

Sincerely yours

G. ALBERT STEWART, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Harrisburg, December 1, 1942.

My dear Governor James:

There is attached hereto a report reviewing the activities of the Department of Mines during your administration.

Any record of the accomplishments of this Department would not be complete without paying a tribute to Hon. John Ira Thomas, my predecessor, who died July 20, 1940.

Over a period of many years of association with him in the bituminous field I had the benefit of his wise counsel and leadership. The forward steps taken during this Administration were due to his exceptional knowledge of both the bituminous and anthracite fields of the Commonwealth.

We have followed the paths which he blazed.

Anthracite Division

At the beginning of this administration the situation in the coal fields of Pennsylvania called for the exercise of sound planning, particularly in the Anthracite region. Faced with wholesale unemployment in that region, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania undertook to meet the problems of thousands of its citizens in distress and to restore the economic security of the vast majority of the people depending upon the coal industry for a livelihood.

In 1939 the first step was taken to rehabilitate the Anthracite industry, when a voluntary plan, promoted by this administration for the purpose of stabilizing the anthracite industry, was adopted by the mine workers and the coal operators, under direction of the Governor. The purpose of this plan was that market demands be adequately supplied and to avoid waste of mineral resources or the exploitation thereof without adquate return to the Commonwealth, her political subdivisions and people, and to promote the stability of employment throughout the region. Later on in 1941, an Act was approved by the General Assembly embodying within its sphere of authority powers necessary to protect and to promote the general welfare of the Anthracite industry and of the people of that region. As a result of this legislation those practices which existed upon the assumption of authority by this administration—practices which if continued would definitely destroy the economic security of great masses of people—were checked and the industry placed upon a firm foundation. All this was accomplished, not by the State usurping the rights of its citizens, but by it becoming a coordinating force in a self-governing social group. Its task was that of watching, stimulating, and restraining as necessity demanded.

Bituminous Division

The economic structure in the Bituminous region of Pennsylvania was not any too sound at the beginning of this administration. Production was at a low ebb and mines were being abandoned. Fortunately for the industry, however, this administration had its own conception of the theory of competition and its obligation to a struggling basic industry. It foresaw the misery and hardship that would engulf the people of Pennsylvania had the St. Lawrence Waterway Project been approved. Through the untiring efforts of the administration and other agencies, the project has been abandoned. It is no exaggeration to say that is completion would have placed the bituminous industry of Pennsylvania in competition with foreign coal, to the extent that all the fury and cruelty of wild animals struggling for prey would be revealed

War Activities

The Secretary of Mines was named Emergency Coordinator of Mines for Pennsylvania by the Governor, upon the request of Federal authorities, to cooperate with the War Production Board in the organization of all mining industries in the State. This required the issuing of mine serial numbers, under Preference Rating Order P-56, to more than 2,000 mines and quarries. It became the further duty of the Department of Mines to approve all purchase requests by coal companies of materials essential in other branches of the war effort.

Such purchase requests were either approved or rejected after investigation by this department.

The care of explosives in and about coal mines to prevent their possible use for sabotage purposes was another Federal assignment taken over and placed in the Department of Mines during this administration.

First Aid to the Injured

Special attention was given to the training of mine workers in the science of "First Aid to the Injured." Thousands of such workmen have been so trained. A thorough knowledge of this science by mine workers has come to be looked upon as most essential in coal mining, where the occasions to alleviate suffering and to prevent death constantly present themselves. We particularly stress this work because our experience has taught us that a superficial knowledge of "First Aid to the Injured" is a dangerous thing.

Among the 56 or more first aid teams competing in Wilkes-Barre in September 1942 was a team composed of girls, all employees of the Department of Mines. This is the first time, to my knowledge, that a girls' team has publicly appeared on an occasion of this kind in Pennsylvania. The competing teams were selected from all parts of the Anthracite and Bituminous coal fields.

Accidents

Based upon like exposure, the number of deaths that have occurred through injury in the coal mines of Pennsylvania during this administration was 300 below the number that occurred during the preceding administration. Likewise, there were 13,620 fewer injuries. This is equivalent to a savings of more than $4,300,000 in compensation.

What a picture this would present if it were possible to compute the suffering and heartaches that have been alleviated among the men, women, and children of the coal regions of Pennsylvania as a result of this accomplishment.

The accident record for Pennsylvania is much lower than any other State in the Union. The production per fatal accident in the United States for 1942 including Pennsylvania, is 455,129 tons; whereas the records indicate that production for the year 1942 in the Bituminous Division of Pennsylvania will be 758,165 tons per fatal accident. The serious accidents in Pennsylvania for three years and six months of this administration were 10,913; whereas the serious accidents for the same period of the previous administration were 12,089.

The foregoing accident comparisons show that Pennsylvania miners are working under the safest and most healthy conditions of the miners in any of the coal producing States in this Nation.

Explosions

There has not been a major catastrophe in the mines of the Bituminous Division for the year 1942, and there has not been a major catastrophe in the mines of the Anthracite Division during this administration.

Coal Bootlegging

When the present administration came into office bootlegging in the Anthracite Division was at its peak. Steps were taken to curtail these activities with the object of eliminating it as quickly as possible without causing untold suffering and hardship to the unfortunate people who were compelled by force of circumstances to earn a livelihood in this manner. After gradually cutting down the number of men employed in this work, a survey was made March 31, 1941 to determine how many men were still employed in "bootleg holes." This survey showed that there were 10,762 men so employed in 3006 "holes."

A plan was then formulated whereby the ligitimate operators in the Anthracite Division would take into their breakers and prepare for market the coal that was mined in the so-called bootleg operations, with the understanding that as each "hole" was finished, the men were to be employed in legitimate mines, and no more "holes" were to be opened.

In May, 1942, a survey was made to determine the results of this program, and it showed that there were 7,554 men so employed. Another survey was made in December, 1942 which showed that there were 4,967 men employed in bootleg operations, a reduction of 5,759 men or 53.8 per cent. In comparing these figures, it is well, however, to keep in mind that about one-third of the 4,967 so-called bootleggers are mining coal from lands they lease or for which they hold title.

There is a gradual reduction in "bootleg holes" reported each week, and there has not been a new "hole" opened since the program began. It is anticipated that coal bootlegging should be entirely eliminated by early spring.

Your very truly

RICHARD MAIZE, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Harrisburg, November 24, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I desire to present the following data:

Our only suggestion in needed legislation is that all laws affecting highways be coded in the same manner as the School Code, Borough Code, etc.

There is included an outline of the achievements of our Department during the past four years. The story is rather lengthy but we felt it to be necessary in fairness to the accomplishments of your Administration.

The Pennsylvania State Highway System

The 40,500 mile State Highway System of Pennsylvania, represents 40.5% of all the roads and streets in the State. It is the largest system in the United States. The average State Highway System in the Country represents about 16% of the total road and street mileage. The State Highway System consists of the following classifications which were formerly the responsibility of the local subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

37,791 Miles of Former Township and County Roads
2,120 Miles of Former Borough Streets
673 Miles of Former City Streets

40,524 Miles on Existing State Highway System

Pennsylvania has almost 3 times the mileage of State Highways of New York, 9 times the mileage of State Highways of Maryland, 10 times the mileage of State Highways of Delaware, 2 times the mileage of State Highways of Ohio, and 25 times the mileage of State Highways of New Jersey. Pennsylvania has a larger mileage of improved State Highways than any other State, leading in all types except right type pavements in which Pennsylvania is second only to Illinois.

To furnish adequate highway transportation over such a mileage and area is an enormous undertaking and responsibility under normal conditions. During the war period this responsibility assumes gigantic propositions. While there has been an understandable decrease in passsenger car traffic on account of tire and gasoline rationing there has been a decided increase in commercial traffic necessary and vital to our war efforts. This results in additional damage to our highways and increased cost of maintenance with decreased revenues and definite shortages of materials, equipment and man power necessary to perform the task. Revenues will continue to shrink and there is no early prospect of improvement in the material, equipment and man power situation. Traffic must be kept moving during every month of the year. Every employee of the Highway Department understands the situation and recognizes his or her responsibility in this emergency. Despite all obstacles, the Department has found and will continue to find the solution of this transportation problem.

The Pennsylvania Highway Department faces the future in as good or better condition than that of any other State; financially, materially and in trained and efficient personnel. It could not be anticipated in 1939 that our Country would be involved in a global war in 1941 but the present management of the Department has been trained to recognize that thrift and efficiency in civil government are just as necessary in peace as in war if maximum results and benefits are to accrue to the users of the highways and the motorists who pay the bill and that waste and extravagance should never be tolerated either in public or private enterprise. With these thoughts uppermost in mind and action the Highway Department has proceeded on the definite course during the past four years which accounts for its present status. How this has been accomplished is recited in the subsequent discussion of definite and specific facts.

Management

While improvements and maintenance of the State Highway System are the principal activities of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, upon which its efficiency may be judged and evaluated by the travelling public, the services rendered in these duties and obligations are made possible by the relative efficiency of the management exercised by the Administration in control of the State Government. The present Administration promised to eliminate graft, corruption, incompetence, waste, and extravagance, wherever and whenever found and to furnish the citizens of Pennsylvania with an honest, efficient, business Administration. This promise has been followed to the letter in the management of the Highway Department. The success of the scope and magnitude of Pennsylvania's Construction and Maintenance Program is the result of the sincerity of this management. Following is an outline of these managerial accomplishments:

Financial Control

The present management of the Highway Department has established a Modern Budget System which places definite personal responsibility upon each employee in charge of operating expenditures. This Budget Plan covers not only the principal sub-division of proposed expenditures but it carried down through the organization so that each individual supervisor knows exactly the funds available for each semi-monthly pay period during the year. To enforce this system, the Comptroller of the Department has full authority over the accounting and clerical organization in both the Central and Field Offices, with the Comptroller reporting directly to the Secretary of Highways. In this manner the Operating and Financial functions of the Department are separated and no operating employee has any jurisdiction or control, and can give no orders, affecting financial operations. The operating employee controls the methods of handling the work and must complete all activities within the funds allocated, which allocations are premised upon detailed estimates prepared for each individual construction or major maintenance project. These estimates are prepared by the Field organization and checked by the Central Office. No excuses or alibis are accepted for failure to complete the work within the estimate; but, if due to unanticipated conditions, it becomes apparent that an allocation may be exceeded, full data must be presented to the Central Office for consideration and final disposition. Funds may not be transferred from one project to another. Any funds remaining after completion of a specific project must be returned to the Central Office for reauthorization on new work. Overdrafts have been eliminated and balances are kept active by increased volume of production.

The policy of the Department is that funds may not be expended until they actually exist in the form of hard cash. The Department program and proceeds with work on the basis of anticipated revenues but expends only money that is in the bank. This is a fundamental doctrine of successful business management.

Manuals

During the present Administration the following Manuals standardizing and controlling operations of the Highway Department were revised and rewritten to conform with the existing efficient policies and practices of the Administration:

Accounting	Planting
Construction	Right of Way
Estimating	Safety
Equipment	Surveys
Maintenance	Traffic

Design of Pavements and Structures

In the design of Pavements and Structures on State Highways in Pennsylvania, type, width, depth and strength on all new construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and modernization, are premised on actual and potential peace or war traffic requirements of the areas affected.

The alignment, and grades of new highways are designed to provide maximum sight distance and safety consistent with the density and speed of traffic utilizing the improvement.

Our present designs include the latest and most improved four-lane Divided Highways, as well as Clover Leaf, Rotary and Traffic Controlled Intersection Construction in the interest of expeditious and safe highway transportation.

The practice of providing a third lane of pavement on existing two-lane highways on long grades is being continued and enlarged where trucks control the movement and speed of traffic.

Data from the Federal-State Highway Planning Survey have been of great value in designing our construction projects and when full information is available the major portion of guess work will be eliminated from Pavement and Structure design.

Construction Activities

For many years the Highway Department attempted to obtain uniformity in completed work in Portland cement concrete, asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt structures and pavements using standard proportions and methods with raw materials which, while possessing the same generic compositions, were entirely different in their specific characteristics, especially when used in certain particular combinations. The Department, during this Administration, changed this method by designing the mixes on the basis of the actual specific gravity and characteristics of the individual materials incorporated in the desired finished product. This has resulted in uniformity of completed work to the highest possible degree, thus insuring better and more durable roads and structures for the users of Pennsylvania's Highway System. As an added proof that the Department is on the right track, the Portland Cement Association, under the direction of Professor Scholer of the University of Kansas, recently completed a survey, study and analysis of the concrete pavements constructed in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, where a large percentage of failures have occurred in this type of construction, and the Department is very proud to state that after the most careful research and analysis, the recommendations made to avoid and prevent repetitions of unsatisfactory work had already been incorporated in the present specifications of the Highway Department.

The Highway Department has eliminated "trick" specifications. During the period 1936-38 there were specifications for 31 types of pavement surface. This has been reduced to 17.

Under previous management of the Highway Department the Testing Engineer and his laboratory staff were responsible only for the quality of the materials in accordance with samples submitted to them for testing, while the operating departments were in control of the field acceptance and use of the materials in all construction and maintenance activities. The Laboratory and Materials men were acting in a consulting capacity instead of being in complete control of the quality and use of materials. This has been changed during the present Administration by placing full responsibility upon the Chief Materials Engineer. His Central Office and Field Assistants have complete control and jurisdiction in the materials field and are divorced entirely from the supervising employes of the Maintenance and Construction organizations. There is no more divided authority and in the future any failures due to unsatisfactory materials become the sole responsibility of the Materials Engineer.

Specification requirements have been strengthened on all materials entering into every class of highway construction and maintenance and there are no groups or individuals who can exert any influence or power on the present Administration to permit the use of any material which fails to meet the rigid laboratory, field and service tests which have been set up by the Testing Engineer. Furthermore, the specification requirements are more exacting than those permitted and approved by our surfounding states, the Federal Government and the National Association of Testing Materials and State Highway Officials.

Contract Construction

The method of Contract Construction has been utilized on the major construction projects in the Highway Department, because this system produces more value for the money than any other method. In addition better work is secured in quicker time. The contract system, by reason of its competitive character, must, of necessity to endure, utilize every improved method of operation and design of equipment to accomplish maximum results at lowest possible cost. The citizens and taxpayers of Pennsylvania have been the beneficiaries. Improved designs of highways and bridges of greater width, lighter curvature, reduced grades and maximum sight distance naturally increase unit quantities of construction per mile of road but, due to the reduction in unit prices, the completed average cost per mile of comparable road has not been greatly in excess of what it was many years ago.

Department Force Construction

The records of the Highway Department disclose that the lighter types of highway flexible base and surface construction can be accomplished as cheaply and efficiently by Department Forces, especially where the grading quantities are light and where the construction follows closely the existing lines and grades. A certain amount of this class of work is desirable to stabilize employment among the regular hourly maintenance personnel, thereby providing the maximum possible employment throughout the entire year for the foremen, caretakers, equipment operators and laborers who are of vital necessity in maintaining the State Highway System throughout the fuor seasons of the year.

W. P. A. Construction

Pennsylvania, being a leading industrial State, suffered severely during the era of economic distress. This resulted in a very large proportion of our population becoming dependent upon Public Assistance, either direct or work relief. By reason of this, W. P. A. has been a considerable factor in the employment situation. The high points in W. P. A. employment occurred in 1936 when the largest number employed on State Highways totaled 38,000 and in 1938 when the largest number totaled 143,000. During the fiscal year from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941, the maximum number employed on the State Highway system was slightly over 40,000. Approximately 35,000

were employed as of December 1, 1940, and in November, 1942, the number of employees has deceased to approximately 4,000.

The Highway Department has been the largest single sponsor of W. P. A. activities in Pennsylvania, and one of the largest in the Nation. The W. P. A. authorities cannot employ men without the sponsor advancing 25 per cent of the cost of the work, although only a 10 per cent contribution was required in the previous Administration.

During the previous Administration, W. P. A. work was undertaken on a state-wide basis with no definite financial controls on individual projects. This policy climaxed in an expenditure by Federal authorities and the State Highway Department of more than 100 millions of dollars in 1938 of which the sponsor's share was approximately 10 per cent. It was practically impossible to determine the physical value and units of actual work performed. The present management of W. P. A. and the Highway Department worked out a system whereby each individual project was set up under a specific authorization.

In 1938-39, Pennsylvania expended almost $9,400,000.00 of its Motor License Fund as the Sponsor's share of W. P. A. improvements on the State Highway System. This represented approximately 10 per cent of the total cost. The remaining 90 per cent was expended by the Federal Government. In 1939-40, the Sponsor's share was approximately $7,100,000.00 and in 1940-41, it was $8,300,000.00. Although these figures represented 25 per cent of the total cost, more work was performed in each of these two years by W. P. A. forces, for a total average cost of 33 millions of dollars per year than was accomplished in 1938-39 at an approximate total cost of 100 millions of dollars in that year.

The Sponsor's share of approximately $3,800,000.00 of total cost of approximately 15 millions of dollars in 1941-42 and $2,000,000.00 Sponsor's share in 1942-43 is due to contraction of W. P. A. Programs. The efficiency and results secured are comparable with the two previous years of the present Administration.

The Sponsor's share provides: first, materials entering into and becoming a component part of the completed structure; second, necessary administrative and engineering expenses; third, road building equipment and as a last resort if the first 3 items do not equal 25 per cent of the total cost on a State wide basis, rental of trucks or similar transportation equipment, is furnished by the Department. W. P. A. provides necessary labor and funds for non-labor items averaging $6.00 per man for each man employed. W. P. A. has guaranteed completion of projects on the basis of the original estimates and agreements provided by their and our representatives. Modern business methods are paying dividends in this class of work to W. P. A. and the motorists of Pennsylvania. Efficiency has increased materially and W. P. A. activities along the highways of Pennsylvania ceased to be the butt of the travelling punster.

The expenditures by the Highway Department, out of the Motor License Fund, as sponsor's share of the total cost of the work, and the physical accomplishments during the past eight years, are as follows:

Year	Expenditures	Accomplishments in Miles Surface Surfacing	Widening	Total
1935-36* ...	$1,175,000.00	55.58	28.28	83.86
1936-37* ...	2,482,000.00	116.28	59.16	175.44
1937-38* ...	5,133,000.00	241.11	122.67	363.78
1938-39* ...	9,395,000.00	873.05	110.95	984.00
1939-40** ..	7,068,000.00	1079.08	281.03	1360.11
1940-41** ..	8,335,000.00	1017.92	479.83	1497.75
1941-42** ..	3,841,000.00	518.24	259.66	777.90
1942-43** ..	2,000,000.00†	144.00†	65.00†	209.00†

* Previous Administration
** Present Administration
† Estimated to May 31, 1943.

Pennsylvania State Work Relief

Recognizing the probability of the contraction of the Federal W. P. A. Program in the Nation and State, Governor James introduced and secured Legislative approval of the Pennsylvania State Work Relief Program. This program offers employment to able bodied individuals who cannot secure work in private industry or W. P. A. and are on the Relief Assistance Rolls of the Commonwealth. Several hundred men have been furnished employment on worthwhile construction projects under this Legislation, by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, with uniformly good results.

Operation and Repair of Equipment

Establishment of a rigid control and supervision over the activities of the operation and repair of equipment has resulted in the rapid elimination of the inefficiency, extravagance, waste and ignorance which existed previously in this important feature of State Highways Operation. District Mechanics in the District organizations and Shop Foremen in the County Maintenance Units were selected after they had passed strict examinations by the Equipment Engineer who passes personally on their qualifications. Equipment Operators and Mechanics must also pass a written examination to determine their qualifications to operate and repair the several kinds of equipment utilized in Highway Construction and Maintenance.

The results of this drastic change in management and supervision, under the present Administration, may be enumerated as follows:

a. Establishment of definite and easily understood specifications which insure fair, free, impartial and open competition for all companies who manufacture, produce and furnish equipment, tools, supplies and materias which are purchased by the Highway Department. The co-called "pull and influence" have been completely eliminated in awarding such purchases. Closer contact with Department of Property and Supplies has resulted in more prompt consummation of purchases.

b. Modernization and Replacement of worn out and obsolete equipment, especially in Snow Removal Units.

c. Simplification of Inventory Control System which now checks with the actual equipment, materials and supplies on hand instead of a complicated mass of figures which checked with nothing of a tangible nature. Obsolete materials and equipment which would serve no use-

ful purpose were classified as junk and disposed of prior to the time that the Federal Government requested that such action should be taken in the interest of the war effort and National Patriotism.

d. Closer check on expenditures by District Mechanics and Central Garage representatives insures purchase of only such parts and supplies as are absoutely necessary for actual repairs to equipment.

e. Purchase of repair parts and materials from local dealers at Fleet Owner and Cash Discounts which eliminates delays in necessary repairs.

f. Transfer of excess and unusable repair parts in one District to another District or to the Central Garage where they can be used to advantage, thereby reducing idle inventory which represents a large cash value.

g. Utilizing Department owned equipment wherever possible, thereby reducing cost of unnecessary rented equipment.

h. From a financial standpoint, the cost of operating and repairing Department owned equipment is approximately $1,000,000.00 less per year than it was in 1938-39.

A comparison of costs of rented equipment for the past several years proves definitely the merit of a business Administration of the management of the Highway Department.

Year	Total Rented Equipment	Total Rented Trucks
1935	$2,137,600.00	$1,341,100.00
1936	4,317,200.00	2,586,400.00
1937	5,369,900.00	3,401,300.00
1938	7,951,800.00	5,400,800.00
1939	4,407,300.00	2,694,200.00
1940	4,216,000.00	1,862,500.00
1941	4,873,000.00	1,965,000.00
1942*	3,000,000.00*	1,000,000.00*

* Estimated to December 31, 1942.

Equipment is now rented purely from the standpoint of necessity to perform work and not to satisfy the demands of political patronage.

i. A system of preventive maintenance of equipment was installed in the second year of the present Administration so that existing equipment would be conserved and its useful life prolonged to the maximum.

j. Cars and car mileage have been rationed in the interest of conserving rubber and other vital equipment and materials.

Safety and Accident Prevention

During this war time period it is more essential than ever to conserve our available manpower, and reduce accidents to the lowest possible point. By following the recognized policies of Industrial Management, under the supervision of trained safety personnel, the Department of Highways has established and maintained a most excelent record of safety accomplishments among its employes as is evidenced by the following tabulation:

Year	No. Lost Time Accidents	Frequency Rate per Million Man Hours	Insurance Premium Rate per $100.00 of Pay Roll
1939	475	14.91	$2.65 and $2.34
1940	384	12.56	1.49 and 1.22
1941	403	10.72	0.95 and 0.88
1942 (10 Mos.) ..	232	8.81	0.99 and 0.92

Such an accomplishment results not only in saving in cost of operating the Department but insures a most definite reduction in pain and suffering of our employes and their families. That is most important and gratifying.

Personnel

Reorganization of Personnel Unit under the direction of a qualified technical engineer experienced in Highway Construction Maintenance and Operations, assures the necessary training and ability to choose qualified employees for the positions in an organization whose functions are of a highly specialized and technical nature.

Public Relations

Every effort has been exerted to acquaint the motorists and the citizens of Pennsylvania with the activities of the Department.

A brief report, summarizing the activities for the year has been forwarded to each motorist in the State with his license tags. This was a new departure and has met with approval of the motorists. The practice, which is most inexpensive should be continued.

Statistics and other records of the Department have been furnished to all interested groups and individuals. This was also a new practice of the present Administration which believes that the people of Pennsylvania should know how their money is expended and the results that are secured.

Traffic Control

The Traffic Division of the Highway Department has been reorganized in the interest of maximum service and protection of the travelling public. Outstanding accomplishments may be enumerated as follows:

	Miles Traffic Lines Painted		
Year	Solid Lines	Broken (Fog) Lines	Total
1938	3300	1075	4375
1939	3300	1482	4782
1940	4555	2650	7205
1941	6382	6068	12450
1942*	....	....	12028*

* Reports for 1942 incomplete.

These increased markings have resulted in elimination of many accidents and due to improved machinery and methods the costs have been reduced from approximately $50.00 per mile in 1938 to less than $15.00 per mile at the present time.

Improved designs of signs and traffic signals have re-

sulted in standardization throughout the State and are further aids in traffic accident prevention.

Standards have been prepared for the installation of roadside delineators to be placed after the war. The plan provides for the changing radii of the curvature of the highway.

Utility Companies having poles within eight feet of the edge of the pavement surface have been required to place three reflector buttons in each pole. This safety feature is quite apparent.

Signs reading "Victory Speed 35 Miles" have replaced the standard legal 50 mile signs in the interest of conservation of tires and gasoline to speed the war effort.

In collaboration with the Pennsylvania Motor Police under the State Council of Defense traffic control plans for the evacuation of eastern war area civilians have been prepared. Part of the plan included the installation of green arrow signs in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. Our plan for this traffic control, while differing from most other states has received extremely favorable comment in Washington.

Roadside Development

The Highway Department has continued and improved the policy of roadside development in the interest of preventive maintenance and the esthetic appearance of the Highway Right of Way. By emphasizing the utilitarian features of planting native shrubs, vines and perennials on the slopes where extensive and vigorous root systems were needed to provide satisfactory stabilization, maintenance costs have been reduced materially. Planting of grass on berms and shoulders and on the flatter slopes has accomplished similar results.

The State Highway Nursery near Lewisburg has furnished approximately 44 percent of the total planting stock used by the Department. This nursery produces material at approximately 40 percent of the cost of the product from commercial nurseries.

Under the provisions of the Federal Aid Act, one percent of all Federal appropriations must be utilized in roadside improvement. During the past 4 years more than $300,000 has been expended. An additional State program of more than $100,000 was inaugurated during the past year.

Trees, shrubs, etc. have been furnished from the State Highway Nursery for the roadside improvement program of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

During the past four years approximately one-half million signs have been removed from the State Highway Right of Way limits, within which placing of signs is illegal.

Highway Planning

During this administration substantial progress was made toward the completion of the State-wide highway planning survey, which is being conducted in cooperation with the Federal Public Roads Administration. This was the result of good organization and concentration of effort on summarization of data which had either been secured from basic surveys, or were being collected as part of the continuing functions.

The scope of the work of the Planning Division includes a rural road inventory. From the road inventory a map is being prepared for each county, showing the location of the roads with respect to many important factors of culture, such as railroads, houses, churches, schools, business establishments, factories, mines, oil and gas wells, aviation landing fields, and population centers. Although greatly handicapped by loss of trained personnel to military service and to war industries, considerable progress was made in the mapping operations, and base maps for 57 counties have been completed.

Traffic counts which were taken in the basic traffic survey were expanded to show average daily traffic for all sections of roads in the State, with the exception of roads in urban areas. The average daily traffic was broken down into passenger and truck traffic.

The financial study included a detailed analysis of all fiscal transactions of all political units of the State, and a narrative report describing the procedure followed in that study was completed during this administration. The study shows the extent and magnitude of all the financial operations, and, in particular, the place occupied by highways in the total activities. It also evaluates the relative highway contributions made and benefits received by the rural and urban groups of residents.

In connection with the financial study, a road use survey and road life study were made. The road use study is designed to furnish information on the relative use of the various highway systems of the State by the residents of the several population groups, so that direct benefits received by them may be measured.

The road life study concerned the compilation of available data on construction and retirement of the approximately 15,000 miles of highways included in the State "old system" and such other highway mileage as is included in the Federal-aid System.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike

While surveys and plans for the construction of the Turnpike were instituted and considerably advanced during the previous Administration, the physical work was underway to a very limited extent, the decision to carry through the construction to completion was made by the present Administration.

The Highway Department, under the legislation authorizing the Turnpike, was responsible for approval of all engineering and construction activities. Two construction engineers of the Highway Department were assigned to this work in a consulting and supervisory capacity. The decision to proceed, the quality of the completed work and the expeditious handling of the operations may be considered as definite accomplishments of the present Administration.

The present Administration also sponsored the east and west extension of the Turnpike, and completed an engineering report on the eastern extension to Philadelphia.

Department Force Hourly Employment

The number of hourly employees on Department Force Work attests to the sincerity of the present Administra-

tion in its promise to establish modern, efficient, business practices in the conduct of the Commonwealth's activities. Previous records show that large numbers of persons were employed immediately prior to election, especially in gubernatorial years. Such practices failed in both 1934 and 1938 to control the political destinies of Pennsyvania, when 60,000 and 65,000 men were on the State Highway hourly pay roll. The people of Pennsylvania still hold that thrift and efficiency are definite virtues which they desire. They endorsed, in 1938, the promised policies which have been followed in this Administration where the number of hourly employees has been held to the maximum of approximately 16,000, except during the St. Valentine's Day blizzard in 1940, when it amounted to 26,000, but for only a two week period. Padding of State Highway pay rolls in 1938, the political expediency, resulted in a great State Highway scandal.

Salaried personnel of the Highway Department declined from 3500 employees in the fall of 1938, to 1855 on December 1, 1942, with possible further decreases as the war effort continues its demands for our employees.

Construction, Reconstruction, Resurfacing, and Surface Widening

Period	Miles Completed	Average per Year
4 years previous Administration (1935-1939)	5406	1352
4 years present Administration (1939-1943)	7500*	1875

* Mileage estimated from Nov. 1942 to May 31, 1943.

In 1939, the Department recognized that the State Highway System was becoming obsolete and inadequate to meet the demands of modern commercial truck and passenger car traffic and in accordance with the pledge of the present Administration to proceed with a "balanced highway construction program," the Department during the past four fiscal years has reconstructed a large mileage of our main State Highways to eliminate traffic bottle-necks, due to lack of width and strength of structure to accommodate the enormous increase in volume and weight of traffic, as well as constructed approximately 4000 miles of the important farm-to-market roads on the Rural State Highway System. This foresight and definite policy have made it possible for the Pennsylvania State Highway System to meet the demands imposed upon it by the National Defense and War Effort traffic.

The total State Highway Improvement Program of the past four years, from the Motor License Fund will amount to approximately $146,184,500 or $36,546,000 per year, as compared with $91,660,000 for the four years of the previous Administration, or at the rate of $22,915,000 per year. The Improvement Program of the past two years of 40 and 50 millions of dollars respectively, have been the largest in the history of the Department since 1930, when our State Highway System was only one-third of tis present size. These programs have been larger than those of any other State. Pennsylvania has been expending more money for Construction, Reconstruction, Resurfacing, Modernization, etc. than any other State has been expending for all State Highway purposes. The rate of charge to the motorists has been the general average of the United States. From the standpoint of both quality and quantity of Improvement Programs, Pennsylvania, under the present Administration, leads the Nation.

Federal Regulations and Priorities, in the interest of the war effort, caused a drastic reduction in the 1942-43 State Highway Improvement Program. Had Pennsylvania been able to proceed normally, more than 65 million dollars woud have been avaiable for this year, which would have been the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. Approximately 32 millions or almost one-half of the anticipated sum will be expended during the 1942-43 fiscal year.

This improvement program was accomplished with existing current revenues, without any increase in taxation or borrowing of money.

Maintenance of State Highway System

On account of the topography, climate, traffic, and types of highways, Pennsylvania's maintenance problems are more varied, complex, and difficult than those of other States. The large mileage of macadam pavements which require continuous patching and surface treatment (approximately 25,000 miles) presents a problem which no other State faces. The guarantee Snow Removal and Winter Service Program on almost 20,000 miles of the most important State Highways is the largest in the Nation.

By reason of Pennsylvania's industrial and mining capacity, so vital to the war activities, the State Highway System is being subjected to the largest volume and weight of truck traffic in its history. This is especially true in the areas where coal stripping has become most prevalent.

The main highways, with very few exceptions are absorbing this additional traffic in a satisfactory manner. It has been necessary, however, to spend more than $900,000.00 during the past three years for special patching of rigid type pavements to repair the damages caused by the increased weight and volume of commercial traffic. More than $500,000.00 of this total was expended during 1942. In specific locations, light type pavements which were never designed for heavy traffic have been seriously damaged.

During the past four years the Department has developed a maintenance organization which has performed a better job at less cost than ever experienced in the history of Pennsylvania.

During the four years of the previous Administration, from 1935 to 1939, the expenditures for all Maintenance Operations, including General and Special Repairs, Surface Treatment, Snow Removal, Flood Repairs, etc. totalled $87,752,000.00, or an average of $21,938,000.00 per year, with an all time high of $23,452,000.00 in 1938-39. During the four years of the present Administration approximately $66,611,000.00 will have been expended for these operations or an average of $16,653,000.00 per year. This reduction in cost was accomplished without in any way decreasing necessary and adequate services to the travelling public and residents along our roads and streets.

The Federal Government, through the Public Roads Administration, each year inspects all Pennsylvania State Highways constructed under the Federal Aid Plan dating back to the inception of the Federal Air System in 1916. In 1941, they inspected 5,636 miles of Pennsylvania State Highways and Pennsylvania received the highest rating ever given this State. The Federal rating of Pennsylvania for 1941, compared with the average of all the States, is as follows:

Class of Work	Pennsylvania	United States
Surface	95 Percent	92 Percent
Drainage	97 "	93 "
Shoulders	90 "	87 "
Major Structures	98 "	96 "
Minor Structures	96 "	95 "
Roadside Cleaning ...	96 "	92 "
Traffic Service	96 "	94 "
Total	96 "	93 "

The total average of the four States which comprise the Federal Engineering District of which Pennsylvania is a part, was 95 percent. These States are Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. From advance reports received to date the 1942 record for Pennsylvania will be equally as good or better than for 1941.

This impartial fact finding rating of the Federal Authorities attests to the high quality of State Highway Maintenance in Pennsylvania, in spite of the enormous reduction in costs.

Surface Treatment of Highways

By improving specifications of bituminous and covering materials as well as increasing the efficiency of methods and operations in performing the work, it has been possible to increase the cycle life of surface treatment from an average of 3 years to 5 years. This results in a saving of approximately two millions of dollars per year and decreases the inconvenience to the travelling public.

Flood Damages to Pennsylvania State Highways and Bridges

The flash floods of 1942 combined with restrictions on materials and shortage of labor and equipment have placed an almost insurmountable obligation on the Highway Department.

In addition to the many miles of roads and streets which were destroyed or seriously damaged, 70 bridges were totally destroyed and 165 were damaged. Practically all the roads have been repaired or the work is under way and the bridge repairs and replacement are proceeding as rapidly as the designs are completed and the necessary materials procured. Girders and beams are being salvaged wherever possible from the damaged bridges; from materials reserved from former reconstruction of structures and by negotiated purchases from railroads and others who may have supplies of suitable second hand materials available. It is practically impossible to secure new material.

Following is the tabulation of flood damage expenditures in Pennsylvania during the past eight years.

Fiscal Year	Damage to Roads	Damages to Bridges	Total
1935-36	$ 846,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 946,000.00
1936-37	1,155,000.00	1,120,000.00	2,275,000.00
1937-38	604,000.00	2,059,000.00	2,663,000.00
1938-39	49,000.00	88,000.00	137,000.00
1939-40	70,000.00	17,000.00	87,000.00
1940-41	55,000.00	34,000.00	89,000.00
1941-42	213,000.00	19,000.00	232,000.00
1942-43* ...	1,500,000.00	1,100,000.00	2,600,000.00

* Covers actual and estimated damage.

The most devastating flood damage occured on St. Patrick's Day 1936, and the most serious since that date were the flash floods of the present year in north central and north eastern Pennsylvania.

Snow Removal and other Winter Services

This is the one feature of Highway Maintenance that cannot be anticipated definitely. It is true that averages are available covering a period of many years but no one can prophesy as to the amount of snow fall or severity of any specific winter season. Removal of snow from the State Highway System was begun in the first World War on the Lincoln Highway and from that small beginning the guaranteed winter service has now been increased to 19,924 miles for the 1942-43 winter season. 2,524 miles of snow fence will be erected during the season. This compares with a guaranteed winter service program of 13,375 miles in 1938 and 2,058 miles of snow fence erected during that year. Thousands of pieces of Department owned equipment and equipment rented from private individuals are utilized to accomplish this herculean task. Nature gives no quarter in this constant battle and none is requested by the thousands of equipment operators, laborers, foremen and supervisory employees who must encounter the innumerable hardships and work the long hours with little or no food or rest that makes it possible for the traffic to move over the Pennsylvania State Highway System after each storm. A terrific storm on a winter sea is the course to be followed until the victory is won. There the only task comparable with that of the modern snow fighter may never be any thought of defeat.

Due to loss of hundreds of trained equipment operators and mechanics to the armed forces and supporting industries, Pennsylvania faces a more difficult task than ever before, but the men and equipment of the Department will be utilized to the best possible advantage, with preference being given to the roads carrying the largest amount of War traffic. The costs of this service for the past 10 years is as follows:

Year	Cost
1932-33	$1,086,186.24
1933-34	2,180,280.89
1934-35	2,639,425.09
1935-36	5,771,271.33
1936-37	2,969,958.89
1937-38	3,510,161.96
1938-39	4,894,842.59
1939-40	4,379,729.52
1940-41	4,640,624.80
1941-42	3,706,329.92

Modern equipment, materials, efficient personnel and methods have made it possible to reduce existing costs of every maintenance operation below those of previous accomplishments.

Prior to 1939, the Department maintained 97 different types of roads. Comparison of methods and maintenance costs were impossible. By simplification of records, only 10 types are now maintained and the Department has comparative costs which will guide future construction programs. Nine classes of Surface Treatment have been reduced to three.

In both quality and quantity of its Maintenance Programs, Pennsylvania ranks the highest among comparable States.

Administration, Maintenance and Operating Costs

Prior to the advent of the present Administration, the cost of administration, operating and maintenance of the Pennsylvania Highway System had been steadily increasing. There was no competition in these classes of work as far as efficiency was concerned. The most prolific spender was generally considered the most capable operator. The present management promised to stop this trend, and did. The Budget presented to the Highway Department by the previous Administration was reduced from their former expenditures in administration, operating and maintenance items, but the present Highway Management has been able to reduce the revised budget figures on these items by 25 millions of dollars between the advent of this Administration and the end of the fiscal year on May 31, 1941, and the expenditures for these items in 1941-42 and 1942-43, are less than those of the two previous fiscal years. Critics of these policies have accused the Highway Department of saving money at the expense of labor. On the contrary, every dollar of reduced cost in the Highway Department was made immediately available for further capital improvement of the Highway System. The money was placed at work immediately and men were employed on highway construction jobs and in every industry which supplies this construction.

At the beginning of this Administration, technical and financial experts of the Department advised that by the end of the Administration the rising costs of administration, maintenance and operation would exhaust the financial possibilities of present Motor Fund Revenues and, with the possible exception of matching Federal Aid Allocations of approximately 6 millions per year, there would be no money available for further capital improvements unless additional taxation was placed upon the motorists. The Department believes that the motorists of this State and Nation are paying their just share of taxation and no further burdens should be placed upon them. The Department, therefore, chose the hard way of raising funds for necessary construction and moderization of the highway system by reducing costs instead of the common practice of modern governments of borrowing from future generations or levying back breaking tax burdens upon our citizens.

We are attaching an Operating Statement of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways for the 13 Fiscal Years from 1929-30 to 1941-42, inclusive. This statement portrays costs of State Highway activities by class of work from the Motor License Fund. It includes Federal Aid Funds.

Pennsylvania, during the present Administration, is one State that has demonstrated that it is possible to reduce the "cost of government." In the Highway Deparment, this is evidenced by reduction in administration, maintenance, and operation accounts.

Costs for improvements in 1940-41 and 1941-42, are larger than any year since 1930-31, despite the fact that maintenance and mileage obligations have been tripled.

The Improvement Program is the largest in the United States. Pennsylvania, under present management, is the only State in the Nation which is financially able to proceed with such program, either with or without Federal Aid.

Enlarged improvement programs of modern highway construction during the past several years have increased the Right-of-Way requirements of the Highway Department. In 1931 the law was modified so that responsibility of the individual counties became optional for securing additional Right-of-Way for State Highway purposes. This has resulted in an increase in State expenditures from $3700.00 in 1931-32 to $2,926,000.00 in 1941-42 with a very small percentage of total cost now being assumed by the Counties or other local subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Outstanding obligations at the present time, including the condemnations in Philadelphia for the Vine Street approaches to the Delaware River bridge amount to approximately 10 millions of dollars.

OPERATING STATEMENT—PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
Total Motor License Fund

Class of Work	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 232,123.99	$ 925,881.11	$ 698,012.72	$ 522,141.92
Administration—Field	1,237,457.75	1,322,494.52	1,584,476.69	1,796,527.33	1,976,104.14	2,125,485.83
Administration—Central Office	677,841.20	657,197.28	792,214.36	748,658.31	834,380.30	765,470.75
Cooperation Other Departments	31,000.75	101,432.23	75,072.89	65,992.92	104,106.33	29,684.39
County Map and Route Survey	2,174.85	5,540.95	339,461.08	109,201.38	84,526.79	36,957.79
Engineering and Inspection	3,522,078.47	3,589,568.95	2,327,488.26	1,957,666.78	2,411,194.17	2,325,272.21
Fiscal Offices and Office Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290,208.49
Total Administration	$ 5,470,553.02	$ 5,676,233.93	$ 5,350,837.27	$ 5,603,927.83	$ 6,108,324.45	$ 6,095,221.38
Maintenance						
General Maintenance	$ 5,796,887.92	$ 6,046,368.03	$10,056,623.70	$ 8,920,295.17	$ 8,644,005.74	$10,920,695.14
Roads and Bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surface Treatment	1,846,512.46	1,535,961.80	2,358,318.59	2,420,441.82	2,003,099.44	2,699,527.39
Snow Removal	1,163,599.75	1,518,976.97	1,367,073.56	1,086,186.24	2,180,280.89	2,639,425.09
Special Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flood Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Maintenance	$ 8,807,000.13	$ 9,101,306.80	$13,782,015.84	$12,426,923.23	$12,827,386.07	$16,259,647.62
Special Work						
Total Special Work	$ 1,624,163.60	$ 1,724,289.42	$ 538,844.92	$ 564,046.66	$ 619,785.64	$ 881,020.05
Purchase Tools, Land, Equipment						
Total Purchase Tools, Land, Equipment	$ 1,403,958.65	$ 634,654.02	$ 2,063,710.84	$ 900,329.17	$ 981,959.80	$ 2,759,999.64
Total Administration, Maintenance and Operating Accounts	$17,305,675.40	$17,136,484.17	$21,735,408.87	$19,495,226.89	$20,537,455.96	$25,995,888.69
Improvement Accounts						
Right-of-Way	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 3,736.29	$ 3,686.03	$ 17,196.05	$ 231,232.09
W.P.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,380.85
Construction and Reconstruction	36,281,781.82	57,452,475.03	33,951,080.77	32,115,410.81	25,637,283.97	28,413,452.92
Resurfacing	1,920,924.54	1,454,428.30	423,422.24	739,837.02	243,478.92	1,895,844.26
Total Improvement Accounts	$38,202,706.36	$58,906,903.33	$34,378,239.30	$32,858,933.86	$25,897,958.94	$30,556,910.12
Township—Reward—Work Performed—Appropriations	$ 2,901,652.09	$ 2,975,555.84	$ 352,137.42	$ 238,963.12	$ 469,514.58	$ 4,250,936.27
Grade Crossing Eliminations	1,226,587.18	1,850,592.80	1,417,768.34	675,304.25	.....	.....
Motor Vehicles—Highway Patrol, etc.	32,489.22	24,093.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Above 3 Items	$ 4,860,728.49	$ 4,850,242.62	$ 1,769,905.76	$ 914,267.37	$ 469,514.58	$ 4,250,936.27
Total Costs	$60,369,110.25	$80,893,630.12	$57,883,553.93	$53,268,428.12	$46,904,929.48	$60,803,735.08
Credits* or Charges Stores and Equipment	1,274,780.37*	1,085,527.21*	1,343,364.57*	1,295,726.92*	1,115,994.34*	954,129.76*
Net Expenditures	$59,094,329.88	$79,808,102.91	$56,540,189.36	$51,972,701.20	$45,788,935.14	$59,849,605.32
Percentage of Administration Costs	9.06	7.02	9.24	10.51	13.02	10.03
Number of Miles Maintained	13,499	13,562	34,020	34,001	35,414	35,412
Cost Per Mile General Maintenance	$ 429.00	$ 446.00	$ 296.00	$ 262.00	$ 244.00	$ 308.00
Cost Per Mile Surface Treatment	137.00	113.00	69.00	71.00	57.00	76.00
Cost Per Mile Snow Removal	86.00	112.00	40.00	32.00	61.00	75.00
Cost Per Mile Special Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost Per Mile Flood Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost Per Mile All Maintenance Costs	$ 652.00	$ 671.00	$ 405.00	$ 365.00	$ 362.00	$ 459.00
Mileage						
New Construction	566.51	1,053.87	3,364.05	2,012.06	2,741.53	3,201.89
Reconstruction	166.92	164.85	47.23	58.34	74.36	204.25
Resurfacing, Reclamation, Widening	87.50	60.73	632.29	1,102.03	104.72	237.70
W.P.A.—Construction, Reconstruction, Resurfacing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W.P.A.—Surface Widening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	820.93	1,289.45	4,043.57	3,172.43	2,920.61	3,643.84

OPERATING STATEMENT—PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
Total Motor License Fund

Class of Work	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	$ 253,053.26	$ 375,828.17	$ 626,870.14	$ 980,482.14	$ 228,795.35	$ 122,820.26	$ 0.00
Administration—Field	2,057,933.28	2,493,440.29	2,579,646.44	2,527,895.16	2,139,604.79	1,918,611.25	1,943,986.22
Administration—Central Office	698,503.48	1,034,529.90	1,196,403.05	1,322,159.16	801,867.61	778,935.46	782,905.90
Cooperation Other Departments	96,789.94	43,276.49	73,841.11	74,278.69	27,447.66	5,739.37	21,801.67
County Map and Route Survey	79,910.31	41,742.13	88,384.76	58,713.11	35,236.53	35,099.71	0.00
Engineering and Inspection	2,181,393.38	3,123,104.50	3,814,370.93	3,336,061.07	2,789,857.08	3,282,514.48	3,465,727.65
Fiscal Offices and Office Rent	135,142.52	228,439.38	367,774.86	174,318.22	155,663.12	222,486.37	164,598.44
Total Administration	$ 5,502,726.17	$ 7,340,360.86	$ 8,747,291.29	$ 8,473,907.55	$ 6,178,472.14	$ 6,366,206.90	$ 6,379,019.88
Maintenance							
General Maintenance	$ 9,918,586.25	$13,564,604.60	$12,940,213.86	$14,204,217.34	$ 8,788,094.86	$ 8,887,141.43	$ 9,110,235.19
Roads and Bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surface Treatment	2,933,257.07	4,933,272.00	5,271,318.52	4,159,588.44	3,009,805.53	3,350,184.14	3,148,246.39
Snow Removal	5,771,271.33	2,969,958.89	3,510,161.96	4,894,842.59	4,379,729.52	4,640,624.80	3,706,329.92
Special Repairs	7,005.96	7 2,643.30	39,42.66	137,278.45	49,593.83	89,846.79	19,839.10
Flood Repairs	946,388.68	1,224,707.30	197,056.91	56,339.25	69,287.22	89,103.70	232,575.15
Total Maintenance	$19,576,509.29	$22,765,186.09	$21,958,173.91	$23,452,266.07	$16,296,510.96	$17,056,900.86	$16,217,225.75
Special Work							
Total Special Work	$ 860,484.85	$ 1,247,608.45	$ 1,145,800.27	$ 922,383.05	$ 561,854.61	$ 740,110.53	$ 826,838.05
Purchase Tools, Land, Equipment							
Total Purchase Tools, Land, Equipment	$ 426,411.80	$ 2,223,041.63	$ 2,830,767.10	$ 1,795,616.23	$ 1,737,212.93	$ 962,710.02	$ 1,144,924.01
Total Adm., Maintenance and Operating Accts.	$26,366,132.11	$33,576,197.03	$34,682,032.57	$34,644,172.90	$24,774,050.64	$25,125,928.31	$24,568,007.69
Improvement Accounts							
Right-of-Way	$ 209,673.91	$ 357,792.18	$ 601,604.51	$ 991,786.33	$ 1,175,163.11	$ 1,856,653.00	$ 2,925,636.39
W.P.A.	1,174,850.21	2,481,706.36	5,133,122.67	9,394,908.50	7,068,395.16	8,335,040.30	3,840,929.11
Construction and Reconstruction	3,729,771.46	15,490,578.74	20,234,098.44	24,116,084.88	14,950,507.25	29,324,909.96	42,379,792.84
Resurfacing	271,222.18	2,287,692.05	2,379,383.69	2,805,266.82	868,707.07	561,726.84	1,082,782.54
Total Improvement Accounts	$ 5,385,517.76	$20,617,769.33	$28,348,209.31	$37,308,046.53	$24,062,772.59	$40,078,330.10	$50,229,140.88
Townships—Reward—Work Performed—Approps.	$ 4,183,006.97	$ 5,536,634.31	$ 6,554,618.16	$ 4,392,280.32	$ 5,543,905.65	$ 3,190,382.49	$ 4,280,834.41
Grade Crossing Eliminations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor Vehicles—Highway Patrol, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Above 3 Items	$ 4,183,006.97	$ 5,536,634.31	$ 6,554,618.16	$ 4,392,280.32	$ 5,543,905.65	$ 3,190,382.49	$ 4,280,834.41
Total Costs	$35,934,656.84	$59,730,600.67	$69,584,860.04	$76,344,499.75	$54,380,728.88	$68,394,640.90	$79,077,982.98
Credits* or Charges Stores and Equipment	1,396,894.00*	265,444.16	1,129,074.93*	789,418.92*	1,273,490.63*	1,486.825.69*	841,779.03*
Net Expenditures	$34,537,762.84	$59,996,044.83	$68,455,785.11	$75,555,080.83	$53,107,208.25	$66,907,815.21	$78,236,203.95
Percentage of Administration Costs	15.13	12.30	12.57	11.10	11.36	9.28	8.07
Number of Miles Maintained	38,032	38.034	40,482	40,498	40,498	40,522	40,510
Cost Per Mile General Maintenance	$ 261.00	$ 357.00	$ 319.00	$ 351.00	$ 217.00	$ 219.00	$ 225.00
Cost Per Mile Surface Treatment	77.00	130.00	130.00	103.00	74.00	83.00	78.00
Cost Per Mile Snow Removal	152.00	78.00	87.00	121.00	108.00	115.00	91.00
Cost Per Mile Special Repairs	0.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
Cost Per Mile Flood Repairs	25.00	32.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	6.00
Cost Per Mile All Maintenance Costs	$ 515.00	$ 599.00	$ 542.00	$ 579.00	$ 402.00	$ 421.00	$ 400.00
Mileage							
New Construction	309.19	241.89	408.89	605.32	486.89	213.82	690.98
Reconstruction	78.23	247.98	376.49	408.54	205.14	361.79	469.61
Resurfacing, Reclamation, Widening	64.16	308.91	335.66	313.44	107.08	115.04	252.13
W.P.A.—Construction, Reconstruction, Resurfacing	55.58	116.28	241.11	873.05	1,079.08	1,017.92	518.24
W.P.A.—Surface Widening	28.28	59.16	122.67	110.95	281.03	479.83	259.66
Total	535.44	974.22	1,484.82	2,311.30	2,159.22	2,189.30	2,190.62

Every possible effort has been made by the present Administration to settle the outstanding claims in as expeditions and fair a manner as possible consistent with equal fairness to the property owner and the State as is evidenced by the following tabulation:

Calendar Years	No. of Claims Settled	Amount Paid Claimants	Average Amount per Claim
1939	1122	$ 987,128.00	$ 880.00
1940	1562	1,432,135.00	917.00
1941	2188	2,049,981.00	938.00
1942 (to Nov. 20)	2503	2,586,399.00	1035.00
Total	7375	$7,055,643.00	$ 957.00

This Administration furnished a 15-month Motor License privilege for a 12-month charge in 1940. This is a cash dividend to the Motorist.

Reduction of administrative costs to 8.07 percent of Total Costs in 1941-42, provided lowest percentage of cost of this item since 1931-32. This compares with a high of 15.33 percent in the first year of the previous Administration in 1935-36.

Costs of all classes of Maintenance were reduced from a high of $599.00 per mile in 1936-37 to $402.00 per mile in 1939-40, $421 per mile in 1940-41, and $400.00 per mile in 1941-42. Due to increased cost of labor, materials and equipment 1942-43 costs will be about 10% greater.

Traffic bottlenecks which have been avoided and postponed for years, due to problems involved and high cost of construction, have been constructed by the present Administration, from savings made as outlined above.

The item of Workmen's Compensation cost the Highway Department $980,000.00 in 1938-39 as compared with $229,000.00 in 1939-40 and $123,000.00 in 1940-41, and no cash payment was made in 1941-42 or as yet in 1942-43, as our total premiums were paid from accrued dividends due to reduction in accidents.

By following the safety policies of private industry, the rate has been reduced from a high of $2.9210 per hundred dollars of payroll in 1937-38, to the all time low of $0.8771, effective July 1, 1941.

To summarize, under the present Administration, Pennsylvania is maintaining the largest State Highway System in the world at a minimum cost and has carried on the largest construction program.

The mileage of the State Highways System has increased from 13,500 miles in 1931, to 40,500 miles in 1942. The number of bridges on the system, in the same period, has increased from 4,300 to 17,300. The responsibility for highway mileage has been tripled and the responsibility for bridges has been quadrupled. The increase in the Motor License Fund available to the Highway Department for the 1939-41 Biennium was approximately 27 percent more than for the 1929-31 Biennium. There is no other business, private, corporate, or governmental which has faced such a large increase in obligations with so little increase in revenues available.

The war, with its attendant restrictions, prevents Pennsylvania from proceeding with the largest highway improvement program in its history during the 1942-43 Fiscal Year. The improvement costs for this year will approximate $32,000,000.00 or 64 percent of the 1941-42 total.

Administration, maintenance, and operation costs have been reduced from 53.5 percent of the total during the previous Administration, to 37.3 percent of the total under the present management. Improvement costs were increased from the previous low of 38 percent of the total to 56 percent of the total. The percentage reduction in aid to Townships from 8.5 percent during the previous Administration to 6.7 percent during the present Administration, is due to the amount appropriated by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Administration costs have been reduced from 12.5 percent of the total during the four years of the previous Administration, to 9.2 percent of the total during the present Administration, with a low of 8.07 percent in the 1941-42 fiscal year.

Assistance to Local Subdivisions of the Commonwealth

In line with the Home Rule principle of the present Administration, the upkeep of the Second Class Township Roads, of approximately 45,000 miles, was turned back to the Township Supervisors under legislation enacted at the 1939 Session of the Legislature. Act 9-A, approved May 17, 1939, amended the appropriation, amounting to $3,300,003.89, to be allocated to the Second Class Townships on a mileage basis. Act 10-A, approved May 17, 1939, appropriated $8,500,000.00 to the Townships for the maintenance and construction of township roads and bridges during the two calendar years 1940 and 1941. The 1941 Session of the Legislature continued this appropriation in similar amounts for 1942 and 1943.

Act 9-A and 10-A provided for the allocation to be expended by the Township Supervisors of each township, under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Department of Highways, and in compliance with such rules and regulations which the Department of Highways prescribed in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Department of Highways was given the responsibility of administering the appropriation Act 9-A and 10-A, and of supervising the work of the townships performed under the provisions of these Acts.

State supervision of the township work included not only the full time assignment of the Township Bureau, but also incidental services rendered by survey corps, district bridge engineers, district mechanics, materials engineers, oiling inspections, and clerical help.

The Department has furnished the townships a great deal of assistance, and has endeavored to bring about a proper coordination between the Department and the township so that standards, practices, specifications, etc. are as uniform in application as possible.

After three years of operation, the Township Supervisors, at their Annual Convention in their respective counties, were endorsing the present legislation and the policies of the Highway Department in administering its provisions.

In the previous Administration, the actual work on Township Roads was performed by the Highway Department with the township officials and employees working for the State. Under the present Administration, the Department has informed the Township Supervisors that the Highway Department employees are really working for the Townships in the best interests of local government

responsibility, which is the foundation stone of the American form of Republican Government.

The policy of financial aid to townships and taking over local roads as State Highways has resulted in the decrease of township taxation on Real Estate from $14,300,000.00 in 1930 to $5,500,000.00 in 1942, and this reduction continues each year to the benefit of the taxpayer.

The ½c per gallon Gasoline Tax which reverted to the counties of Pennsylvania has increased in total for the first three years of the present Administration over previous subsidies. For the Fiscal Year 1941-42, this amounted to more than $8,335,000.00. Due to restriction in automobile use, this amount will be reduced considerably in 1942-43.

While no direct subsidies are paid to cities and boroughs in Pennsylvania, from the Motor License Fund, the present Administration has recognized its obligations to those subdivisions of government, due to their traffic requirements, by expending larger sums on the State Highways within their boundaries, and long neglected improvements have been consummated during the past three years.

From June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1940 only 40.5 per cent of the costs of Highway Construction and Maintenance from the Motor License Fund have been expended on the Old State Highway System which existed prior to August, 1931, and 59.5 percent have been expended on local obligations assumed by the State since that date or in direct subsidies to local subdivisions of Government.

This Administration, recognizing the unusual and acute traffic needs of the City of Philadelphia, in which the County and City areas are identical, has made provision by Legislative action to assume responsibilities formerly the obligation of the city, and have under way a large program of eliminating traffic bottlenecks and constructing projects vital to the war effort. The existing legislation provides that expenditures may not be greater than 12 millions of dollars annually.

In the Pittsburgh metropolitan area a specific program of similar improvement has been approved and is progressing as rapidly as wartime restrictions will permit. The principal improvement contemplated in Pittsburgh is the by-passing of the congested area by relocation of the Lincoln and William Penn Highways. This will be known as the Pitt Parkway Project. Surveys and Plans will be rushed to completion as rapidly as personnel permits.

Activities of Pennsylvania Department or Highways in National Defense and War Effort and Plans for Post War Activities

It is the earnest hope, wish and prayer of every employe of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways that our beloved State will never be attacked by an armed foe, but if we are bombed or are the victim of artillery fire or other forms of attack, great damage would probably result to roads, streets, buildings, and bridges. Under such conditions the Highway Department is the largest available organization which possesses the necessary equipment, materials, and trained personnel to clear away the debris and effect the repairs to public property and facilities.

In the event of an attack on New Jersey or New York which would necessitate evacuation of their civilian population into or through Pennsylvania our State Highway System would be an invaluable asset possessing the largest improved State Highway mileage in the Nation. Pennsylvania would be able ot turn over to the armed forces thousand of miles of improved roads for their specific use in troop and supply movements for contacting the enemy and have in reserve, thousands of miles for civilian and exacuatic facilities.

The Highway Department has been and is engaged in construction access roads to Army, Navy and Air Force reservations and the equally important industries supplying our war materials. This program entails expenditures of millions of dollars. Plans are being prepared for additional projects, and Pennsylvania stands ready, as always, to cooperate on any proposition of a military character which may be desired by the Federal Authorities.

In cooperation with the American Road Builders' Association the Department of Highways recruited and organized the Keystone Ordnance Company, a unit of trained personnel to be engaged in equipment maintenance for overseas combat duty with the United States Army.

To date more than 1200 Department employes have entered the armed services of our Country. Many more will go. Thousands have left for jobs in industry engaged in the War Effort. The Department will continue to carry on with reduced personnel in the maintenance and construction of highways vital to the war effort.

The Department is continuing the preparation of surveys and plans, with a depleted organization, for needed post war highway construction to accommodate traffic and provide employment. By continuing these policies, Pennsylvania will occupy a major position in the post war reconstruction.

Very truly yours

I. LAMONT HUGHES, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Harrisburg, December 8, 1942

Dear Governor James:

I respectfully submit, herewith, an outline of the major accomplishments of the State Department of Health during the past four years, and other information.

This report would not be complete without a just tribute being paid to the memory of Dr. John J. Shaw, my predecessor in office. At the beginning of your administration, when the Department was under Dr. Shaw, many new policies and ideas were introduced, the most conspicuous being the development of an establishment for the early detection and control of pulmonary tuberculosis. His crusade against cancer was known throughout the Nation for its success. His work in the field of material health was outstanding.

Because of his death on June 24, 1941, Dr. Shaw did not live to see the full realization of his well thought out plans, but they have been carried out and the fulfillment of his dreams has largely been accomplished or assured.

A broad program of disease prevention and suppression

carried out by the Pennsylvania Department of Health within the past four years today shows gratifying results in lives saved and the improvement of physical fitness among our people.

Definite gains were made against a number of the major causes of illness and health.

Advances in health services to the people are reflected in vital statistics for this period. The figures show a decline in the general death rate, reduction in childhood diseases and other specific causes of death. Material and infant mortality rates continued to drop, and the average live birth rate for this period was higher by comparison with that for 1935-1938. The four year average death rate for tuberculosis and penumonia were reduced.

Pneumonia Control

A Pneumonia Control Division established in 1939 made available to Pennsylvanians through their physicians the very latest diagnostic procedures, serums and drugs for the treatment of pneumonia. This resulted in a marked lowering of the death rate from the disease, which has been progressive. During the pneumonia season of 1941-42, the last for which statistics are at hand, the case rate fatality of pneumococcic pneumonia among 5,646 cases treated through the facilities of the Department, and reported upon by the attending physician was 10.85 per cent. This compares with a mortality rate of from 25 to 40 per cent. in cases not treated by specific therapy.

Tuberculosis Down

Reduction of the four year average death rate from Tuberculosis is of special significance since victims of that disease between the ages of 20 and 50 is the age group on which will fall the burden of the country"s war effort.

Medical Officers Trained

The policy of training medical officers for general administrative control of public health problems in the counties of the State was initiated by the Department and is now in operation. Physicians were given charge of ten new districts embracing 21 Pennsylvania counties. Each man has had a year's post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania School of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. This represents a far step from the part-time and untrained activity of the county medical directors heretofore employed in these counties. The ultimate objective of the program is the provision of trained medical directorship, through an appropriate number of districts in the remainder of the State. Training of field personnel was also extended to the State's Public Health Nurses and to the lay-sanitarians (Health Officers).

Every case of typhoid fever, with particular reference to the identification and control of typhoid carriers, was investigated. There were no serious outbreaks of this disease, and the number of cases in 1942 was the lowest in the history of the Department.

Legislation

It is felt that legislation providing assistance to typhoid fever carriers who find themselves financially embarrassed by loss of their customary occupation owing to their carrier state would not only be fair to them but would obviate some of the difficulties in their control, since failure to observe regulations could be penalized by loss of their subsidy.

The Public Assistance Act should be amended to make possible aid to those families financially handicapped by quarantine, and also to provide payments for the hopitalization of cases of infectious disease when the family cannot afford the hospital bill and removal to a hospital is necessary either for the welfare of the patient or the protection of the community.

There is urgent need for a new law governing restaurant sanitation. Provision should particularly be made for the licensing of public eating and drinking places.

Flood Relief

Three floods of major importance during the Administration, one in 1940 and the other two in 1942, caused considerable loss of life and property damage. The usual precautions were taken by the Department's sanitary engineers, physicians and health officers to protect residents in the flooded sections from contaminated waters. State Public Health Nurses also did notable work in relieving distress among the flood victims. The Governor's Emergency Disaster Committee furnished health supplies such as chloride of lime, highway repair and reconstruction, temporary bridge facilities, disaster direction and control, mass feeding and supplies, and control of contaminated food.

Control of Stream Pollution

Progress in reducing pollution of Pennsylvania's streams by industrial waste waters was achieved by the State Sanitary Water Board.

Reduction in the pollution load of about 600 establishments found to produce industrial wastes was effected.

A major project handled by the Board is that of culm in the Schuylkill River Basin. This is a long-standing case not capable of immediate solution. Millions of tons of culm and silt have been deposited in the bed of the stream over a course of years. Additions are made by the erosion of the culm banks and by the continued discharge of column from active collieries. Realizing the situation, the Board placed squarely before the authracite operators on the Schuylkill River Basin the necessity for proper control of the culm and silt now discharged to the river. As a result of this action a committee of these operators presented a report to the Board upon their problems, which report constituted a careful review of the existing conditions, with suggestions as to future efforts to control the discharge of culm and to alleviate conditions already existing.

Crippled Children Program

Pennsylvania's program for the care of crippled children was greatly enlarged during the past three years. Reorganization of the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Elizabethtown permitted admission of more patients than formerly and diagnostic clinics for crippled children were increased throughout the State.

Negroes Aided

In certain counties of the State which are known to

have a large Negro population Public Health Nurses were assigned for special work. The high mortality rate among Negro children is receiving special nursing consideration.

Public information on vitamins and low cost balanced diets was disseminated by a newly organized Division of Nutrition. Dental clinics were established for children in rural areas.

Public Camps Inspected

Inspection of sanitary facilities in all public camps in the Commonwealth was started at the beginning of the Administration, and is continuing. Eighty-five trailer camps have been located and inspected.

Health Education Increased

The Department's public health education program was expanded to cover many hitherto untouched areas of the Commonwealth. Invaluable assistance was given the health education campaign by the organized medical profession of the State.

Motion picture health films were widely used in teaching the public hygienic principles and practices. Two full length motion pictures on the subjects of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia were produced by the State Health Department.

Eminent authorities on public health participated in three Health Institutes sponsored by the Department. The maintenance of physical fitness in wartime was the dominant theme of these meetings which attracted wide attention.

Milk Sanitation

"Interstate Barriers" were wiped out during the Administration. State boundaries were not considered in acting upon applications for permits to sell Milk and Milk Products in Pennsylvania. The cooperative agreements made with the State Departments of Health of other States were carried on without friction and in the interest of all concerned.

Vital Statistics

The Bureau of Vital Statistics has been reorganized and modernized to cope with increasing demands for certified copies of birth records.

For the first time in the history of the Bureau, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is able to supply birth records for persons born prior to 1906.

From January 1, 1939 to October 31, 1942 inclusive, a period of 46 months, total fees of $1,238,192.99, or an average of $26,917.24 a month, were turned over to the State Treasurer's office by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. This compares to an average in 1938 of approximately $7,500 per month in transmittals and shows the great increase in activities of all kinds handled by the Bureau.

The procedure whereby the issuance of certificates to dependents can be made in accordance with the Soldiers Allowance Dependents Act of 1942 was developed in the Bureau, and is being adopted by other states.

National Defense Activities

The Defense program and entry of the United States into the war confronted the Department and members of its staff with new tasks, the performance of which took precedence over all other work. Mobilization of troops at the Indiantown Gap Military reservation brought the need to establish control of communicable diseases and a sanitary environment within a twenty-five mile radius of the camp. To meet this responsibility a special corps of sanitarians under competent trained medical leadership was assigned by the Department. Activities of this Indiantown Gap unit have more recently been extended to military concentration areas at Middletown, Mechanicsburg and Chambersburg. A similar unit has served a like purpose in Crawford and Mercer Counties where a large munitions plant was built near Geneva.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

The important matters of mater supply and sewage disposal were expedited by the Department's Sanitary Engineers for Army Training Camps, Airports, Military Distribution Centers, Army and Navy Warehouse Depots, Shell Storage Works and Ordinance Plants for the manufacture of explosives.

In the building and operation of these huge industrial plants vast armies of workmen are being employed, attended by shifts in population which required additional housing facilities.

To meet the resulting heavy demand upon existing water works, many of which were unprepared to meet this sudden expansion, State sanitary engineers supervised the development of auxiliary supplies, and installation of new water works. The fact that there has been no major outbreak of waterborne disease is evidence that this sanitary engineering work has been effective.

Stream Pollution Curbed

The discharge of sewage and industrial waste waters from defense areas into the Commonwealth's streams causing their pollution was given special attention by the Department. New sewage treatment works were built and others enlarged to handle the increased pollution load.

A plan for the protection of public water supplies against sabotage and possible air raids through a cooperative effect of the water works, State Police, and the Department of Health was put into effect.

Post-War Effort

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering has conferred with the National Planning Board on the subject of water works, sewerage, and industrial wasts projects suitable for post-war effort. This work is planned for the future in detail, so that, if conditions are favorable, it can be picked up promptly and put into execution without delay.

Rehabilitation

The State Health Department has assumed the responsibility of following up every case of syphilis found by the blood tests which it performs for the Selective Service System. Each case so found is referred to the family physician or to one of the 170 clinics operated by the State Health Department.

A similar procedure applies to men rejected for service because of tuberculosis.

As of November 19, 1942, approximately 9000 men re-

jected for military service in Pennsylvania because of tuberculosis have been treated or investigated.

At the beginning of the Administration a plan of tuberculosis control for the State with the cooperation of an Advisory Board was developed. Construction of the new hospital at Mont Alto Sanatorium and additional wards at Hamburg Sanatorium were completed. All applicants for admission to the State's Sanatoria in May 1941 were accommodated and a waiting list which averaged six or seven hundred applications during the past few years ceased to exist for the first time since 1906.

Thirty-three Pneumothorax Centers where tuberculosis patients can be given collapsed lung treatment that will enable them to go about their daily tasks were established throughout Pennsylvania in 1940.

Industrial Hygiene

To protect the health and safety of workers in Pennsylvania's war production plants and other industrial concerns, facilities of the Health Department's Industrial Hygiene Division were greatly expanded to meet needs of the emergency in the past three years.

Civilian Defense

The Department assisted in the organization of the Emergency Medical Service for the State Council of Defense. The Secretary of Health is Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee of the State Council of Defense. The Director of Maternal and Child Health was loaned to serve as Chief Medical Officer of the Council.

All physicians and nurses in the State have been organized and assigned duties in civilian defense. To care for civilian casualties which might result from enemy action all target area hospitals have been organized to serve as casualty receiving hospitals and forty hospitals in safe areas have been designated as emergency base hospitals, to receive casualties evacuated from target areas.

Sincerely yours

A. H. STEWART, M. D., Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE

Harrisburg, December 4, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

The following is a report of the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Motor Police covering the period since January 15, 1939.

General

Because the merger of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol into the Pennsylvania Motor Police had only been accomplished in fact about one year prior to January 1939 any comparison of accomplishments with any former period is impossible. However, it can be definitely said that during the period since that date there has been a steady improvement in the effectiveness of all operations of the Force. This is due to many factors. Among them are higher standards of training, improved methods of operation, closer coordination of all units, higher standards of discipline and improved public relations.

The war has brought many new tasks and problems, and modified many of the old problems without eliminating any of them. Among the tasks are investigations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The United States Secret Service, Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence and the United States Immigration Service. The Force is ready, organized and equipped, to take its place in the Internal Defense Plans of the Army and the Internal Defense Organization. It daily expedites the movement of armed forces and convoys of war material over the highways of the Commonwealth. That these tasks have been done promptly and efficiently is attested by numerous letters from the various Federal authorities.

The whole organization has worked in effective harmony with the Office of Civilian Defense both at the Headquarters at Harrisburg and at all of its local units.

Long before December 7, 1941 a system of gathering information relative to subversive and alien activities had been set up and put into operation. The information thus collected has proved invaluable to both State and Federal authorities. At about the same time many patrols and inspections were made at plants producing or capable of producing critical material for war. The management of such plants was advised as to measures of defense at points where they seemed to be vulnerable and as a result those plants were not taken unawares when war actually became a fact in the United States.

Personnel

In January 1939 the Motor Police Force consisted of 1,513 men. Since that time three classes of recruits have passed through the Training School or a total of 250 men. This number includes 7 men enlisted as mechanics, radio men and other technicians. During the same period 346 men left our service for various reasons, such as retirement, death and disciplinary action. 157 men of the Force are now on leave of absence in the Military Service. There are at present, now available for duty, 1,268 men. Replacements are impossible because of the entire absence of qualified men.

Equipment

Due to a system of weekly inspection the equipment of the organization has been maintained at a high state of efficiency by a staff of well qualified repairmen and by prompt replacement as the various items became unserviceable.

Quarters

The men and equipment are comfortably and adequately housed. Many of the buildings being used as barracks should be abandoned or give place to new buildings designed to fit present police needs.. Such buildings should be built and owned by the Commonwealth. The majority of barracks buildings now being used are rented from private landlords.

Operations

With an average enlisted strength of 1,468 men the Force has made 1,836,493 patrols covering 110,291,428 miles of highway. It has responded to 461,206 requests for assistance, conducted 441,441 investigations and made 55,668 arrests for crime of the following categories:

Arson	492
Aggravated Assault and Battery	703
Assault and Battery	2,318
Fish Laws	26
Gambling Laws	6,443
Game Laws	548
Health Laws	102
Larceny, Burglary, etc.	19,152
Liquor Control Act	440
Murder and Manslaughter	1,087
Rape	518
Robbery	1,110
Miscellaneous	22,729

resulting in 82.1 per cent conviction of those cases which have been finally disposed of by the courts. Fines amounting to $698,364.97 were imposed. Arrests for violation of the Motor Code amounted to 231,841 of which 195,321 were Pennsylvania operators and 36,520 were operators from other states. The total revenue from fines resulting from these arrests amounts to approximately $2,500,000. During the period the Force examined 1,191,023 applicants for motor vehicle operator's license which resulted in revenue to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $1,191,023. It recovered 3,829 stolen automobiles, a conservatively estimated value of which was $1,830,000. Other stolen property to a value of $498,280.72 was recovered. Assistance to other departments of State Government amounted to 717,771 man hours which does not include 218,335 man hours in the service of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Members of the Force conducted 28,863 inspections of inspection stations for the Department of Revenue. The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information received and filed 165,085 sets of fingerprints of which 60,155 were identified as having previous criminal records. Through these prints 82 parole violators, 76 wanted criminals, 59 escaped prisoners were captured, 21 unknown dead were identified and 18 missing persons were located. The Bureau of Fire Protection conducted 2,471 investigations of fires started under suspicious circumstances, inspected 26,395 fire hazards, and approved 12,987 applications for permits for installations for the storage of inflammable liquids.

The elements that do to make up effective police work are information, communication, transportation and manpower. The Communications Division of the Force rates very high in importance. It establishes, supervises and regulates all means of police communication. Its system includes in addition to the use of the telephone and telegraph, an exclusive police teletype network covering nine states comprising the northeast portion of the United States. It also operates a radio system which insures communication should any or all of the other means of communication fail. During the period covered by this report 939,000 messages were transmitted. Many of the communications were vital in expediting the movement of troops and military supplies. The teletype has in addition to the advantage of speed the virtue of secrecy.

Traffic Safety

Traffic safety proved to be the most important and difficult problem of the period. Accidents involving fatalities have been continuously on the increase for years. The causes were many. Among them were the rapid increase in the number of operators and vehicles, a lack of understanding of the numerous hazards connected with the operation of motor vehicles on the part of a very large percentage of the operators, the thoughtlessness and reckless disregard of laws enacted to insure orderly traffic and numerous hazards due to faulty highway engineering. The Pennsylvania Motor Police realized that alone it could only hope to party cope with the problem. Therefore, it joined with the Bureau of Traffic Safety, Department of Revenue, the Safety Division of the Highway Department and the Department of Pubic Instruction, in the formation of an Interdepartmental Traffic Safety Committee. From the beginning this committee realized that enforcement, education and engineering were the factors involved in the solution of the problem. Through this committee engineering problems such as correcting hazards due to faulty engineering were brought to the attention of the Highway Department which promptly took action in the direction of applying proper remedies. The Department of Public Instruction formulated a plan of education in the public school system and brought the importance of education in safe driving and walking to the attention of institutions of higher education. These activities have resulted in a large number of such institutions adding a course of instruction for teachers of this subject. The Pennsylvania Motor Police in addition to enforcement organized special educational groups which visited high schools, colleges, county fairs and other public gatherings, showing motion pictures and delivering lectures on the subject. The Pennsylvania Motor Police in cooperation with the Department of Revenue established, maintained and operated clinics designed for the purpose of testing those drivers who had several accidents which tended to indicate that physical handicaps were responsible. These clinics have eliminated many physically incompetent drivers from the highway and enabled numerous others to correct physical defects and thus become safe drivers. The net result of all of these activities has been shown by the fact that there was an actual decrease in the number of fatal accidents in proportion to the amount of gasoline consumed during the period as is shown by the following statistics:

Increase in Traffic (Gasoline Consumption)		Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Fatalities (Rural)	
1939	+ 5.03%	1939	+ 1.46% over 1938
1940	+ 5.99%	1940	+ 3.9 % over 1939
1941	+ 6.7 %	1941	+12.5 % over 1940
Total (3 yrs.)	+13.21%		+ 8.55%
1942 (9 mo.)	—14.19%	1942	—29.6 %

It will be noticed that there is a decided decrease in the number of fatal accidents in 1942. This happy fact is due largely to the reduction in the number of cars on the highway and the reduced speed limit, restrictions imposed by the war, but there is no doubt that the safety campaign waged through the previous three years has also been an important contributing factor.

Looking forward to the day when the war will be over there is no doubt that continued educational activities will bear fruit in the form of safer driving due to a better understanding of the hazards connected with the operation of motor vehicles.

Not the least of the many causes of automobile accidents is defective equipment and any program designed to promote highway safety must include this subject. The law provides for a system of inspections with a view of eliminating in so far as possible this factor which contributes so much to jeopardizing human life and safety. It was discovered early in 1939 that the enforcement of this law was ineffective and that the agency responsible had come into public disrepute. This was largely due to inadequate supervision by the agency to which the responsibiity had been delegated by law. This agency had entrusted unqualified political appointees with the duty of the supervision of an activity the nature of which demanded special technical training, with rigid and impartial enforcement of regulations. Immediately upon determining the existing situation steps were taken to reorganize the system. Forty especially trained members of the Pennsylvania Motor Police were detailed to devote their full time to the supervision of official inspection stations. The procedures and technique pertaining to motor vehicle inspection were standardized and published as rules and regulations by the Secretary of Revenue in a manual prepared for that purpose. A large number of inspection stations were found to be unequipped with the necessary apparatus and personnel capable of effective inspection. Apparently political expediency had been the sole reason for their original appointment. These were eliminated. The foregoing described reorganization with strict and impartial enforcement has restored Pennsylvania's system of motor vehicle inspection to a place of respect in the minds of Pennsylvania motorists. The actual performance of this activity has been described previously in this report.

Recommendations

The Pennsylvania State Police has a world-wide reputation not only with honest people but with the underworld for efficiency, integrity and fearless impartiality. The name Pennsylvania State Police Force has become an extremely vauable asset to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It carried with it a wealth of honorable history and tradition. The discontinuance of that name for the State police agency of the Commonwealth was a tragic mistake. During the past four years the whole Force, including the Commissioner to the last recruit, has by study and devotion to duty done everything in its power to be worthy of that name and tradition. It is, therefore, recommended that the name Pennsylvania State Police Force be substituted for the name Pennsylvania Motor Police by legislative amendment.

While the present housing accommodations in the main are adequate to the comfort of the men the fact remains that most of the buildings are makeshift, developed from old residences, mills and other buildings, and are owned by and leased from private landlords. In the main they are not strategically located from a psychological or efficiency point of view. Most of them have been accepted because nothing more adequate or convenient was available. State Police stations and substations should be in State-owned buildings, built for the purpose and located in conspicuous places along main highways where they will be most effective as a base of police operations in relation to the whole police system. Conspicuousness is important because police experience shows conclusively that the presence of a dignified appearing police station building and the activities that center there have a remarkable influence in the inhibition of crime and in imparting a feeling of security in the neighborhood. Such housing also adds to the feeling of self-respect of the Force as a whole and to each individual that goes to form its body. It is, therefore, recommended that the State Planning Board be directed to cooperate with the Commissioner of the Force in planning a building project to be activated upon the return of International Peace.

Respectfully submitted,

LYNN G. ADAMS, Commissioner.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Harrisburg, November 30, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I will endeavor to set forth in this report those things that deserve special mention, and such recommendation as I feel will further facilitate the efforts of the Department of Labor and Industry in carrying out its functions.

The total appropriated and expended funds for the biennium 1939-1940 was $2,444,997.92 and for the biennium 1941-1943—$2,620,000. This is in contrast to the total appropriation and expended funds for the biennium of 1937-1939 of $3,369,076.13.

On January 17, 1939, there were eight hundred fourteen (814) employees in the Department. This was reduced at that time to five hundred ninety-four (594), which average was carried through up to the present time. Despite the reduction in the number of personnel, the efficiency of the Department was increased and much more work performed by the fewer employees than had been the case for the four years previous.

The past four years has seen a change from the so-called depression years, which required special attention on our part in the way of job finding and matters attendant thereto, including the setting up of the necessary smooth running machinery for the payments of unemployment compensation, and other special problems arising from the depression to the present situation where employment conditions and industry generally are keyed to the highest possible pitch, in order to carry on successfully our war effort. The last two years have found us cooperating fully with those Federal agencies engaged in the prosecution of the war effort and I especially invite your attention to the reports of the activities of the Industrial Board and the Bureau of Women and Children.

It has been necessary for us to meet requests made by the War and Navy Departments and other governmental agencies to create certain variations in our labor laws

in order that nothing might impede the prosecution of those things necessary for the war.

For three years the matter of finding employment for our citizens came under the jurisdiction of the Department and ceased only when the State Employment Service was transferred to the Federal government at the request of President Roosevelt. Among the many problems of employment were those dealing with the large number of our negro citizens. For the first time in history of any political subdivision of the Nation, special effort was put forth by the Department in creating the Bureau of Negro Research and Planning.

In the field of Industrial Relations, the work of both our Bureau of Mediation and Labor Relations Board has been outstanding.

The report of the Workmen's Compensation Board and Bureau reflects credit to your Administration, especially in view of the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Act has been made workable through the amendments approved by you in 1939.

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund had a total of 333 employees on January 1, 1939, but has been operating with an average of 289 employees during your Administration.

The work of the Inspection Bureau and its Division has been outstanding. Attached hereto is a brief summary setting forth the activities of the Bureau of Inspection. Special attention is directed to the fact that for the past several weeks we have entered into an agreement with the United States Department of Labor to assist in the enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Act, providing for the enforcmeent of certain safety and health standards on all government contracts through the use of our Inspection Bureau. This is only one of the many ways we are assiting the Federal government at the present time in its war effort.

Under your Administration the appropriation for the Bureau of Rehabilitation was increased and there will be expended for the period of 1939-1943 a total of $1,692,-103.03 as against $1,104,285.77. This is reflected in additional accomplishments.

In collaboration with the United States Department of Labor, early in 1939 you appointed a State Apprenticeship Council composed of representatives of labor unions and industry. The purpose of this Council was to develop an apprenticeship system in Pennsylvania and to train the youth of the State in skilled trades. Since the beginning of 1939 until the mid-summer of 1942 over 2500 apprentices have entered their training courses and many will have been awarded journeymen certificates by the end of this year.

The efficiency of the Bureau of Industrial Standards, under the stress of war time conditions, has been demonstrated. Rules and regulations have been promulgated to meet the change in building construction, safety devices and other matters affected by priorities. This Bureau has been charged with setting up standards to be administered by the Bureau of Inspection, the Bureau of Women and Children, and in general to meet the requirements for regulating all conditions arising in hazardous employment.

The Bureau of Research and Information, a very essential part of the Department, is charged with the duty of gathering statistics, collecting information of all kinds relating to labor and industry, and has done its work well.

Heretofore, the Bureau of Private Employment Agencies was merely a dumping ground for political appointees under the Earle administration. This Bureau has been completely revamped under my direction. Personnel has been added, its activities increased, and today the field of private employment agencies is completely covered by laws enacted under this Administration and administered by this Bureau. The private employment agency rackets where workers were charged for jobs that did not exist have now passed out of existence. All employment in theatricals and cabarets is covered by this Bureau. Performers today are paid and not cheated out of their salaries as was prevalent under the Earle administration, due to the fact all employment agencies must be licensed by the Commonwealth and pay a fee. This Agency works in close cooperation with the Liquor Control Board and the State Police, thus reducing to an absolute minimum the former type of lewdness and the number of "honkey-tonks" that previously existed.

The Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry. Up to the present time benefit payments have been made in the amount of $208,101,828.37. There has been a general decline in the number of persons receiving benefits due to improved conditions of employment. This, likewise, has resulted in an increase in the total amount in the Fund of such payments of benefits, which at the present time is $317,668,095.75. The chaotic condition that prevailed in this Division resulting from the misapplication of Civil Service previous to your Administration has been eliminated entirely and in its place has been substituted a smooth working machine whose record of rendering service promptly and efficiently to the unemployed is second to none of any state throughout the country.

The Department, with your approval, sponsored certain legislation during the past four years which was introduced in the Legislature, passed and became effective. Particular reference is made to the liberalization of the Unemployment Compensation Act wherein benefit payments were increased, benefit periods lengthened and the waiting period decreased. The Law was further amended to provide that all persons entering the armed forces of our Nation would be protected in their compensation rights by retaining the same status when they returned to civilian life as was the case when they entered their Nation's service. This means, of course, that many workers had earned full benefit rights of $18.00 for sixteen weeks which will be available to them on leaving the armed forces.

Recommendations for increased appropriations:

1. The 1941 Legislature appropriated a million dollars for the payment of Occupational Disease Claims and placed the administration of same in the Department of Labor and Industry. Funds should be provided by the next Legislature for the administration of these claims.

2. The Minimum Wage Law for Women was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court in 1942. This, likewise, entailed expenditures that were not foreseen or pro-

vided for in the appropriation and must be met by an increased appropriation in the next biennium budget.

3. The increased activities of the Inspection Service have created an additional financial burden that must be met by increased appropriation.

Recommendations for change in law:

1. One of the most important factors in connection with unemployment compensation deals with payment for partial unemployment. This has become effective in most all the other states and should receive favorable consideration from the coming Legislature. The waiting period of two weeks should be reduced to one week.

2. Recommendation should be made to the Legislature for the enactment of a Wage Collection Law, that would prevent fly-by-night "chiselers" from cheating workers out of wages earned. We have been able to assist workers to some extent in the collection of wages through the efforts of our Mediation Bureau. This method is not entirely satisfactory. Such a bill was introduced in 1942 but never reached the floor, although there was no particular opposition to it.

There are 221 persons from the Department of Labor and Industry on military leave. Seventeen of these persons are from the Department proper and two hundred four (204) from the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation. There are approximately fifteen hundred (1500) employees on the payroll of the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation.

Report of Activities of Industrial Board

The Industrial Board, an administrative unit in the Department of Labor and Industry, consists of four members in addition to the Secretary of Labor and Industry, who is chairman. These members represent employers, wage earners, women and the public. The Board meets at least once each month.

The duties and powers imposed upon the Board embrace five general classifications, to wit: (1) to approve all regulations administered by the Department; (2) to interpret laws and regulations for the Department or for employers, employees, or the public; (3) to receive and act upon petitions for relief from laws and regulations; (4) to conduct investigations and, (5) to approve all safety devices required by laws or regulations to be used in industries or public buildings.

By far the most comprehensive phase of activity was in the field of considering and deciding appeals from persons affected by the various rules and regulations administered by the Department. In this phase of activity the Board acts in a quasi-judicial capacity. The right of appeal is prescribed by law to any person who considers that undue hardships is imposed by administrative application of laws and regulations. This may either be in a specific case or in a general sense. 2140 such petitions were received and considered by the Board. 1051 of these were granted, 659 were denied and 152 were handled administratively in accordance with existing regulations or were removed from the calendar. The subjects included in these various petitions involved application of practically every law and regulation administered by the Department.

Various laws and regulations require the installation and use of safety devices and these are submitted to the Board for approval. During the present administration the Board granted approval to two hundred and sixty-six safety devices with additional special approval for twenty-one devices and tentative approval to forty-three devices. Previous approvals of safety devices were extended in sixteen instances. Forty-five official disapprovals were issued.

Approval of four hundred and fifty-five devices was rescinded. Most of these approvals were withdrawn after a canvas of all manufacturers holding approval certificates issued since the creation of the Board in 1913. This canvas brought to light the fact that many of the devices approved some years ago were now obsolete or could no longer be obtained.

General

One public hearing was held in addition to forty-eight hearings at various times before the Industrial Board. These hearings included twenty-five on Fire and Panic Regulations, ten on the Regulations Governing the Hours Provisions of the Woman's Law, three on the Woman's Law and Regulations, three on the Child Labor Law and Regulations, three on the Industrial Home Work Law and Regulations, one miscellaneous and one each on Elevators, Boilers, and Construction and Repairs.

In reviewing the records of the Industrial Board since its creation, it must be pointed out that the work performed under this administration has been outstanding. This is so because the administration started with general conditions in a chaotic state, progressed into pre-war turmoil, then preparation for defense and, finally, war itself. The industries of the State were forced into a position where women and minors had to be drafted to perform work not previously engaged in and at hours in excess of those permitted during normal times. In addition, there arose extremely complicated problems in efforts to maintain usual standards in manufacture and use of boilers, pressure vessels, elevators, as well as numerous other classes of machinery. Even general safety provisions were difficult to administer because of the growing needs of our Government.

In the face of all of these handicaps the Board has successfully effected cooperation with the Federal Government in the furthering of the War Program and employers and workers have, up to the present time, been able to function efficiently without perceptibly lowering the safety and health standards established by the laws and regulations administered by this Department.

Two resolutions were approved, each of which will facilitate handling of petitions concerned with conditions developed by the war.

In reviewing the work of the Board, too much credit cannot be given to the two Advisory Boards which operate to assist the Department in administration of boiler and elevator laws and regulations. These Boards serve without compensation of any sort except actual expenses. They are supposed to meet quarterly and give advice on technical matters presented to them. They have done far more than this although each member has been working at increasing sacrifice because of added pressure in his personal business activities. They have not only held their regular meetings but have met frequently in special meetings. In addition, numerous cases have been disposed of via correspondence.

Activities of the Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Minimum Wages

The work of the Bureau of Women and Children during the four years of the previous administration was devoted almost exclusively to industrial home work which employed at that time about 10,000 out of the more than 1,000,000 women employed in Pennsylvania. This work together with investigations of accidents to minors and routine office work, the publication of articles on industrial home work, an article on child labor which contained pictures and case records on employed minors, together with a statistical compilation on wage earnings of a small group of women in manufacturing processes, gives a picture of the greater part of the work done by the Bureau during a Democratic Administration.

The Secretary of Labor and Industry upon appointment of the present director requested that the attention of the Bureau be turned to problems concerning the employment of all women and children of the State and not be confined to such a small group. Application of laws, rules and regulations for women and children in a war program was receiving increasing attention. The Secretary of Labor and Industry requested the Director of this Bureau to be prepared to make suggestions to meet these problems when the need was evident.

Industrial Home Work

The Bureau has cleared up the industrial home work situation. The Fair Labor Standards Act had set a wage level of 30c an hour which caused many employers not to renew their industrial home work license. The State Industrial Home Work Law together with the recommendations of the Department of Health to the Bureau pointed the way for prohibitory orders. Home work was materially reduced. The Bureau entered into a cooperative agreement with the Federal Wage and Hour Division which made it unnecessary to duplicate investigations by Federal and State representatives. It was agreed that when Federal Wage and Hour investigators were checking home work in certain industries, the investigators from the Bureau of Women and Children would investigate only those industries not being investigated by the Federal Government. The interchange of reports resulted in reduction of this type of work, where formerly so much sweatshop labor had occurred, from 185 employers in January, 1939 to 102 employers in November, 1942 and from 7989 workers in January, 1939 to 3874 workers in November, 1942. This reduction in both the number of firms and the number of home workers has resulted in the solution of the problem in Pennsylvania at no additional administrative or inspection expense and in releasing the Bureau investigators for other important work. (See Table I)

The action of the Secretary of Labor and Industry in permitting such cooperation with the Federal Government has resulted in the cleaning up of an unhappy situation in the industrial picture.

Inspection

The Bureau contacted various organizations in the Commonwealth, particularly women's organizations. Labor groups, Consumer League groups, Y.W.C.A. groups, college, church, service and American Legion groups were contacted. It developed that the employed women of the state wanted women to investigate their conditions of employment, such as wages, hours and sanitary regulations.

The Bureau of Women and Children made an agreement with the Bureau of Inspection which permitted them to investigate the service industries and do an educational job, which resulted in releasing the men in the Inspection Bureau for their badly needed safety work. This agreement went into effect in 1940 and the Bureau has made over 11,000 investigations in certain industries such as laundries, beauty parlors, restaurants, hotels and tap rooms, public and private institutions, hospitals, theatricals, street trades, golf fields, drug stores, food and amusement concessions at fairs, and dairy food stores. In addition over 5400 visits were made. (See Table II). Without exception the owners and employees of the industries visited were grateful for the instructions, information and practical help, in adjustment of schedules concerning hours the employes worked, and the possibilities of improving sanitary conditions for their female help.

This work was done with but few additions to the investigation staff and has resulted in a heavy demand on the Bureau for additional service. The Bureau adopted the policy of obtaining correction of proper working hours by requesting employers to pay overtime for all hours over 44 in a week as provided for in the Industrial Board rulings rather than by fines and prosecutions. This policy was only applied to industries engaged in intrastate commerce as interstate industries are covered by overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Bureau obtained from October 1, 1940 to October 31, 1942 the amount of $4,193.73 in back wages, exclusive of the Laundry Industry, for 245 employes. Hundreds of service industries and thousands of workers are now keeping true and accurate reports as a result of these investigations. This too has made for a healthier situation and a better attitude between employer and employe. The Secretary of Labor and Industry has promulgated a policy which strives to bring about a feeling of mutual confidence between employer and employe groups.

Minimum Wage

The Minimum Wage Law provides that the Secretary of Labor and Industry appoint wage boards comprised of three members representing the industry in question, three the employees, and three the public, to determine a minimum wage for that particular industry. The Secretary of Labor and Industry of the previous Administration appointed a wage board for the Laundry Industry and an elaborate set-up to provide the material for the wage board. The records show that after a stormy and controversial session, a wage order was recommended to the previous Secretary of Labor and Industry, which he declared directory in October, 1938. The present Secretary of Labor and Industry declared it mandatory on March 14, 1939. This order was not upheld by the Dauphin County Courts because the Court stated that the proper procedure had not been used in arriving at the minimum wage order.

The present Secretary of Labor and Industry appointed a new wage board for the Laundry Industry. The Bureau

of Women and Children gathered the material which the Bureau of Research and Information tabulated. The wage order became directory June 1, 1940, and mandatory February 1, 1941. The administration of this wage order was placed in the hands of the Bureau of Women and Children. They were enjoined from enforcing the wage order by the Dauphin County Courts. The constitutionality of the law itself was questioned and the case went first to the Dauphin County Court, where the constitutionality of the law was affirmed. An appeal was taken to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. This Court upheld the constitutionality of the Minimum Wage Law on January 26, 1942.

Following the Supreme Court decision, the Governor at the request of the Secretary of Labor and Industry appointed the Director of the Bureau of Women and Children also Director of Hours and Minimum Wages.

Relaxation of Labor Laws

The impact of the War Program has fallen most heavily on these governmental agencies concerned with laws regulating the employment of women and minors. Pennsylvania was the only industrial state in the Union and only one of two states—the other being Oregon—limiting the work week of women to 44 hours. All other states permitted from 48 hours to an unlimited work week for women.

The Secretary of Labor and Industry immediately sensed that since Pennsylvania would carry the load of one-fifth or more of all war production for the United States, a law which hampered its efforts must be relaxed but not broken down. He took the Director of the Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Wages to Washington to attend a conference with labor officials of the Federal Government, high ranking officials of the Army and Navy, and labor officials of other states. The conference worked out a work week, for women which would permit 48 hours a week, 8 to 10 hours a day, and 3 shifts of workers. This followed the President's request.

The Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Wages requested the Industrial Board, which had certain powers under Section 3 of the Woman's Law to make rules and regulations, to formulate the following ruling:

"G-15—Employers actively participating in the War Program may employ females over eighteen years of age beyond the limits prescribed by the Woman's Law when application for such permission has been approved by the Secretary of Labor and Industry under a procedure to be established by the Department and ratified by the Industrial Board, provided that no such permission shall be granted to employ women for more than forty-eight hours in six days of any week and provided further that time and half-time is paid for all hours worked over forty-four in any week. The relief granted by the provisions of this rule is effective only so long as the necessity therefor is existent in the successful conduct of the War Program."

The Secretary of Labor and Industry together with the Director of Women and Children and Hours and Wages consulted with representatives of labor, industry, and the general public in regard to the situation. The Bureau prepared proper application forms which all industries, participating in the War Program and desiring variations from the law, could use.

Requests for variations of the law under Rule G-15 are filed with the Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Minimum Wages. This Bureau acts as a clearing house and gives to the Secretary of Labor and Industry a report of each company which in addition to the routine questions on the application covers the following points:

(a) Requests the status of the labor market from the U. S. Employment Service and other sources in the vicinity where the application is requested.

(b) Consults with the industry to establish the fact that all artificial barriers, which would exclude the employment of people because of race, creed, color and sex, are removed.

(c) Consults with the bargaining agent for the industry so that any objection by the Union may be eliminated.

(d) Informs all parties concerned that equal pay for equal work must be granted.

(e) Contracts the several Federal agencies concerned with the contract and asks for a statement as to the urgency of the matter.

When clearance is obtained on all these points, the Director of the Bureau signs the application and refers it to the Secretary of Labor and Industry for final approval.

The Bureau has received 1145 requests for permission to work under Rule G-15. The total number of permits granted has been 1102. Three hundred and one of these firms are working on a three shift basis.

The Secretary of Labor and Industry was one of the first to formulate the policy that there could be no replacement of men by women at a lower wage rate. This has been accepted by the firms making application. It has resulted in maintaining the integrity of the job and has dignified the work of the women of the Commonwealth.

This work has relaxed the capacity of the Bureau to the utmost but has resulted in Pennsylvania receiving not only the commendation of other states but recognition from the Federal Government because the Commonwealth under pressure from all sides has maintained the highest standards for the employed women and minors of any state in the Union. Records on file in the Division of Industrial Standards of the U. S. Labor Department in Washington make this an indisputable statement.

Emergency Permission Under Rule G-2

The Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Minimum Wages in August, 1941, recommended to the Industrial Board that the definition of "emergency" be extended to include "present national emergency." Rule G-2 of the Regulations Governing Hours Provisions of the Woman's Law reads: "In any situation falling within the interpretation of an emergency, as approved, employers may permit employes whose duties are directly connected with such emergency, to work more than eight hours in one day and more than five and one-half days in one week and more than forty-four hours a week for the period of the emergency. In the event the emergency exists for longer than 24 hours, permission must be secured from the Secretary of the Department who shall determine the duration of the emergency."

Permissions granted under this ruling by the Department have been limited to emergencies as a rule not extended beyond a 24 hour period. In a few instances, a

special training program extending for several weeks is permitted under this ruling. Firms meeting last minute requirements of the Army and Navy prior to extensive troop movements, laboratory supplies of tetanus toxoids and similar materials, needed immediately, were a few reasons for application of this ruling.

Urgent requests of the Army and Navy were given special consideration under Rule G-2. Firms receiving special permission based on such requests were continually checked in order to avoid abuse of Rule G-2. Approximately 100 firms received permission under Rule G-2 for hours beyond 48 a week since the change in this ruling in August, 1941. The permission was usually limited to a 3-day period. About five firms were permitted an exception to this. The necessity for these exceptions will be over when more machinery is available for these firms and when additional workers are trained.

Child Labor Law

The Child Labor Law is being studied but so far few, if any, changes, except those agreed upon by the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Labor and Industry, have been made.

The Bureau published a study called "Child Workers in Pennsylvania, Analysis of Industrial Accidents to Minors." This study contains a summary of almost one hundred years of child labor legislation in Pennsylvania. It is a detailed statistical report and gives a summary and recommendations of the best procedure in child labor legislation. It has been accepted by colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning as a classic.

Accidents

The Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Minimum Wages reviews all accidents to women and minors in the Commonwealth. (See Tables IV and V). During the past four years up to and including October 31, 1942, the Bureau has reviewed 36,820 accidents to employed women and 3,894 to employed minors. The investigators from the Bureau have investigated 2,499 of these accidents and found that 1,176 were incurred during definite violations of our laws, rules and regulations.

There has been a sharp increase in accidents during the past year. The Bureau is not prepared to make a statement as to the reasons for this increase. The clerical work has been so heavy in the reviewing of these accidents, which necessarily must be done by people thoroughly familiar with the laws involved, that the Bureau feels justified in requesting additions to the staff in order to assist in constructive reports and recommendations on this subject.

We have entered into an agreement with the Federal Government to send to them copies of all minors' accidents (names of injured minor and firm omitted) in order that the U. S. Children's Bureau may cooperate with us in the determination of hazardous work for minors in Pennsylvania. The Bureau has used reported accidents as a basis of the Bureau's recommendations concerning prohibited and hazardous occupations for women and minors. This work of the Bureau is most important. Our recommendations are more numerous and detailed than those of the previous Administration. Trained personnel is indicated to assist in this specialized field.

The Woman's Law and the Child Labor Law both permit the Industrial Board to determine hazardous occupations, issue prohibitory orders, and act on requests for variations of the laws of the Department. Requests concerned with the employment of women and children are referred by the Industrial Board to the Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Wages for recommendation. Special studies are made by the investigators of the Bureau and, after most careful consideration, the Director of The Bureau recommends to the Industrial Board the denial or approval of the petitions. This is most responsible work and has been expanded and developed to an unprecedented degree in this Administration.

Established in July 1939, the Division of Negro Research and Planning in this Department has constituted the official conduit through which 471,000 Negroes could reach their state government. Its work has included a study of the skill and basic ability of 30,000 unemployed Negroes, with the resultant placement of more than 14,000 prior to Pearl Harbor.

Geared to cooperate with both Industrial Management and Organized Labor, the Division has been carrying the burden of thousands of telephone calls and interviews; private conversations with industrial leaders and continued research in the field of Negro training and skills. It has also given itself to planning toward the retention of Negro workmen in industry after the war and the utilization of its facilities toward the employment of widows and orphans of Negro soldiers.

It has also been necessary for this Division ot take on the added responsibility of participating in and guiding Defense and War work among Negroes in the Commonwealth with a limited budget and meagre staff. It is, therefore, recommended that the work be expanded and raised to the level of a bureau with sufficient Negro personnel and prerogative to continue efficiently, its broad program. This latter would entail the addition of approxamately ten persons at a minimum cost of $11,740 per annum in addition to the approximately $8,000 now being spent in salaries. An over-all appropriation of $35,000 per annum would adequately cover expansion of the work which is sorely needed.

Bureau of Mediation

This Bureau, as the name indicates, has for its chief purpose the prevention rather than the settlement of strikes.

In invite your attention to the fact that during the preceding Administration the number of persons in strikes always exceeded those in controversies. In this Administration the reverse is true, bearing witness to the success of the Bureau, in settling differences before they went into open conflict.

The year 1941 is a good illustration of what was accomplished, because the year, incidentally, was one in which strikes were prevalent in a rising employment situation.

This speaks well for our Mediation Bureau, which prevented controversies developing into strikes. We have one of the finest groups of mediators in the United States, due largely to the fact that the personal attention of the Secretary is given to this matter. His six years experience in this Bureau is an invaluable aid to him, and the com-

plete reorganization of the Bureau has materially added to its efficiency. This Bureau has been kept absolutely free from politics and as a result has been able to function at the highest peak of efficiency.

Labor Relations Board

In the period extending from January 1939 until November 1942, a total of 561 formal cases were filed with the Board. On these cases, and any others pending as of the first of January 1939, the Board conducted 618 hearings and heard 175 arguments. There were 583 executive Board meetings; 1087 decisions and orders were issued, and 717 cases were closed on the Board's Dockets of Proceedings. In addition to acting upon all such formal matters, the Board also has served the public generally upon innumerable occasions, when it and its staff has been of assistance in the solution of industrial problems that could be disposed of without the institution of formal proceedings before the Board.

Workers have been eager to avail themselves of the certification machinery provided by the Labor Relations Act. This reaction is reflected, to a very reliable degree, by the Board's figures on elections. In 142 elections conducted by the Board, wherein 22,389 employes were eligible to vote, it will be noted that the right to cast ballots was exercised by 18,296 employes. This means that 84% of the eligible employes participated in the selection of their collective bargaining representative, or spokesman.

Protection to many employes in the exercise of their rights to self-organization and collective bargaining was guaranteed through the medium of 147 cease and desist orders, which the Board found it necessary to issue in order to effectuate the purposes of the Act. The reinstatement of discharged employes was directed, with back pay in 53 instances, and without back pay in 24 instances. In 70 other instances, other types of affirmative action were directed by the Board, such as the withdrawal of unlawful recognition, or demoination, of a labor organization.

During the period in question, the Board prepared three Annual Reports covering all phases of its activities, and the compilation of a report for the year 1942 is now under way. As you know, such reports are submitted to the Governor at the end of each year, and are then printed and made avialable as Board and Department Publications. From time to time, also, the Board has submitted articles for the Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Review.

The activities of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board during the past four years might well be said to have been marked by three dominant factors. These factors are change, development and progress. Changes have been numerous. We refer not only to the fact that the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act has been amended in several respects, and that new faces have appeared among the membership and personnel of the Board, but further stress the fact that National Defense and the War have occasioned a drastic change in the circumstances and tempo of industrial life.

While the Board is a comparatively new agency, it has gained stature and development in the normal processes of its growth. An organization has been developed and trained in the handling of the problems peculiar to the administration of the Act. Procedure has been stabilized and the handling of the work expedited. Accumulated cases have been disposed of and congested dockets cleared, and the Board is now practically current in all phases of its operations.

Act No. 162, approved by the Governor on June 9, 1939, amended the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act of June 1, 1937, by imposing certain restrictions upon the members of the Board; by requiring the Secretary of Labor and Industry to approve rules and regulations issued by the Board; by adding one additional unfair labor practice on the part of employers and three new unfair practices on the part of employes and labor organizations; by permitting craft unions to signify a wish for craft units and making such designation mandatory on the Board; by permitting employers who have not committed unfair lab - practices to file petitions for an election; by making it mandatory upon the Board to conduct elections when requested in certification cases; by providing for an appeal from a certification of representatives and fixing the effective period of such a certification; by imposing a limitation on the period for which back pay may be awarded and in which actions may be instituted with the Board; by providing for a forfeiture of rights, and by further defining the practice before the Board, particularly by providing that complaints be prosecuted before the Board by the representatives of the labor organizations or employe filing the charge of unfair labor practices.

One of the major accomplishments of the Board during the year 1939 was the adoption of Rules and Regulations defining and establishing the practice and procedure before the Board. The order of the Board adopting such rules was issued December 18, 1939, and the Secretary of Labor and Industry, gave his approval the same day. The rules became effective on the first Monday of January, 1940 and all other rules and regulations of the Board were rescinded and repealed as of such date. The rules have been in use since January, 1940, have worked out well in practice and have been the subject of favorable comment, from time to time, by parties interested in the work of the Board.

Workmen's Compensation Board

One of the outstanding achievements of the administration in the field of workmen's compensation has been the sponsoring of an appropriation to pay the State's liability for disabling occupational diseases.

A fund of $1,000,000 Dollars was provided by the 1941 legislature on the request of the Governor. As of November 15 of this year, $662,138 of this fund has been paid for disability to sufferers of occupational diseases and to widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have died from such occupational diseases.

The report of the Workmen's Compensation Board and Bureau should be viewed in the light of the almost complete acceptance of the Pennsylvania 1939 Workmen's Compensation Act and the affording of protection to approximately 300,000 workmen in the State, who were previously excluded from the benefits of workmen's compensation by the wholesale rejection of the 1937 Act, of which some provisions have been declared unconstitutional while others are still in the courts.

Reducing from approximately twelve months to less

than three months the time necessary ot dispose of appeals, the present State Workmen's Compensation Board has set an enviable record during its first three years of administration from July 1, 1939 to July 1, 1942. This record reveals only 301 appeals pending on July 1, 1942 as compared with 1094 on July 1, 1939, and 2774 petitions before referees as compared with 4148 petitions on July 1, 1939.

Aside from a persistency to cut down its docket of pending cases, the present Board has introduced a number of innovations which have been of much benefit to attorneys and clients concerned in compensation cases. The most important was the adoption in advance of a regular all year schedule for the hearings on appeals which resulted in a material reduction in continuances and delay of cases. Hearings are scheduled on the yearly calendar at Harrisburg, Scranton, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Four sittings a year are held at each place and attorneys for the first time are given an opportunity to plan their work on a definite schedule. Thus industry and thousands of injured workers in the Commonwealth are benefiting by the new standard of administration of the present regime, as well as the lgeal fraternity.

Another important innovation which has proved of great value consists in the fact that each Board Member has opportunity to study the complete records in all cases assigned to him in advance of hearings. This enables the Commissioner concerned to fully acquaint himself with the circumstances surrounding each individual case and thus is of great help in conducting the hearing in it and following the oral arguments of attorneys when made.

The record of accomplishment passes all marks since 1933. For the three years recently ended 4869 appeals were filed, but 5662 opinions were rendered by the Board Members. This partially represents the clean-up of old cases. All this was accomplished despite the fact that the number of appeals filed from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940, a total of 1788, was the largest since 1933 when 1949 appeals were filed.

During that same one-year period the Board filed 2064 opinions, also a new record. In the second year this was extended to 2066 cases decided. The past year has witnessed the disposition of 1532 cases. The Board also disposed of all current commutation and miscellaneous petitions, including those for rehearing, further medical, counsel fees, physical examination, guardian and so forth.

On July 1, 1939, there were pending before the referees 4148 petitions for disposition. The referees, following the example of the Board, showed such activity that on July 1. 1942. there were pending only 2774 petitions, a reduction of 1374 cases. This reduction of pending petitions made by the referees brings a reduction of from two to three months in the time necessary to dispose of claims filed by the claimants. This not only benefits the claimants but also gives the self-insurers opportunity to maintain a more correct bookkeeping system and enable insurance carriers to quickly establish liability in compensable cases.

Compensable accidents reported to the Board for the three year period were 169,213 and 117,767 agreements were executed. From July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1942, appeals taken to the Courts totalled 1198. Of these 1017 were disposed of resulting in 756 affirmations, 87 reversals and 174 cases remanded for further determination.

The record shows that compensable accidents reported rose from 51,923 from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940; to 57,606 from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941; to 59,684 from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942. The month of April in each year provided the largest number of reported compensable accidents and gives indication that after the winter the opening of the outdoor industrial season is the most dangerous for the worker. With renewed industrial activity in all lines compensable accidents are increasing but safety standards, adopted even during the rush of war defense, indicate that the percentage is below that found in industry during more normal production periods.

Record of Workmen's Compensation Board from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1942

Number of Cases pending before Referees 7/1/39	4,148
Number of Cases assigned to Referees	20,672
Number of Cases disposed of by Referees	21,735
Number of Appeals pending 7/1/39	1,094
Number of Appeals taken to Board	4,869
Number of Appeals disposed of by the Board ..	5,662
Number of Commutations pending 7/1/39	129
Number of Commutations filed	1,499
Number of Commutations disposed of	1,536*
Number of Miscellaneous petitions pending 7/1/39	114
Number of Miscellaneous petitions filed	1,965
Number of Miscellaneous petitions disposed of ..	1,999
Number of Appeals pending July 1, 1939	1,094
Number of Appeals filed from July 1, 1939 to July 1, 1942	4,869
Number of Appeals pending July 1, 1942	301
Number of Appeals disposed of from 7/1/39 to 7/1/42	5,662
Number of Appeals taken to Court from 7/1/39 to 7/1/42	1,198
Number of Opinions disposed of by Court from 7/1/39 to 7/1/42	1,017

* Granted—635
Denied—799
Withdrawn—102
** Affirmed—756
Reversed—87
Remanded—174

State Workmen's Insurance Fund

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund is a member of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau (the Rate-Making body for the compensation insurance companies operating in Pennsylvania) and has rendered outstanding service to its policy holders during the past four years.

At the beginning of this Administration an Inspection Department was created to give the kind of service that the policy holder paid for and was entitled to. As a result of this service the losses were greatly reduced, thus enabling the State Fund to pay a dividend to coal companies. This alone is an indication that the Fund is rendering the finest of service.

An item of vast importance is the fine work being done in the rehabilitation of injured workmen and while the Compensation Act itself limits the medical service payable on account of an accident, if a doctor makes a recommendation for additional medical service to rehabilitate or bring back to a normal condition, an employe who has

been seriously injured, then the Fund, without hesitation, agrees to spend whatever amount is justified in seeing that the injured worker is given the finest and best treatment.

A most recent case which bears consideration, is the case of a young married man, twenty-three years of age, who was employed by a garage and, while working on a car, the carburetor exploded, severely burning him from the waist up. He was confined to a hospital for quite some time in a very serious condition. The services of one of the best plastic surgeons in Pennsylvania were procured and he recommended that in order to restore this man to a gainful occupation, it would be necessary to give a series of plastic surgery operation consisting of the grafting of skin from various parts of his body to his face, arms, and chest.

This required about twenty operations and the latest report we have obtained is that the man is recovering very rapidly and it will only be a short time until he will be completely rehabilitated. This service rendered by the doctors required considerable expense which was justified and it is understood that it will only be a short time until this man will be discharged by the doctors and can assume his place in the business world in some gainful occupation.

Prior to the present Administration a condition existed which caused considerable concern among the doctors of Pennsylvania. In many instances medical bills were cut from the original amount and payment was not handled promptly. Due to the untiring efforts of all persons interested in this phase of compensation work, this condition has been corrected and at the present time the Fund pays any reasonable medical bill and without fear of contradiction it can be said that a very friendly relationship now exists with all of the doctors in Pennsylvania who handle compensation cases for the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Another time of interest is the prompt manner in which claim checks are sent out by the Fund. From the time an accident report is received until agreements are taken, checks are sent the following day. The Fund realizes that most injured workmen are without income and it is vital to their existence that they be compensated at the earliest possible moment. This has been made possible during this administration through the close cooperation of all field men and Home Office employes who are responsible for this part of the function of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

The following schedule shows the surplus of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund as of December 31st of the respective years:

December 31, 1938	$ 3,335,501.64
December 31, 1939	4,227,148.88
December 31, 1940	3,757,523.79
December 31, 1941	4,036,474.28

In addition to showing an increase in surplus as of December 31, 1941, as compared with December 31, 1938, of $700,972.64, the Fund also increased its contingency reserve $500,000. At the beginning of this Administration a contingency reserve was carried of $500,000. The present management realizing that there might be a fluctuation in securities, considered it more secure to increase this reserve to $1,000,000. This was done and at the present time the State Workmen's Insurance Fund carries on its books a reserve of $1,000,000 for just such an emergency.

Another item of importance is the dividends which have beene declared during this administration. A schedule showing the percentage of dividends declared, is as follows:

Policy Year	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Commercial Policyholders	Coal Policyholders
1938	30%	15%	..
1939	40%	20%	5%
1940	20%	15%	5%

This represents a distribution of over $2,065,000 which has been returned to the policyholders in the form of dividends. The folowing table is a brief summary of the effect the above figures have on the financial condition of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Increase in Contingent Reserve	$ 500,000.00
Dividends returned to policy holders	2,065,000.00
Increase in Surplus of December 31, 1938 to Dec. 31, 1941	700,972.64
Total Earnings and Increase in Surplus	$3,265,972.64

The figures for 1942 will not be available until after the books are closed as of December 31, 1942. However, the indications are that the earnings for this year will be substantial and while it is not possible to make a definite commitment at this time, as to possible earnings, every indication shows that a substantial profit will be made and there is no doubt that a further distribution of dividends will be available next year as has been customary in the past three years.

In conclusion, the State Workmen's Insurance Fund has consistently subscribed to every issue of United States Treasury notes and bonds. Only recently it has converted $1,000,000 of its Municipal Bonds and applied the proceeds to United States Securities. At the present time, the portfolio of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund includes the holdings of United States Government Securities in the sum of $4,902,500 and in the near future the Fund expects to invest a further substantial amount in United States Government Securities.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The Bureau of Inspection has, in general, with a reduction of field personnel to less than two-thirds of that of the last year of the preceding administration (1938), increased its services to both employers and employes in both routine and special activities.

The general inspection force of the Bureau of Inspection under this administration has engaged in such special activities as state-wide participation in the Annual Fire Prevention Week, a broad expansion of the Bureau's annual industrial safety contest, and the development of annual state-wide community safety contests. A state-wide Industrial Safety Engineering Conference conducted by the Bureau in December, 1940, and again in June, 1942, were the first of its scope in the last seven years.

Through cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Inspection in 1939, 1940, and 1941 solicited accident reports from 30,000 to 40,000 Pennsylvania employers. This is the first time any state has undertaken a broad-scale solicitation of comparable accident records. The return on this solicitation for 1941 was nearly 60 per cent. In December of this year about 45,000 report forms will be mailed to employers throughout the state. This reporting now is made compulsory by action of the Pennsylvania Industrial Board on December 18, 1941, under Rule 21.

The Department of Labor and Industry has successfully negotiated an agreement with the Federal Department of Labor for promoting and enforcing safety and health standards in war production plants in Pennsylvania. There has been a great deal of discussion during the last two years because of what was termed "over and unnecessary inspection" by firms engaged in war production. By the terms of this agreement in coordinating the work of the State and Federal Department of Labor, the following will be accomplished: (1) Reduce lost time in war production plants caused by industrial accidents and injuries; (2) utilize to the fullest extent available trained safety and health inspection personnel of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry; (3) reduce duplication of activities and inspections; (4) secure compliance with the safety and health provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and State safety and health laws; (5) promote and stimulate the adoption of adequate safety and health practices in war industries. This we consider an outstanding accomplishment for better cooperation between the Federal and State Departments of Labor.

Vocational Rehabilitation is a joint Federal-State program, the purpose of which is to provide under State auspices, a service through which physically handicapped persons may be established or re-established in suitable gainful employment. This is accomplished primarily through the vocational adjustment of physically disabled persons by training or other preparatory service which fits them for suitable employment. In other words it involves vocational rather than physical rehabilitation. Although physical restoration is frequently a component part of the program, the final result of the service rendered must be the vocational rehabilitation of the individual.

The object of the vocational rehabilitation service is the preparation of the disabled for, and their placement in, normal competitive employment. In other words, physically handicapped persons are not considered rehabilitated unless they have been established in permanent substantial employment in competition with physically normal persons. Partial adjustment or readjustment in casual, relief, or sheltered employment, cannot be interpreted as vocational rehabilitation.

In Pennsylvania the program is administered through a plan of cooperation between the Department of Labor and Industry and the State Board for Vocational Education.

During the past four years 3,407 physically handicapped persons were restored to normal employment through the service of vocational rehabilitation. This is an increase of 1,000 over the previous four year period. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of these cases were trained for the occupations they accepted, which is an increase of at least 1,200 over the last administration. Eight hundred and eighty-eight persons were provided with artificial appliances to enable them to enter training or become fitted for employment. The rest were assisted in finding suitable positions in order that they might again become economically independent.

The employment stability of the disabled is evidenced by the fact that 86% were still found to be employed one year after placement; approximately 38% had received a wage increase, and only 7% were working at a reduced wage. From an economic point of view, the rehabilitation of the disabled is a good business.

Besides those rehabilitated, 916 cases were closed as non-rehabilitated due to death, feasibility, and other reasons, and 6,932 others who filed applications or requested service, were refused because they were not eligible or determined to be not feasible.

In addition to those for whom jobs were obtained, approximately 5,000 others were provided with vocational guidance, physical restoration, and training as a phase of their rehabilitation.

Vocational training is an important step in this procedure. A disabled person is more adequately equipped for a position when he is trained for an occupation rather than when the adjustment is made simply through an artificial appliance or placement. Four thousand two hundred and forty-five men and women were provided with this service, an increase of almost 3,000 cases over the previous four year period. The job objectives were varied and represented 100 different occupations.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS G. HINES, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

Harrisburg, November 19, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am incorporating in my communication to you dated September 30, 1942, which was a report of the Department of Welfare for the biennial period from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942, additions, bringing it to date.

REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Code I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Department of Welfare for the biennial period from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942. The items submitted in this report are supplemental to all previous reports of this Department. Consequently, I have not attempted to set forth any but the facts pertinent to the last biennium.

The largest item affecting this Department for the biennium was the taking over of the several county mental institutions imposed by the General Assembly. The county institutions of Allegheny, Blair, Chester and Somerset are now operating as state institutions and

have been designated respectively as Woodville State Hospital, Hollidaysburg State Hospital, Embreeville State Hospital and Somerset State Hospital. The former Pittsburgh City Hospital is now known as the Mayview State Hospital. The county hospitals at Mercer, Lancaster and Schuylkill Haven have been discontinued and their population transferred to other state hospitals. The three Lackawanna County institutions, Hillside Home and Hospital, Clark's Summit, Ransom Mental Hospital, and Blakely Hospital, and the Luzerne County institution at Retreat remain for decision as to final disposition. In the meantime, complete patient treatment is assumed by the Commonwealth.

Bureau of Mental Health

The Bureau of Mental Health reports a total of 2,109 transfers of committed patients in Pennsylvania Hospitals which figure includes 410 cases transferred as an emergency to relieve overcrowding from Philadelphia to Norristown, and the patients from the three closed county hospitals. The war emergency has added considerably to the population of the mental hospitals due to the number of service men alleged to be Pennsylvania residents and needing hospitalization because of their mental condition. The total population of all mental hospitals as of May 31, 1942 was 35,288.

The building program at the institutions under the Department is rapidly nearing completion. Three buildings at the Philadelphia State Hospital wil be ready for occupancy in a few months. The projected new buildings at Pennhurst and Polk have been indefinitely postponed owing to the war.

The facilities at the Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics have been extended by the completion of new buildings. Formerly only select able-bodied male patients were accepted. There are now limited accommodations for women and children including diagnostic and treatment facilities. The rated capacity of 711, however, is still inadequate. At the three institutions for mental defectives, namely Pennhurst, Polk and Laurelton, although about 1,000 new beds were added to them, the total waiting list remains over 3,000.

At the close of the biennium the new Western State Psychiatric Hospital at Pittsburgh was rapidly nearing completion of the necessary building changes, and its equipment was being installed. A young, energetic and well-prepared psychiatrist and mental hospital administrator was appointed as the director. He is Doctor Grosvenor B. Pearson. A limited number of selected patients will be received before the end of the current year so that this new hospital can function in the fields of education and research.

Statistics

The following statistics are submitted without comment. The percentages of increase or decrease in institutional population are comparisons between the 1938-40 biennium and the 1940-42 biennium:

County Homes: Present population	11,324	a decrease of	6.7 per cent
County Prisons	6,307	a decrease of	17.4 per cent
State Penal Institutions	8,339	a decrease of	4.0 per cent
State Mental Hospitals	35,288	increase of	13.6 per cent
Mental Deficients and Epileptics	6,970	increase of	10.7 per cent
Child Caring Institutions	38,107	a decrease of	12.5 per cent

Bureau of Corrections

The Bureau of Corrections during the biennium conducted 105 special investigations, 78 of which were for the Bureau of Mental Health and the Bureau of Community Work. This Bereau transferred from one institution to another 2,008 inmates; gave interviews relative to transfer and personnel problem, 1,523; and conducted 222 inspections of state penal and correctional institutions and county prisons. Due to recommendations of the Bureau of Corrections, and in order to raise the sanitary and maintenance standards of borough and township lockups, 151 such institutions were discontinued.

Prison Industries

The Prison Labor Division is in the best shape it has ever been financially as well as from the standpoint of organization, inventories, personnel and production. At the close of the biennium negotiations were pending with the War Production Board for the use of Pennsylvania's prison industries in the manufacture of numerous items required by the war effort. The balance in the manufacturing fund as of May 31, 1942 was $655,458.28. Budgeted against this balance, in addition to operating expenses and those necessary for the purchase of raw materials, was an item of $350,000 for a new industrial building at White Hill. This building is now under way and will be used to house a furniture factory and a coffee roasting plant.

Departmental Expenditures

The following table is submitted to show the expenditures from appropriations of the Department of Welfare for the biennium:

	Year Ending May 31, 1941	Year Ending May 31, 1942
Salary of the Secretary	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Salaries and General Expenses	190,887.35	201,035.85
State Council for the Blind	20,761.75	23,527.45
Institutions		
Medical and Surgical	1,530,695.73	1,588,162.44
Penal and Correctional	3,709,163.92	4,120,181.04
Mental	7,910,011.79	10,459,744.32
Maintenance of Indigent Insane	2,253,676.07	
County Mental Hospitals Reimbursed by State		905,809.08*
Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	1,834,313.59	1,860,681.01
State-aided Hospitals	4,244,103.70	4,021,472.26
State-aided Homes	232,517.59	203,224.21
Dixmont	175,000.00	382,740.18

* Includes Clark's Summit, Retreat, Schuylkill Haven, Blakeley, Mercer and Ransom.

Elwyn	205,343.77	207,135.13
Glen Mills	149,096.41	140,767.76
Sleighton Farms	134,376.39	134,999.96
	$22,599,948.06	$24,259,478.73

During this period seven institutions were added to the State-owned group of twenty-eight;—two new institutions (the New Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill and the Western State Psychiatric Hospital at Pittsburgh) and five county mental hospitals taken over (Embreeville, Hollidaysburg, Mayview, Somerset and Woodville State Hospitals)—an increase of 25 per cent. During the same period the personnel of the Accounting Division has increased only from 22 to 24, or 9 per cent. In the Institutional Personnel Division the number of employes has increased from 3 to 7, or 133 per cent, but during the same period the semi-monthly turnover in the institutions has increased approximately 200 per cent.

For the Department as a whole the payroll has increased 6.8 per cent during the past two-year period.

Institutional Management

In the Bureau of Institutional Management the biennium presented situations which were on the one hand discouraging and on the other helpful. Discouragement came from the marked turnover in personnel due to the drain by industry and the war. This created managerial problems which challenged the best efforts of the Bureau in maintaining adequate help in kitchens, laundries and farms, and in hospital and prison attendants. On the other hand, the occupancy of new buildings gave improved facilities, modern equipment, attractive surroundings and relief from over-crowding. Twelve institutions have added new kichens, dining rooms and storage facilities. Others have additional dining rooms, incorporated with new buildings designed for the care of the patients. The conservation of food, either by storage, canning, freezing, curing or drying has been stressed in institutions where facilities for these processes were availabe.

Twenty-four state institutions operate farms with a tillable acreage of 15,302. Approximately seventeen hundred inmates and patients found regular farm employment.

During the biennium there was a 30 per cent increase in milk production per cow per year as compared with 1929.

Total laundry poundage for the biennium amounted to 18,342,000. Laundry activity in addition to paid personnel gave Welfare employment to more than 200 inmates in the penal and correctional group and about 950 patients in mental institutions.

There were three major fire losses during the biennium. The coal tipple at Mayview State Hospital, the third floor and roof of "M" Buiding at Pennhurst State School, and the hay barn and contents at the Philadelphia State Hospital. The tipple at Mayview and the third floor and roof of "M" Building at Pennhurst have been repaired and replaced from the Fire Fund. The hay barn at Philadelphia has not yet been replaced due to unavailability of funds.

Council of Defense

In cooperation with the State Council of Defense there was organized at each institution under this Department a local Defense Council all of which are functioning in conjunction with their local County Councils and are a part of the Civilian Defense Chain of Command. Institutional personnel have completed courses as Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Firemen, in First Air and Volunteer Nursing. Refresher courses have been made available for graduate nurses and have been largely attended. Blood banks have been established in nearly all of the medical and surgical hospitals.

The engineering activities of the Department have been greatly multiplied in assuming responsibility for major improvements and additional buildings. More and more utilities are required to meet the demands of operations and these must come largely from existing sources because the only material that is readily available is that which is of little use on the battle front. Replacements of all kinds are difficult to obtain and a program for all institutions has been set up for the proper servising and lubrication of all equipment so that its active life may be prolonged.

In further cooperation with the State Council of Defense and the Federal Bureau of Industry Conservation of the War Production Board, an institutional Salvage Campaign was inaugurated, and a Waste Warden appointed for each institution. This campaign was conducted in connection with the Department of Health and resulted in the channeling into the war effort the following material:

Scrap metal: 2,535 tons
Non-Ferrous Metal: 96 tons
Rags, etc., including burlap sacks, paper and paper bags. 221 tons
Rubber: 21,543 pounds

In addition a complete list of serviceable surplus materials and equipment was compiled for the purpose of meeting quickly institutional demands impossible to obtain through ordinary procedure. The purpose of this list is the transferring of critical items from one institution to another and the completing of equipment in operation and taking care of emergency breakdowns.

Child Welfare

The Rural Child Welfare Unit, operated through the Department with federal funds, reports that at the end of the biennium eighteen counties were receiving the services of the Unit. The Unit's duty is the supervision of children in child-caring agencies and institutions both public and private. Its report shows a total of 2,049 children under its care; 1154 in foster homes, 369 in institutions, and 526 with parents or relatives.

The Blind

The State Council for the Blind was given an appropriation of $60,000 for the purpose of making available medical treatment, surgical operations, eye glasses and other necessary aids or services including transportation to needy blind persons or persons with impaired vision for the purpose of improving or restoring their vision.

These services are only available in the event that the total cost does not exceed $100 per person. In the administration of this fund 2,575 persons presumed to be in need of eye treatment were contacted. Of this total 340 operations were performed or scheduled and treatment established for 407, while 1,311 persons declined the services of the Council for personal reasons. The promotion of vending stands for blind persons has been a major item of the Council. During the biennium ten new vending stands were opened bringing the total sponsored by the Council throughout the State to forty-four.

National Defense

The Department of Welfare has been actively represented on such activities of the State Council of Defense as

(a) Defense council organization in each of the institutions under Departmental control
(b) The Evacuation Program
(c) The Blood Bank Program
(d) The Salvage Program

Concerning the last Program, since the September 30 report, more than 500 additional tons of scrap metal have been disposed of and approximately 4 tons of non-ferrous metal.

Building Program

I am submitting below a list of buildings and additions at Welfare institutions completed during the present administration. Due to priority regulations, projected buildings at Pennhurst and Polk have been set aside for the duration of the war but the three buildings at the Philadelphia State Hospital are under way and nearing completion.

Allentown State Hospital: Patients' buildings; one for children, two for adults; Nurses' and Patients' Dining Room; Boiler House and Service Lines; Female Attendants' Building; Farm Colony Dormitory Kitchen; Dairy Barn Group.

Blossburg State Hospital: One building including X-ray, Pathological Laboratory, Administrative Offices, and Dispensary.

Coaldale State Hospital: New well-equipped Obstetrical unit and remodeling of old wing to provide a 16 bed ward and 12 private rooms.

Danville State Hospital: Hospital, and two patients' buildings; New Laundry Shop Building and Equipment; Service Building; Water Filtration Plant; Pump House and Equipment; Revamped Sewer System.

Eastern State Penitentiary: Hospital building at Graterford; Auditorium and School Building at Graterford; Addition to Laundry; Addition to Storeroom.

Farview State Hospital: Hospital, and one patients' building; Dining Room; Guards' Dormitory Building; Cold Storage and Refrigeration; Garage and Repair Shop.

Harrisburg State Hospital: One modern well equipped building for Tubreculosis patients and remodeling of medical centre; Dining Room and Kitchen; Two Doctors' Residences; Garage and Repair Shop; Power House; Connecting Service Tunnels.

Hazleton State Hospital: One three-story building, providing modern Obstetircal and Pediatric units, private rooms, and an Out Patient Department; Laundry and Boiler Plant.

Laurelton State Village: Hospital building and two cottages; Administration Building; Auditorium and Recreation Hall; Extension of Boiler Plant; Sewage Plant.

New Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill: Hospital building; a complete Institution for 1400 inmates including Administration Building, Cell Blocks, Power House; Auditorium; Hospital; School; Shops; Farm Buildings; Water and Sewage Plants; Superintendent's and Employees' Residences.

Norristown State Hospital: Building No. 50 new, No. 13 and No. 14 rebuilt; Dining Room and Kitchen; Alterations to Power Plant; Connecting Tunnels.

Pennhurst State School: One building for women and two wings to hospital building; Alterations to Kitchens; Employees' Building; Addition to Boiler Plant; Extension of Steam and Electric System; Engine and Generator.

Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza: Hospital Building; Warehouse.

Philipsburg State Hospital: New wing.

Polk State School: Meadowside cottage for patients; Addition to Boiler Plant; Sewage Plant.

Scranton State Hospital: Entirely new modern hospital building; Laundry; Boiler Plant and Garage.

Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics: Hospital building, three patients' buildings, one for women, one for children and one for men at the farm; Dining Room and Kitchen; Administration Building; Service and Laundry Building; Men's Security Building; Recreation and Employees' Dormitory Building; Addition to Power Plant; Extension to Water Supply and Sewers.

Torrance State Hospital: Buildings No. 5 for women, No. 6 for men's wards, and auditorium, and two wings to Diebert building; Dining Room and Kitchen; Power House, Three Staff Residences.

Wernersville State Hopsital: Two patients' buildings for women; Dining Room and Kitchen; Electric Generator.

Western State Penitentiary: Hospital building, Storehouse and Laundry; Power House; Cell Block at Rockview.

Western State Psychiatric Hospital: The Western State Psychiatric Hospital at Pittsburgh was dedicated September 11, 1942 and formally opened for the reception of patients and for teaching of psychiatric students in medicine and nursing. On this date there are five male and three female patients in the hospital; the operating personnel of the institution is practically complete, and the professional personnel is still being recruited although a full-time psychiatrist is now employed in addition to the superintendent who is also a psychiatrist.

Respectfully submitted

E. ARTHUR SWEENEY, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Harrisburg, December 18, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am sending you herewith a statement of the accom-

plishments of the Department of Revenue during this Administration.

The beginning of the James Administration found the conditions in the Department of Revenue greatly changed from the conditions existing four years prior to that time.

Most noticeable was the great increase in the number of employees which had taken place in the Department. When the Administration began there were 2,828 employees in the Department compared to 1,541 in January 1935. The employees of the former Highway Patrol are excluded to place these figures on a comparable basis. It was found that the number of employees in November before this Administration came into office had gone as high as 3,699. The condition which existed was that the Department had a large number of excess employees, and the first problem confronting this Administration was to eliminate these unnecessary men and women. The number of employees in the Department on December 1, 1942, was 1,803, which is 1,025 less than at the beginning of the Administration, and 1,896 less than were in the Department on November 15, 1938.

In spite of the fact that there had been such a tremendous increase in the number of employees in the Department prior to this Administration, there was a great amount of unfinished work in the various bureaus. More than two-year's, time was required to dispose of work which should have been completed before this Administration took office.

At the beginning of this Administration the personnel situation was found to be very unsatisfactory and employees' morale was at a low point. In making the large increase in the number of employees the classification system was not observed and consequently there was no rhyme or reason for the salaries paid for various jobs in the Department. This was one of the factors which undoubtedly did much to destroy morale.

Moreover, in making the large increase in the number of employees there was a large increase in the number who worked on a per diem or hourly basis, although in most cases the employees actually had permanent positions. At the time this Administration came into office there were 1,055 employees on a per diem or hourly basis. Four years prior to that time there were 416 per diem or hourly employees. This was another factor which helped to destroy morale among the employees. One of our problems has been to cope with this situation, created by the large increase in the number of temporary employees. At the present time there are 381 per diem and hourly employees in the Department of Revenue, a reduction of 674 below the number in the Department at the beginning of the Administration. Nearly all of the remaining 381 employees are engaged in temporary work.

It was discovered at the beginning of this Administration that in making appointments no attention had been given in previous years to the qualifications for the various positions as prescribed by the Executive Board in establishing the classification system. Therefore, there was a great lack of ability on the part of those holding many of the positions within the Department. This Administration, in enforcing the qualifications requirements as provided by the Executive Board, has done much to improve the level of ability among employees given positions in the Department.

When this Administration began, another important condition confronted the Department of Revenue. During the four previous years the tax structure had practically been doubled. During that time the special emergency taxes had been adopted, consisting of the following taxes:

Amusement Tax
Cigarette Tax
Gasoline Tax
Corporate Net Income Tax
Gross Receipts Tax
Corporate Loans—Domestic
Corporate Loans—Foreign
Tax on Shares—Banks and Trust Companies
Liquor Tax—10%
State Personal Property Tax
Documentary Stamp Tax
Distillers Tax

In addition to these, the exemption of manufacturing corporations from the Capital Stock Tax had been removed.

The beginning of this Administration found a tax structure with General Fund estimated receipts of $265,287,475 for the 1937-1939 biennium compared with a tax structure which yielded $91,544,584 in the 1933-1935 four years prior to that time. There was this great increase in the tax structure without proper organization of the Department to accommodate itself to this enlarged function. As a result there was a great volume of unsettled taxes at the beginning of the Administration, which this Administration has had to handle. There now remain only 900 unsettled Corporate tax reports for the years 1938 to 1940, inclusive. Of the current reports, those filed March 15, 1942, and April 15, 1942, 130,000 have already been settled, leaving only 30,000 unsettled. At the present rate of progress, all will be settled before the next filing date, March 15, 1943.

At the beginning of this Administration, it was found that the Highway Patrol had been removed from the Department of Revenue during the previous four-year period and merged with the State Police. When the Highway Patrol was in the Department of Revenue the function of supervising inspection stations throughout the State was performed by the Highway Patrolmen. When the Highway Patrol was removed from the Department, the supervision of inspection stations throughout the State was placed in the hands of a large number of employees added to the Department of Revenue for that purpose. Such a system was inefficient and became subject to political abuse. Accordingly, at the beginning of this Administration this function was turned back to the Motor Police, where it has been performed by about forty men especially trained for this work. This work has been performed with the highest degree of efficiency and at a great reduction in cost and without favoritism.

During the first biennium of this Administration $561,821,022 of revenue for all operating funds was collected by the Department. Is is estimated that $596,736,909 will be collected during the second biennium of this Administration, making a total of $1,158,557,931 for the four-year period. This compares with $1,033,512,226 during the preceding four year period. There will be, therefore, $125,045,705 more collected during this four-year period than during the preceding four-years.

The cost of operating the Department of Revenue for the four years of this Administration will be approximately $17,076,554. This compares with a cost of $19,785,607 during the preceding four years, representing a decrease of $2,709,053 during the four years of this Administration. This decrease in cost was made in spite of the fact that the Department will collect $125,045,705 more during this four-year period than during the preceding period of equal length.

The Bureau of Motor Vehicles collected the largest amount of receipts in the history of the Bureau in 1941, amounting to $41,252,411. The Bureau issued 8,392,528 registration and operators' licenses, the largest number ever issued by the Bureau.

The increased work in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles could be handled with fewer employees because of better business methods established during this Administration. As an example, an Inactive Registration Plate File was established in the Graphotype Section, the first file of that nature to be set up in the Bureau. This file now consists of 427,000 inactive registration plates and 21,000 inactive trailer plates. By placing these inactive plates in a separate file the Graphotype Section will not addressograph at the usual renewal periods 448,000 renewal application cards. Thus the Bureau saves on labor ordinarily expended in the addressographing of these forms, in addition to a saving in material of that number of renewal cards. Also there is a large saving in postage. The Graphotype Section expects to add approximately 128,000 plates to the above mentioned number this year, so that at its completion, the Inactive Registration Plate File should contain approximately 676,000 plates.

The Bureau of Highway Safety during this Administration has placed special emphasis upon the development of educational methods in its work of promoting public safety on the highways. It is safe to say that more has been accomplished in this field during this Administration than at any time in the history of the Bureau. In 1939 a Safety Committee was formed, with the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police as Chairman, and including representatives from the Department of Revenue and the Department of Highways. In addition, an Interdepartmental Safety Committee was formed in 1940, the principal purpose of this Committee being to permit the Department of Public Instruction to perform certain functions in respect to highway safety that lay within its field. This Committee, which includes various Bureau heads of the Department of Public Instruction as well as representatives from the Department of Revenue, the Pennsylvania Motor Police, and the Department of Highways, has been of great value in the promotion of safety measures throughout the Pennsylvania school system. In the fall of 1941, a special seminar, planned by this Committee, was held at whish some eighteen colleges were represented, in an effort to arouse interest in highway safety in the institutions of higher learning. During the fall of 1942 special seminars designed for this purpose were held in a considerable number of the state teachers colleges. This work included clinical observations of students and others, special courses for school bus drivers, and other important safety courses.

During this Administration special safety campaigns in counties have been undertaken. It was realized that some counties and traffic death rates out of all proportion to the general average in the State or in adjacent counties. These counties with high traffic death rates were studied intensely and a special report written concerning each county under observation. The report gave a full and complete history of the conditions in the county which had led to the bad safety record, together with recommendations for the improvement of these conditions. Thereafter responsible persons including public officials in these counties were contacted and a number of visitations made to each county by Bureau officials. It was felt that if the authorities were made familiar with the conditions, with particular respect to their record as compared to other jurisdictions, together with suggestions for improvement, considerable progress might be made. So encouraging were the results that to date some twenty counties have been especially studied and have some form of improvement planned or under way. In the fall of 1941, at the request of the American Automobile Association, similar campaigns were organized in three southeastern counties along the same lines. It is felt that this work has proved very valuable as a method of safety control.

In its educational work, the Bureau of Highway Safety, in cooperation with a number of other agencies has made and circulated several motion pictures dealing with highway safety. Over a half million school children each year view these safety films, through the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Motor Police. It is felt that the development of these films has greatly helped in highway safety promotion.

Another important part of the educational work has been the development of drivers' clinics. Since 1939 a number pieces of clinical apparatus have been obtained. These machines are designed to test the ability of motor vehicle operators to respond under adverse conditions on the highway, with particular respect to glaring headlights, necessity for sudden stops, and designed to reveal coordination of the muscles and reflex actions, optical defects, and some physical characteristics of great importance in driving a motor vehicle. In addition, during the four-year period a model examination point and driver training field has been developed in Pittsburgh. This development is a model of its kind. It is hoped that through the development of drive clinics, the standard of vehicle driving can be materially raised.

While the Bureau of Highway Safety has stressed the educational work during this Administration, it has continued its other functions of suspending and revoking operators' licenses, enforcing the financial responsibility law, supervising the semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles, and the examination and the approval of automotive accessories. With only about half the number of employees regularly assigned to the Bureau during the preceding Administration much more work has been done during the present Administration. This was brought about by the improvement of existing methods, elimination of unnecessary work, and a determined effort to obtain the most work from the employees available.

The work of the Bureau of Investigations and Collections was improved by consolidating the Stamp, Store, and Theatre Tax Division with the Bureau of Investigations and Collections. The Store and Theatre Tax Act was declared unconstitutional. At that time the Cigarette

Tax collection was approximately $800,000 a month. The Department increased the collection of this tax to over $1,000,000 per month. This was accomplished by a system of auditing the Stamp Affixing Agencies and a close check on both the wholesaler and the retailer in cigarettes. Under the present Administration, the collection of the Cigarette Tax has increased $7,186,171.

In the Bureau of Institutional Collections at the beginning of this Administration it was found that the files in the central office were in a deplorable condition, many cases not having received attention for years. It was necessary for the Bureau to make special efforts to close out a large number of these cases by collecting or securing Judgment through the Department of Justice, thus bringing them up to date. Approximately 5,000 cases were eliminated from the files. At the present time every case, both active and semi-active, has an individual folder properly filed and easily accessible. Prior to this Administration, according to the records in the Bureau, claims were seldom protected. During this Administration, judgments have been secured amounting to approximately $81,000.

The Division of Personal Property Tax affords an excellent illustration of the problem of overstaffing which existed when this Administration came into office. On January 1, 1939, there were 225 employees in the Division. At the present time there are 124, a decrease of 101 employees. One of the methods by which this decrease was made was to improve the methods of performing the work of the Division. Prior to this Administration, all investigations and collections were made through five district field offices, each with a superintendent and with approximately 65 field men in the five districts. All of these men were on expense accounts. During this Administration a series of form letters were devised to secure the information previously secured by investigation. This method has secured satisfactory results in obtaining the information, eliminated a large share of the field men, greatly reduced expense accounts, and has resulted in less inconvenience and better satisfaction on the part of the taxpayer.

The Department has cooperated in the War effort in a number of ways. When Federal rationing began, the Director of the Bureau of Highway Safety and two Administrative Assistants were made available to the Federal Government to organize and set up the system in Pennsylvania. This was done without cost to the Federal Government. When the Government found it necessary to have tire inspection stations, the Bureau of Highway Safety cooperated with the Office of Price Administration to have this work done with the assistance of the official State inspection stations. The Bureau of Highway Safety has also been made responsible for the supervision of black-out lighting on motor vehicles and for the checking of black-out lighting equipment by official inspection stations. Studies of traffic regulations and checking of operators' records for the military authorities and clinical examinations of Red Cross Motor Corps and other drivers engaged in war work were among the other contributions made by the Department.

The Bureau of Motor Vehicles made and completed a survey of all commercial vehicles of the State for the War Department. Envelopes were addressed and cards inserted for every commercial vehicle in the file for use of the War Department. Moreover, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles has performed a great deal of work cooperating in furnishing information requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A new system of minor license plate identifications was adopted to save steel by using the present plates for another year. A small tag will be used for identification instead of a new plate.

Soon after the Declaration of war, the Director of the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Revenue was designated by the Governor as Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol. The organization of this group of civilian pilots was conducted by the Division of Aeronautics. More than 3,500 pilots and personnel experienced in aviation are enrolled in this organization. Upon the entrance of this country into the War, the use of the State aviation facilities were placed at the disposal of the War Department by the Governor. At the present time the Harrisburg Airport is being used by the Army Air Corps.

The Department has cooperated fully wherever possible to make effiective the 35 mile wartime speed limit proclaimed by the Governor at the request of the President.

In order to improve the work of the Department of Revenue, it appears that some changes in existing laws and additional legislation are needed. The present system for collecting Inheritance and Mercantile Taxes is very unsatisfactory. Under the existing system, the Department of Revenue supervises the collection of Inheritance Taxes by the Registers of Wills in the several counties and supervises the collection of the Mercantile License Tax by County Treasurers. The Department supervises the work of appraisers in the various counties for the collection of these two taxes, but the Auditor General by law has authority to appoint the number of necessary Inheritance and Mercantile appraisers and to fix their compensation and approve their expenses. Under the law the compensation of these appraisers is deducted from the receipts of these two taxes by the Registers of Wills and County Treasurers upon certification by the Auditor General.

This dual arrangement leads to a very unsatisfactory situation in the collection of these two taxes as has been demonstrated especially during the last two years of this Administration. The Auditor General appointed Inheritance and Mercantile employees greatly in excess of the number needed for the work to be done. Since these employees were paid by a deduction from the receipts of the taxes rather than by an appropriation, there was no limit to the amount of funds available for their compensation. The Department of Revenue has taken the position that the Auditor General has authority to appoint only the number of employees necessary for the work to be done and has directed Registers of Wills and County Treasurers to discontinue payment to a large number of unnecessary Inheritance and Mercantile License Tax employees, which action has been upheld by the Department of Justice.

The dual situation maintained by the law makes the collection of these two taxes extremely difficult. It is impossible for the Department of Revenue to supervise properly the collection of these two taxes under the exist-

ing system. The cost of collection is exorbitant, and proper collection of taxes due is not obtained.

The recommendation is made that the law be changed so that the appointment of all Inheritance and Mercantile License employees be placed in the Department of Revenue as well as the collection of these two taxes in all respects. Also that provision be made for all Inheritance and Mercantile License Tax employes to be paid from an appropriation to the Department of Revenue rather than from the receipts from these two taxes.

Some minor changes it appears are necessary in the Motor Vehicle Code but they are not of sufficient importance to be set forth in detail here. These changes have been studied in the Department and the results of the Department's work in this respect can be made available to any legislative committee concerned with such changes.

A number of changes in the Fiscal Code and in tax laws are recommended by the Inter-organization Council on State Taxation, composed of representatives of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and members of the Pennsylvania Controls of the Controllers Institute of America. Some of these recommendations it appears would improve the work of the department, the method of granting refunds, or promote greater fairness to the taxpayers in the operation of the tax laws.

Some of these recommendations I wish to mention here are:

1. Provide that the period for signing claims for refund be extended normally to two years after the date of the payment of the tax or two years after the settlement or resettlement whichever period last expires except upon pure questions of factual valuation, as to which the period shall be one year. Such an amendment would bring the refund procedure into accord with the assessment and concurrent payment procedure introduced by the Legislature beginning with 1936 taxes.

2. Give the Board of Finance and Revenue jurisdiction to determine a petition for refund based on one point in a case where an appeal to court has been taken on another point or points involving the same tax and year.

3. An amendment to the Fiscal Code providing that if tax settlements are not made by the Department of Revenue and the Department of the Auditor General within two years interest shall cease after that period of time.

4. An amendment to the Fiscal Code eliminating the 12% interest rate on tax deficiencies. A 6% rate would be provided where the 12% rate now applies.

5. An amendment to the Fiscal Code to provide that the 90-day period for the filing of a petition for resettlement shall start from the date of the mailing of the settlement by the Department of Revenue.

The present law provides for the filing of a petition for resettlement within ninety days after the date of any settlement.

6. An amendment to the Fiscal Code to provide that the 60-day period for taking appeals from the action of the Board of Finance and Revenue shall start either (a) from the date of mailing of notice of refusal of the petition for review; or (b) from the date of mailing of the resettlement, where the Board has made resettlement.

The present law provides that the appeal shall be taken within sixty days from the decision of the Board of Finance and Revenue.

7. An amendment to the Corporate Net Income Tax law which will permit the Department of Revenue to grant extensions of time for the filing of Corporate Net Income Tax reports commensurate with the extensions of time granted by the Federal Government for the filing of Federal Income Tax returns for the same period.

Under the present law the Department of Revenue has the power to extend the time for filing Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income Tax reports for sixty days but no longer.

8. An amendment to the Corporate Net Income Tax law which would make it clearly unnecessary to file separate petitions for resettlement in cases where the filing of a Report of Change in Net Income results in an overpayment of tax. This would be a clarification of the law.

9. An amendment to the Fiscal Code which clearly empowers the taxing departments, on their own motion, to resettle interest accounts downward in cases where the taxes upon which such interest accounts are calculated have been resettled downward.

This amendment would be an enactment into law of the established practice.

Some other recommendations are made by this Committee referred to above requiring either changes in laws or in administrative practice without merit consideration.

The close of this Administration in comparison with the beginning four years ago finds the Department of Revenue far better organized and equipped to perform its many difficult and important functions.

Sincerely yours

EDWARD B. LOGAN, Secretary

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Harrisburg, December 9, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am submitting the following report on the work of the Department of Public Assistance and County Boards of Assistance during this Administration. This statement covers, first, the tremendous and heartening change in the Pennsylvania relief situation since 1939, and, second, some major administrative developments in the Department's program, including those related to the war and civilian defense.

I do not believe there are any needs for legislation of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in your message. The present public assistance laws, as amended and supplemented during this Administration, have given Pennsylvania a public assistance program second to none in the United States in terms of efficient organizational framework and equitable, uniform provision for the State's needy.

In the administration of these laws, each of the pledges made by you to the people of Pennsylvania with respect to relief has been carried out:

1. The program has operated on a strictly non-political basis, without partisanship or favor.

2. All persons genuinely in need and eligible for public assistance have received it promptly; those not eligible for assistance have been denied it.

3. Administration has been effective, economical, fair and humane.

4. Emphasis has been placed on jobs, and encouragement of employment, as the only sound answer to the unemployment relief portion of the total public assistance problem.

Changes in Relief Situation, 1939-42

Decline in Total Public Dependency

Since early 1939 a net total of some 1,400,000 men, women and children in Pennsylvania have moved from dependence on State or Federal relief programs to the ranks of the self-supporting.

In February, 1939, in the wake of the business recession of 1937-38, public dependency reached a peak of 1,817,000, or 18.4 per cent of the State's population, representing the combined total supported by the State Department of Public Assistance and the Federal WPA.

From that month to the present time there has been an almost uninterrupted state-wide decline in the dependent population, reflecting, first, the basic recovery in industry and business and, subsequently, the accelerated stepping up of economic activity accompanying the nation's national defense and war production programs in which Pennsylvania has played so large a part.

In October, 1942, public dependency had fallen to the record low total of 416,000 persons, or only 4.2 per cent of the population, with the trend still unabatedly downward.

There is every prospect of a further substantial drop in connection with the impending liquidation of WPA which is expected to result in the rapid absorption of most WPA workers in industry.

Reduction in Department of Public Assistance Case Load and Expenditures

At the beginning of 1939, in January, 358,600 cases, numbering 905,000 persons, were being aided under the four programs administered by the Department of Public Assistance—General Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance and Blind Pensions. Expenditures of the Department for the month of January, 1939, totaled $11,554,000, of which the State paid $10,322,000 and the Federal government $1,232,000.

Notwithstanding improving conditions and declining total public dependency, the next eight months saw the Department's case load and relief costs in State funds forced to unprecedented heights by the drastic curtailment of WPA jobs in Pennsylvania at a rate much more rapid than employment in industry could take up at that time. The shift of thousands of WPA workers to State assistance to provide them with necessities of life resulted in an all-time peak of 396,000 cases, numbering 1,022,800 persons, in August, 1939, with an aggregate expenditure for the month of $13,778,000. Approximately $12,536,000 of this cost was borne by the State.

The magnitude of the decline since August, 1939, is revealed by a comparison with October, 1942, when cases of all types totaled 190,300, made up of 332,500 persons, with an expenditure for the month of $6,354,000, of which $4,346,000 was chargeable to State funds.

As of December 1, 1942, the Department was providing for approximately 183,000 cases, including 95,000 recipients of Old Age Assistance, 40,000 families receiving Aid to Dependent Children, 14,000 Blind Pensioners, and 34,000 cases receiving General Assistance. Only about 5,000 the General Assistance cases include a member classified as employable in some degree.

Whereas in 1939 the typical public assistance case was that of the unemployed wage earner and his dependents whose only need was a job, today the great bulk of the families and individuals being aided are unemployables—dependent children, the aged, the blind, and persons suffering from chronic illness, physical or mental disabilities, and other handicaps. Their needs, as a whole, involve long-term provision, although much has been and will continue to be done, through rehabilitative and other sources, to help individuals toward self-support.

Major Administrative Developments

Capitalizing on Employment Situation

Although the precipitous decline in Pennsylvania relief rolls since 1939 is directly related to changing employment conditions, there can be no question but that the movement of employable recipients to jobs has been aided and speeded during this period by legislative and Departmental administrative measures designed to encourage employment and capitalize on the improved situation.

Outstanding among these measures are the following:

Job Mobilization Campaign

The Department participated actively with other State agencies in the Job Mobilization Campaign of 1939-40, which enlisted the interest and efforts of thousands of Pennsylvania citizens in bringing about stimulation of employment and increased understanding of unemployment problems.

Relief-Work Program

Established under the Pierson Act of 1939, this program authorizes County Assistance Boards to assign employable recipients to local public projects on which they make a work return for the assistance granted them. The cooperation of local governments, schools and hospitals, and of the tens of thousand of relief workers themselves, in conjunction with constructive and forward-looking administration by local Boards, has made the Relief-Work Program an outstanding success. Primary emphasis has been placed on making the program contribute to the transfer of workers to regular employment through restoration of work habits, learning of new occupations and the opportunity to brush up skills and demonstrate abilities. The program has dwindled steadily in size as the great majority of employable relief recipients have moved into private jobs. In October, 1942, only 2,200 remained on projects. Computed at prevailing local wage rates for the occupations involved, the value of labor afforded to sponsoring agencies since 1939 has been approrimately $16,700,000.

Pennsylvania State Work Relief Program

Under this program, established in September, 1941, the Department contributes part of the wage cost for the employment of assistance recipients on certain public work which might not otherwise be possible. As would be expected in view of present employment conditions, the program is currently small, employing approximately 300 workers in October, 1942. It stands as insurance, however, against a future time when a work program of this nature may be necessary on a sizeable scale to take up a slack in employment.

Administrative Policies Affecting Employable Recipients

The Department's administrative policies concerning assistance to employables include: (1) the requirement that all employable recipients must be actively seeking work, must be registered with the U. S. Employment Service, and must accept suitable employment unless wailure to do as is for a reason found justifiable by the County Board; (2) provision for earned income exemptions from part-time or temporary jobs to allow for work expenses and to encourage assistance recipients in efforts toward as much self-support as possible; (3) provision for prompt reinstatement of necessary assistance in cases of temporary work where there is immediate need on cessation of the job; (4) provision that all assistance to employable persons be granted as temporary aid, subject to periodic review of the individual's efforts to obtain work and the possibility of his referral to job or training opportunities by the County Board; (5) provision making unattached fully employable persons under 45 generally ineligible for assistance.

Rehabilitation and Training

In recognition of the need for attacking the roots of dependency problems, the 1941 sessions of the legislature amended the Public Assistance Law specifically to empower the Department to take measures to promote the rehabilitation of assistance recipients and to help them to become independent of public support. Under this authority the Department has developed and encouraged a variety of measures, including special expenditures for physical rehabilitative purposes in individual cases, diagnosis and treatment of remediable disabilities through the Department's regular medical assistance program, and referrals to other public and private agencies. In addition, the resources of the Department and County Boards, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service and vocational training schools under the Department of Public Instruction, have been used to refer employable and potentially employable persons to training and retraining classes and to review their work histories and abilities with a view of helping them secure employment.

Staking Men to Jobs

Under a plan initiated during the past year, upwards of a thousand men from the relief rolls of Pennsylvania's hard and soft coal fields have been "grub-staked" by the Department to enable them to move to other parts of the State for immediate placement in war jobs at such projects as the Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot and Keystone Ordnance Works near Meadville. Additional placements are in process. The program carried out in cooperation with the Employment Service and war contractors, includes selection of the men on the basis of relief work records and interviews, transportation and an allowance for room and board until first pay. The men sign agreements to repay the amount advanced, if they have no dependents, or to send contributions home if they have families. In nearly all cases such contributions have resulted in the families' becoming entirely independent of assistance, with consequent ultimate savings of thousands of dollars to the Commonwealth in addition to the value of the undertaking as a contribution to war manpower needs.

Maintaining Adequacy of Assistance

Public assistance is provided by the taxpayers of the State to meet human needs. All Pennsylvania can take pride in the fact that even when State assistance requirements were at a peak in 1939 and continued to constitute the State's most critical financial problem in ensuing months, the Administration's pledge that aid for eligible needy persons would be available was kept. Needs were met as they arose and Pennsylvania's high rank among States in terms of the adequacy of grants was maintained.

With the advent of sharply rising living costs in 1941-42, however, serious hardships confronted the greatly reduced but still sizeable group of assistant recipients dependent on fixed grants. Fortunately, the tremendously improved financial position of the State and the decline in assistance rolls have made possible two substantial increases in basic assistance allowances during 1942, the cost of which can be fully met within the limits of the Department's 1941-43 biennial appropriation. The first of these increases, effective August 1, 1942, raised grants an average of 11 per cent and permitted numerous needed adjustments in shelter and food allowances, particularly in the instances of larger families in urban areas. The second increase, effective December 1, 1942, and based on a State-wide cost of living study just completed by the Department, raised food allowances in all cases to an amount equaling the current cost of a minimum dietary standard for health and will result in an estimated further average increase in grants of 7 per cent.

Reduction in Administrative Personnel

Under merit system provisions governing all personnel in the public assistance program, employees are subject to release for causes related to performance and to furlough when ever declines in the volume of work make staff contraction justifiable and necessary.

The Department has consistently followed a policy of reducing State-wide personnel as rapidly as declining workload and considerations of efficiency and service would permit. Inasmuch as administrative controls determining the actual number of employees at any given time are largely based on the number of assistance cases and applications, changes in personnel over any extended period tend to parallel closely changes in case load.

The result of this basic administrative policy over the period since the peaks in case load and staff in the late summer of 1939 is shown in the following comparative

figures on the total number of cases receiving assistance in September, 1939, and at the end of November, 1942, and the total administrative personnel of the Department and 67 County Boards as of the same dates:

	Public Assistance Case Load	Public Assistance Personnel
September, 1939	396,000 cases	8,846 employees
November, 1942	183,000 cases	4,066 employees
	Reduction—54%	Reduction—54%

Of interest in connection with the net staff cut of more than 4,700 employees during this period is the fact that personnel contraction has been achieved to a large extent by not replacing employees leaving to take jobs in industry, Federal agencies, Red Cross war service, and other employment, or to enter the armed forces. The steady drain of civil service personnel has, in fact, created critical replacement and training problems in some instances. The same increased employment demands which have made possible sharp reductions in assistance rolls have operated not only to accelerate normal civil service staff turnover but also to create actual shortages in qualified personnel available to fill vacancies under reduced staff quotas

Civilian Defense and War Services

Activities of the Department and the County Assistance Boards in connection with civilian defense and war services have been varied and increasingly important during the past two years.

In addition to the contribution being made to the filling of manpower needs, not only through placing relief employables directly in war jobs, but facilitating the training and rehabilitation of others for both war production and "home front" employment, the Department's war-related activities include:

Cooperation with Selective Service. Since January, 1941, the Department, under terms of a formal agreement with State Selective Service, has undertaken all dependency investigations requested by local draft boards in the cases of families known to County Assistance offices as present or past recipients of public assistance.

Cooperation with Rationing Board and Civilian Defense. Upon inauguration of gasoline and tire rationing in Pennsylvania in the spring of 1942, the Department and County Boards of Assistance cooperated actively in getting the program under way through the loan of employees and provision of temporary office space and equipment to local Rationing Boards. At the same time, many employees and Board members have made vital contributions to local Civilian Defense and Red Cross activities as volunteers. In many instances these men and women have accepted key posts in their local Defense and Red Cross units, utilizing their knowledge of the community and experience with its problems gained in the Department's employ.

Civilian War Assistance. The Department of Public Assistance has been designated by the Federal Social Security Board as the public agency in Pennsylvania to administer Federal funds for civilian war assistance to meet individual or mass needs which may arise from enemy action or the threat thereof. In planning the discharge of this vital responsibility the Department has entered into State-wide agreements with the American Red Cross, the State Council of Defense, and the State Evacuation Authority, defining the parts each agency will play in the event of any war-concerned emergency affecting the civilian population. Parallel local plans and agreements are being worked out in all counties in accordance with local conditions and probable needs. As part of these plans, County Assistance Board staffs are being instructed in administering Civilian War Assistance and in coordinating this service with the disaster work of the Red Cross and the operation of other Civilian Defense activities which would come to the fore in an emergency situation. In many counties the Executive Director of the County Assistance Board is serving as Chief of Emergency Welfare Service for the County Council of Defense, with responsibility for over-all planning of the use to be made of local public and private welfare resources. In all counties, County Assistance Boards are participating actively in this vital phase of home front preparedness.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD D. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Harrisburg, November 24, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I enclose herewith two reports: Suggestions for inclusion in the final message; a short outline of achievements of this Department, particularly in the field of National Defense.

I have no suggestions for additional legislation bearing on the functions of the Department. We have found the Commerce Law approved by you on May 10, 1939, quite comprehensive of all aspects of desirable State action in matters concerning the economic development of the Commonwealth.

The Department of Commerce organized on May 10, 1939, in fulfillment of your inaugural pledge to the people of this Commonwealth, was first charged with the task of attacking the critical problem of unemployment through expansion of industry within the Commonwealth.

As a result of efforts of this Department prior to the present emergency, a number of new industries were established in the Commonwealth providing work for many thousands of employees. Certain old industries contemplating the transfer of their operation to other parts of the Nation were persuaded to remain in Pennsylvania and expand their production here. Industrial migration out of Pennsylvania toward areas of cheap and sub-standard labor, which had occurred in considerable volume throughout several preceding years, was converted into a substantial gain.

Since the initiation of the National Defense Program Pennsylvania's industrial record has surpassed that of any other State in our Union. We were first to develop a state-wide inventory of plants available for war industry. We were first to develop a state organization for

plant conversion and for the pooling of local industries for defense contracts and sub-contracts. We were first to put into operation an efficient state-wide organization for dealing with the problems of worker transportation and of war-time traffic control. These are outstanding and specific achievements of the State's Department of Commerce.

Particular success has also been achieved by this Department in bringing about the location in our State of defense industries capable of later conversion into profitable peace-time industries at the close of the war. The recent establishment, through the efforts of the State Department of Commerce, of a war chemical plant in the anthracite region, capable of post-war conversion to the manufacture of plastics and other synthetic products from anthracite, is an instance to which I point with particular satisfaction.

Anthracite coal "bootlegging" for many years a menace to the prosperity of our anthracite regions, has greatly declined as the result of an agreement obtained between the Anthracite Coal Operators, the Independent Miners' Association and the Anthracite Committee of the Department of Commerce. This agreement pledges that no new "bootleg" holes will be opened, that present "bootleg" holes will be closed as they are worked out and that independent miners will be hired in legitimate collieries and nearby war industries.

Since the enactment of the Pennsylvania Commerce Law by the General Assembly in 1939, other states, notably New York, have made similar provisions for the protection and stimulation of their various manufactures in the interest of continued profitable employment for their people.

It is a matter of particular pride that when the Nation was plunged into a great war, Pennsylvania was ready with an organized and effective State Department of Commerce, able to assist the conversion of America's greatest peace time industrial area into the most productive war-time industrial area on this continent.

The Department of Commerce was created on the recommendation of the Governor and by acts of General Assembly Nos. 51 and 52 of May 10, 1939, to forward the development and expansion of Pennsylvania's business, industry and commerce and to attract new industries to the State.

On January 1, 1939 there was widespread unemployment throughout the Commonwealth. Public relief agencies were taxed to their utmost and the industries of the Commonwealth had suffered severe losses through migration of manufacturing plants to other states.

To meet this condition and before the period of the National Defense Program, a number of new industries were established in the Commonwealth as a direct result of the Department's field work and of its national publicity. These industries provided employment for many thousands of our people.

Because of the cooperative policy adopted by the State through the Department, industrial migration out of Pennsylvania was largely checked and converted into substantial gains. Pennsylvania employment increased at a rate nearly twice that of the Nation as a whole. New plant construction increased in Pennsylvania more rapidly than in every other important Northeastern Industrial state.

Since the Department of Commerce began directing the State's tourist promotion campaign, retail expenditures by travelers for recreation in Pennsylvania have shown a consistent gain. This increase amounted to fifty million dollars in 1940 and ninety-one million dollars in 1941, as compared with 1938. Tourist income to Pennsylvania during the last four years approximately one and a half billion dollars.

Through the Department's Anthracite Committee, after many years of irregular and sporadic production, the output of Pennsylvania's hard coal was stabilized by agreement, with a resulting improvement in employment conditions and economic security in the hard coal regions. Through agreements also secured by this same Committee, anthracite "bootlegging" has greatly declined.

In developing a field and research technique to deal with the problems of Pennsylvania localities and of individual industries, the Department of Commerce prepared itself for its second important task, that of assisting American free enterprise in this Commonwealth to convert itself to the uses of our Nation in a great war.

As a result of the Department's industrial field work and research, Pennsylvania was the first state to submit to Washington an inventory of idle industrial plants capable of quick conversion to war work.

The Department organized thirty-eight industrial pools to assist the State's industries to assume contracts for war orders. Pennsylvania was first to develop such a state-wide industrial pooling system.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Department initiated a program of tire saving and war transportation conservation. This effort, the first in America on a state-wide basis, aroused the attention of Federal authorities and preceded the national program which followed its pattern.

The Department made digests of all Invitations to Bid issued by Federal authorities and distributed them to the heads of the State's Production Pools. It analyzed and classified all defense contracts awarded in Pennsylvania for the information of local sub-contractors.

With the aid of the State Planning Board's complete collection of air maps and extensive industrial, social and land use data, the Department has assisted in the location of war industries, army cantonments, air fields and other military establishments, and has supplied industrial, topographical and other vital information on request to the War Department, the War Production Board and the Council of Defense.

The Department has represented the advantages of Pennsylvania sites for war plants before various United States agencies and has succeeded in gaining for the State important industries, located in position most efficient for the war effort and most advantageous for our post-war economy.

The Department has consistently represented to Federal agencies and to industry the importance of using existing plants for war work, to prevent undue migration of labor, unnecessary housing construction and post-war deflation.

Through its State Planning Board, the Department has aided local planning and zoning commissions to meet

problems arising in defense areas and has assisted in the formation of new commissions in counties or subdivisions facing war-time emergencies.

The Department has assisted retail dealers in automobiles and other frozen commodities to form plans for pooling their floor space and facilities for defense uses.

The Department has organized a state-wide program of community self-appraisal, for developing both war and post-war resources and for the diversification of industry.

To assist in developing war and post-war employment for older people, those in non-industrial areas, and the physically handicapped, the Department has organized the Pennsylvania Handicrafts Committee, has compiled a directory of Pennsylvania engaged in handicraft arts and has promoted two exhibitions of their products.

Through its State Planning Board, the Department has added a program of industrial research, which has proved important to its war-time activities and is also aimed at developing post-war industrial opportunities within this Commonwealth.

Through the same agency, which is charged by law with that duty, it is developing a program of public works to assist post-war employment.

Sincerely Yours,

MARK S. JAMES, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Harrisburg, December 9, 1942.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My Dear Governor:

We beg to submit herewith information concerning advancements by the Pennsylvania Game Commission during your administration.

No legislative changes of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in your message are needed at this time.

By good financial housekeeping, the funds available to the Commission are adequate to cover anticipated needs in the immediate future. In addition to the customary working balances which the Commission has maintained in the past, a special war-time reserve of $300,000 is set aside to cover possible exigencies during or immediately following the war period.

Hunting Grounds and Refuges

During this Administration the Pennsylvania Game Commission has added 119,754 acres of State Game Lands to its holdings, 69,092 acres having been acquired within the past two years.

The total acreage purchased by the Commission for refuges and public hunting grounds now aggregates 712,592 acres, for which $2,746,774 was paid. We now own such lands in 61 of the 67 counties of the State.

In addition to purchasing lands, the Game Commission has also been leasing hunting rights and conducting game management activities on certain privately-owned lands for the benefit of the public.

At the beginning of this Administration the Commission had under its control an aggregate of 815,460 acres of publicly and privately owned lands. Now it is managing a total of 996,791 acres for wildlife refuges and public hunting grounds.

Relief Projects

During this Administration the Game Commission cooperated to the fullest possible extent in providing work on its State Game Lands in order to reduce the public relief load on the Commonwealth. Throughout the past four years almost 1,000,000 man-days of relief labor were utilized to improve the Commission's land holdings, the Federal Government's contribution in cash being almost $2,500,000.

National Defense

The Commission has assisted with the National Defense Program through three important channels, namely:

Its entire field staff has been widely utilized to assist with important confidential investigative work for the U. S. Army and the F.B.I. The officers of the Commission have also constantly been on the alert to detect activities inimical to the Defense Program.

At the request of the Federal authorities, a special fat saving program has been promoted in an effort to have the carcasses of skunks and other fur-bearers salvaged for use in connection with the manufacture of explosives.

In cooperation with the War Production Board and the producers of leather goods, a special campaign was recently launched to save the thousands of deer hides in Pennsylvania for use in the production of fur-lined jackets for the Merchant Seamen who carry supplies to our armed forces in all parts of the world, and to make sturdy gloves for the men in various branches of the military service.

Administrative

Early in 1939 the administrative functions of the Commission were reorganized and established on a more businesslike operating basis. This included decentralization of its administrative activites through the establshment of seven regional offices, which brings the administrative functions closer to the people whom the Commission serves. The Commission's expanding program is now being handled far more efficiently and economically than would have been possible by increasing its central organization in the Harrisburg Office.

As a further step in this same direction, within the past two years the Commission re-districted the entire Commonwealth for general field administrative purposes in order to equalize the responsibilities of all field personnel. This has provided far more uniform service to the sportsmen and the general public for every dollar spent.

Functional Improvements

Due to functional changes and expanding land managerial responsibilities, a reorganization of the field and office staffs of the Commission became necessary, and in

January, 1939, an approved reorganization plan was put into operation. The major changes included:

Re-adjustment and simplification of the administrative functions in the Harrisburg Office.

Coordination of all field functions under the direct supervision of the Assistant Executive Director.

Establishment of seven divisional office in the field through which the various activities are handled by the respective Field Division Supervisors and their staffs, thereby greatly improving the efficiency of the field work, reducing the cost of operation, and enabling the Commission to maintain closer contact with the sportsmen and their wishes.

Following a preliminary study, based on more than a year of experimental operation within one of the field divisions, the Commission extended and revised the districting of the Commonwealth for general field administrative purposes effective June 1, 1941. The administrative areas originally followed county lines, which imposed gross inequalities upon the officers assigned to handle the manifold duties of a Game Protector.

The re-districting plan divided the Commonwealth into 100 districts with an average of 450 square miles each, in lieu of the 66 districts previously established. Highways, streams, mountain crests and other natural geographic boundaries were utilized, and the new districts provided a much more equitable distribution of work for each employee. These smaller districts assure greater efficiency and reduce the amount of automobile mileage essential to patrol larger areas successfully.

The Commission's entire field organization has been assisting the Federal Government with many confidential investigations ever since our Country entered the war. To date 32 employees of the Commission have joined some branch of the military service.

Better Trained Men

Since the summer of 1924 the Game Commission has selected all field officers by competitive examination.

In 1932 it established a Training School for the purpose of better equipping its field men to handle the many duties now devolving upon them. To meet the problems incident to a rapidly expanding program, the Commission in 1936 began utilizing the Training School to train and develop men to fill all field vacancies. Admission to the school was controlled by rigid qualifications and competitive examinations. The first class was graduated in the spring of 1937, the second class in 1938, and the third class on February 28, 1942. So far 76 trainees have been graduated, practically all of whom are today in the Commission's service. They are performing a much higher quality of public service than could be expected of untrained appointees.

The Commission's Training School was the first institution of its kind in the United States. Many other states have since adopted the plan in one form or another. During this Administration the school plant has been further improved and the courses of training expanded to meet the needs of the Commission's program.

Lands for Hunting Grounds and Refuges

For many years the Commission and sportsmen have been confronted with the difficult problem of providing public hunting in the more densely populated and better agricultural sections of the State. A plan, commonly known as the Cooperative Farm-Game Program, was devised to partially alleviate the situation in 27 agricultural counties where the hunting population is very heavy. Owners of groups of connecting farms are invited to execute agreements with the Commission which place control of hunting privileges in its care. In turn, the Commission provides adequate protection to the cooperating farmers and their property.

At the beginning of this Administration 60 projects, comprising 907 farms, totalling 74,615 acres, were functioning. During the intervening period there has been a net increase to this program of 14 projects, 1037 farms and 84,420 acres, or a total to date of 74 projects, comprising 1944 farms and an aggregate area of 159,035 acres—more than double the acreage of four years ago.

Other types of projects for which the Commission leases and controls the hunting privileges over a stipulated number of years, and which were established during this Administration, are as follows: Auxiliary State Game Refuges (General Classification) with a net increase of 5 projects or a total at present of 60 projects and 50,015 acres; State Game Propagation Areas, having an increase of 23 projects and 2,399 acres, or a total of 95 projects containing 28,843 acres; 2 Archery Hunting Preserves with a total area of 1,985 acres of forest land; I Dog Training Area of 145 acres, making a total of 5 projects comprising 2,668 acres also 122 Special Wildlife Refuge Projects having a total of 42,602 acres which are sponsored, established and maintained by regular sportsmen's organizations in cooperation with the Game Commission.

Land Management and Relief Labor

During this Administration the most outstanding accomplishments of the Commission in land management were the many improvements to the State Game Lands and Refuges made possible by the use of WPA and other relief help. Nearly 200 WPA Projects actually operated for a total of approximately 700,000 man-days. WPA expenditures approached $2,500,000 while the Commission was credited with contributions totalling nearly $1,000,000. This sum included land valuation, seedlings, supervision, etc., the actual cash outlay being relatively small.

The benefits to the State Game Lands and Refuges were many. All of the work accomplished was planned to provide better food and cover conditions for game birds and animals, and to provide better facilities for administration and protection against forest fires.

Projects included the building and maintenance of over 2000 miles of roads, fire trails, boundary lines and refuge lines; the planting of almost 4,000,000 seedlings, both coniferous and game food species; the cutting of inferior species from thousands of acres of forest land in order to improve the composition of the forest stand and to provide browse for deer and improved habitat for small game, as well as many other miscellaneous items.

During the past four years it was possible to utilize mature timber on several thousand acres of State Game Lands, thereby improving wildlife habitats. This was done by following sound forestry principles, and more than $60,000 was realized from sales of timber products.

These were for the most part very small operations, calling for the removal of lumber, mine timber, paper wood and stove wood.

The land holdings of the Commission are divided into 47 managerial groups, each supervised by a Land Management Game Protector. Many of these groups have become so large that a further revision of management groupings will soon be needed.

Propagation

Production at the State Game Farms was increased during the past two bienniums, especially by expanding the facilities for holding mature birds over the winter, which resulted in a larger spring release of adult birds than ever before possible. This increase in production, together with the natural supply of game elsewhere, made it possible to maintain a sufficient game crop in the coverts of the Commonwealth.

Under various cooperative programs with groups of sportsmen the Commission furnished many more ringneck pheasants and quail to organized sportsmen's groups in the Commonwealth for rearing.

The Commission has established twenty-one Wild Turkey Propagating Areas. Certain of these are used for the collection of eggs for the Wild Turkey Farm to greatly improve the stock produced on the farm, the remainder of the areas being for stocking purposes.

The seasonal production goal of the State Game Farms, established during the past biennium, was set at 30,000 mature pheasants, 12,500 adult quail and 2,000 full grown Hungarian partridges all for spring release also 2,000 wild turkeys, part for fall and the remainder for spring planting. These goals have been exceeded in all instances except in the case of wild turkeys.

Game Purchases

The game purchase program during the past two bienniums was expanded along with the operations of the State Game Farms and the live trapping and transfer of wild game. Under a new policy adopted during the last biennium, to encourage Pennsylvania breeders to increase the outpost of game birds, contracts were made in the spring of each year covering delivery of mature pheasants and quail early the following spring.

During this Administration all quotations for game purchases were on a delivered basis, thus eliminating the burdensome transportation accounting problem of former years.

Live Trapping and Transfer of Wild Game

An extensive live trapping and redistribution program was developed in the winter of 1938-39 and has been successfully operated since then to utilize our own wild stock to better advantage, instead of buying more from other States.

Game birds and mammals have been live-trapped on newly established State Game Propagation Areas which were closed to all hunting, thus allowing wildlife an opportunity to breed and propagate under natural conditions with a minimum of molestation.

In addition to these areas, thousands of animals have been trapped annually from city watersheds, institutional grouds, parks, nurseries, towns, borougs, cities and other areas closed to public shooting, where the animals otherwise would have caused much damage and been of no benefit to the public.

Unusually favorable conditions prevailing during the winter of 1940-41 permitted a record transfer of wild game. The transfer during 1941-42 was smaller due to the shortage of manpower, together with a "poor rabbit year."

Summary of All Game Released

Species	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40	Fiscal Year 1940-41	Fiscal Year 1941-42	Total Releases
Cottontail Rabbits	91,572	80,539	72,483	48,822	293,416
Raccoons	230	266	109	141	746
Gray Squirrels	862	1,709	600	487	3,658
Ringneck Pheasants ...	61,232	60,797	68,112	67,900	258,041
Bobwhite Quail	9,629	22,557	27,232	21,375	80,793
Hungarian Partridges ..	11,588	964	2,020	3,374	17,946
Chukar Partridges	1,127	492	.....	.....	1,619
Wild Turkeys	731	1,223	1,691	996	4,461
Wild Ducks	325	326	.....	.....	651
Wild Geese	16	34	.....	.....	50

License Sales

The sale of hunting licenses represents the bulk of revenue credited to the Game Fund, with an all time high sales record achieved during the past four years. The annual license sale for the period is shown below:

	Resident	Non-Resident
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1939 ..	654,146	7,582
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1940 ..	653,852	9,047
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1941 ..	666,420	12,748
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1942* .	676,349	10,785

* Preliminary report, subject to change.

Hunting Accidents

Despite the fact that more hunters were afield during the past four years than any prior like period, the percentage of fatal accidents was reduced by intensive safety campaigns. The yearly average fatalities for this period was 40¾ as compared with an average of 47 persons killed annually during the 16 years preceding May 31, 1939.

Financial Operations

On June 1, 1039 the accounting system was transformed from the old pen-and-ink system to a modern machine method by the purchase and installation of two modern accounting machines. This has resulted in a saving of time and money and the elimination of a burdensome amount of overtime.

The receipts credited to the Game Fund were never so large as during the past four years. This increase in revenue was due mainly to the large number of licenses sold. A summary of receipts and expenditures for the period follows:

	Receipts		Expenditures	
Year ended May 31, 1939	$1,486,826.37		$1,445,091.80	
Year ended May 31, 1940	1,530,085.34	$3,016,911.71	1,500,122.03	$2,945,213.83
Year ended May 31, 1941	$1,658,738.77		$1,485,190.20	
Year ended May 31, 1942	1,650,988.61	3,309,727.38	1,433,415.24	2,913,605.44
Totals		$6,326,639.09		$5,863,819.27

Special Game Permits

The sale of special game permits was progressively upward throughout this period. The numbers issued and fees received are indicated below:

	Number of Permits Issued	Fees Collected
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1939	1192	$14,234.00
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1940	1230	14,319.00
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1941	1277	14,200.00
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1942	1302	14,919.00

Contributions From Federal Government

During the year ended May 31, 1939 the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act came into existence. Through the provisions of the Act, allocations are made to the various States on the basis of:

(a) The ratio which the hunters' license sale in Pennvania bears to the licenses sold in the United States during the previous year.

(b) The ratio of square miles in Pennsylvania in relation to the number of square miles in the United States.

Pennsylvania's apportionment of these funds during this Administration amounted to $379,075.04. Under the terms of the Act the Federal Government pays 75% and the State 25% of the cost of approved projects. The Commission received such appropriations as follows:

Fiscal year ended May 31, 1939	$ 916.67
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1940	33,908.07
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1941	81,124.77
Fiscal year ended May 31, 1942	167,472.73
Total	$283,422.24

The major portion of the unexpended balance of $95,652.80 has been committed for which the Game Commission will be reimbursed by the Federal Government upon completion of the various projects.

License Tag Savings

During the first three years of this Administration better planning in production operations made it possible to effect savings in the manufacture of hunters' license tags of more than $2500 annually.

During 1942, in an effort to aid the National Defense Program, an entirely new type of hunter's license tag was devised, and vulcanized fibre was used instead of enameled tin plate. This change enabled the Commonwealth to save more than ten (10) tons of tin plate for the war effort, and to effect a saving in the cost of manufacturing the tags of more than $12,000 of the hunters' license money. The production of both the 1942 hunters' licenses and tags in the same printing plant also made possible other economies, and expedited the delivery of licenses to all agents at a considerably earlier date than heretofore. The latter pleased the thousands of hunters and the license selling agents greatly. Not one single objection has been received to the new fibre hunting tag.

Better Law Observance

In spite of the fact that during the present Administration the number of hunters' licenses issued has steadily increased, public respect for the Game Laws, as evidenced by the number of prosecutions, has improved decidedly. During the past four fiscal years the annual prosecutions and penalties collected were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Number of Prosecutions	Penalties Collected
1938-39	5,119	$87,343.48
1939-40	4,370	72,137.42
1940-41	3,972	69,812.68
1941-42	3,534	57,883.21

Bounties Paid

During the period from January 1, 1939 to October 31, 1942, 57,624 bounty claims were examined and required the expenditure of $229,789.50. The payments consisted of the following items:

Species	Number	Amount
Weasels	103,435	$ 51,732.50
Gray Foxes	32,956	131,824.00
Red Foxes	11,199	44,796.00
Goshawks	161	310.00
Great Horned Owls	608	1,127.00
Totals	148,389	$229,789.50

Respectfully submitted.

SETH GORDON, Executive Director.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

Harrisburg, November 16, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I respectfully submit for your consideration the following information, which I believe will be of interest to you and the fishermen in general throughout the Commonwealth:

(a) The Board of Fish Commissioners believes that the accomplishments during your Administration indicate more decided advancement in its many endeavors than in any similar period in its history. The one accomplishment which should merit inclusion in the general Message is the change in hatching and progagation methods, which has made it possible to distribute not only trout of catchable size but also bass, catfish, sunfish and yellow perch.

(b) At the present time I know of no legislation which should be included in your Message. Of course there are many minor amendments which concern the fishermen, but they consist mostly of amendments to the present Fish Code which are of no major importance.

(c) Briefly, the outstanding accomplishments for the benefits of the anglers are as follows:

Increasing the Food Supply

In accordance with an executive order signed by the President on July 21, 1942, the various states were requested to cooperate in a conservation program by giving advice which would assist the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior in working up a program of production, potential yields and supplies, and regional fishery problems. This Board is cooperating to

the fullest extent in supplying all information requested and is doing everything in its power towards increasing the food supply not only through the commercial fishing out of the port of Erie but also by increasing the stocking of food fish for the rod and line fishermen.

Distribution

The following is the distribution of the principal species for 1941:

Species	Size	Numbers
Brook, Brown and Rainbow Trout	6 " to 19 "	1,634,101
Black Bass	1 " to 14 "	570,682
Bream	2 " to 8 "	250,037
Catfish	3 " to 11½"	584,631
Pike Perch	13 " to 24 "	2,690
Yellow Perch	2¾" to 8 "	165,091
Minnows	3 " to 6 "	98,370
Pickerel	6 " to 20 "	3,317
Suckers	3 " to 18 "	180,595
Frog Embryo	.....	166,050
Miscellaneous	.....	153,874

In addition the Board distributed 1,432,265 Trout Fingerlings; 12,170,000 Pike Perch, 65,000,000 Yellow Perch, and 16,650,000 Cisco, all in the fry state.

Changed Fish Culture Methods

Radical changes have been made from the old system of propagating catfish, sunfish, yellow perch, and bass. Under the new system, the raising of these fish is being done in narrow troughs in our hatching buildings, also in baskets which are placed in various lakes and ponds under the control of the Board. This method has revolutionized the work, and we will now be able to raise great numbers of these fish in a very limited space.

Refrigeration Buildings

In 1940 two modern refrigeration buildings, located at Bellefonte and Huntsdale, were constructed and put into use. They have a maximum storage capacity of ninety tons, and will mean an annual saving of approximately 35,000 miles in truckage.

Pymatuning Sanctuary

Development of a natural fish hatchery is well under way in the refuge area of Pymatuning Reservoir. This will be the largest natural hatchery of its kind, and from data acquired over the past two years, we believe it will be possible to harvest a crop of fish which will exceed the output of any of our hatcheries. This development will not interfere in any way with its original purpose as a wild life sanctuary.

Wire Nursery Batteries

Last year the growing of bass and other warm water fish in wire nursery batteries was brought beyond the experimental stage and placed in general hatchery use. This year this equipment was installed and used successfully at Pleasant Mount Fish Farm, Bellefonte Fish Farm, Union City Fish Farm, Pymatuning Fish Farm, and Reynoldsdale Fish Farm.

Portable Tanks

One hundred and nine steel tanks and supply troughs were constructed and put in use. These units are portable fish hatcheries and can be set up wherever suitable water supply is available. They are designed primarily for the growing of bass, but units used at Pleasant Mount and Bellefonte for bass work are now in use at Huntsdale and Reynoldsdale for trout culture. These tanks are similar to those used in hatchery buildings but are designed for out-of-door use. The chief advantages of growing bass in tanks and wire nursery batteries are: (1) Cannibalism can be reduced to almost a minimum as the bass can be sorted at frequent intervals; (2) The bass are always under the observation of attendants, and certain external diseases which formerly took a heavy toll can now be controled; (3) Better sanitary methods can be practiced; (4) The fish can be fed with little waste, not only artificial food but also with Daphnia; (5) Labor costs are reduced; (6) Ponds formerly used for the rearing of small bass can be used for the growing of fish to a larger size.

Tank Trucks

Tank trucks have proved such a tremendous success that the Board has constructed an additional eleven which are now in use. In comparison, it is well to state that in 1936 when pails and cans were in use, the Board stocked approximately 129 tons of fish, requiring a truck mileage of 454,461 miles, while in 1940 there were approximately 342 tons planted, with a truck mileage of only 437,081 miles.

Refrigeration Van Type Truck

This is an insulated truck capable of carrying ten tons of fish food for the various hatcheries. This truck has saved the Board a considerable amount of mileage, as one trip is equal to two trips of the old style. During the last year 849 tons of various kinds of food were fed at the hatcheries—this item is increasing yearly.

Bass Stocking in Lakes

Bass are now being stocked in the lakes of the state. A survey over a two-year period has proven to the Board that lakes having an area of forty acres or more which are open to the public for fishing and now contain bass should be stocked with this species.

Stocking of Larger Fish

With the present day demand put on the rivers, lakes, and ponds by the anglers, the stocking with fingerling fish will not suffice. In place of stocking large numbers of fingerling or fry of yellow perch, catfish, bream, etc., these species are held at the hatcheries until they nearly approach sexual maturity, then they are planted. In other words, most of the fish planted in the warm water areas of the State are of takable size. The number of pounds of fish stocked has increased from 202 tons in 1937 to 433 tons in 1941.

Daphnia

Modern facilities for the growing of Daphnia have been

or are being installed at all of the hatcheries where warm water fish are grown. The installation of this modern equipment has led to the inauguration of a program for planting Daphnia in every lake that is stocked with bass.

Additional Fishing Waters

During the last biennium 598 acres of water and 107 miles of stream were opened to the public in addition to those waters which had always been fishable. The Board also purchased Big Springs, located at Springfield, Cumberland County. This now belongs to the fishermen of Pennsylvania and will always be open to the public.

Uniforms for Enforcement Officers

Every regular warden has been supplied with two uniforms, and in our opinion their appearance will equal that of any other conservation group in the country. They are also being furnished with other necessary equipment.

Research

Our outdoor research laboratory is almost compete and will be ready to be put in operation this year. At this plant we expect to experiment with raising of crayfish, many species of minnows, and various kinds of aquatic life, with the thought of eventually stocking not only fish but food for them to live on.

In closing, we wish to thank you for the fine cooperation you have given the Board and for your approval of the necessary expenditures and authorization for the purchase of land, etc., which made all this possible.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. FRENCH, Commissioner of Fisheries.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

Harrisburg, December 10, 1942.

My dear Governor:

I am submitting a report of the more important achievements of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission from January 19, 1939 to December 10, 1942.

I particularly invite your attention to the sentence of the last paragraph which reads: "A very important factor contributing to all of these accomplishments has been the restoration of confidence in the fundamental fairness of the Commission to every party coming before it." The obstacles we faced at the outset made this the most difficult objective to attain. That we have attained it is due in large measure to the recognition by this Administration that the largest single industry in the Commonwealth must be regulated upon a business-like basis, and that failure to do so ultimately injuries all the people.

The Public Utility Commission was controlled by a majority of appointees of the preceding administration until May 29, 1940, when, by the first appointment ever to be made through promotion from the staff, the control changed hands. Nevertheless, immediately upon assuming office, this Administration, through its power to regulate the budget, induced the Commission to curtail its expenditures, which had risen from $52,290 for the month of May, 1937, to $171,916 in the month of January, 1939. The effect of our action can be observed in the following table of employes from the beginning of the Administration to June of 1939, when the first appropriation approved by it became effective:

Month-1939	Number of Employes
January	777
February	520
March	486
April	478
May	470
June	355

From that month onward, the Commission has continued to function with an average of 335 employes, and at an average monthly expenditure of less than $75,000, without the curtailment or even diminution of a single activity.

No better evidence of this statement can be produced than the figures as to rates, the regulation of which is the primary reason for the Commission's existence. Since January 15, 1939, rate reductions representing $17,444,000 of savings to consumers per year have been effected, based upon usage at the time of reduction, and by reason of greater usage at present, this figure would be substantially increased. It may be noted in passing that of these reductions, $5,225,000 were secured in the seventeen months prior to June 1, 1940, while $12,219,000, well over twice as much, were obtained in the thirty months following appointment of a majority to the Commission by this Administration. The largest single rate reduction ever made by any utility in Pennsylvania, over $4,000,000 annually, resulted from an investigation begun in the latter period, providing benefits to over 688,000 users of electricity in the Philadelphia area. A reduction of $1,724,000 annually was also obtained for the consumers of electrical energy in Allegheny County, and corresponding reductions have been applied in both rural and urban areas of the Commonwealth.

Aside from cases reducing existing rates, the Commission has been watchful of proposals for increases, and in all such instances where the increases were not justified upon their faces, inquiries to determine fairness have been instituted. Such an inquiry, for instance, recently prevented increased fares to the railway and bus riders in Philadelphia.

Other activities auxiliary to rate control are being conducted currently, the benefits from which will appear in future years. Property costs, an essential ingredient in rate determination, are being studied as to 67 electric utilities with plant book values of well over one billion dollars.

One of the most difficult problems, inherited from the previous administration, was that of bringing order to the motor carrier industry represented by 17,000 separate operators. The present Commission has made material progress in this direction by instituting minimum rates to eliminate cut-throat competition, redesigning its own procdeure to speed up the disposal of petitions filed with it, and cooperating with enforcement bodies established by the carriers themselves.

The Commission's activities in the national war effort began with its sponsorship of the organization of a committee representing all types of utilities, the purposes of

which are to coordinate utility defense activities, disseminate information among the membership, and represent the utility industry on defense problems before the Commission and other public bodies.

The Commission has assisted in the effort to re-schedule the operations of mass-transportation companies, so that the greatly increased passenger load may be carried in the face of scarcity of new equipment. It has induced the opening of new bus routes for the service of war workers in recently-constructed defense plants. It has made such changes in truck operators' rights as will speed the carriage of essential materials, with a minimum of usage of gasoline and rubber.

The Commission has used its good offices in expediting the connection of new defense plants to the lines of public utilities. It has determined what power capacities are available in various sections of the Commonwealth, and the information thus gathered has been invaluable to the Federal Government in deciding upon where new defense industries may be located to receive an adequate supply of electrical energy.

Aside from these general classifications, there are many daily occurrences in which the Commission can and does help the war effort. Recently it facilitated provision for the transportation by railroad of coal from new sources for an existing power plant. It has collaborated with utilities in saving rubber incident to monthly meter readings, has revised meter testing requirements to conserve vital materials, and has revised its general policy as to line extensions so that copper, already scarce, will be diverted into strictly war operations.

A very important factor contributing to all of these accomplishments has been the restoration of confidence in the fundamental fairness of the Commission to every party coming before it. Such a course has made it possible to secure substantial benefits to the public, in the place of empty law suits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN SIGGINS, JR., Chairman.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Harrisburg, Pa., December 10, 1942

Dear Governor James:

I am enclosing herewith a report of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board during your administration. It is accompanied with a financial statement for the period from January 1, 1939, to October 24, 1942.

We have made no suggestions concerning legislation, although we have called attention to the apparent diversity of opinion among judges in the various counties as to whether or not clubs are within the quota law, which suggests ambiguity in that statute.

Hotels as defined in the quota law are exempted and here the law would be strengthened if where a new hotel license is requested in municipalities where the quota is exceeded, it were required that "necessity be proven" as under the old Brooks High License law. Hotel licenses are sought now where restaurant licenses are unavailable because of the quota.

Some form of limitation on transfers of licenses would undoubtedly be conducive to a reduction of the number of licenses to a figure closer to the quota prescribed by the law but any effort to bring about such legislation would probably meet with considerable opposition.

Our legal staff has suggested that the right of appeal from lower court decisions, now denied under a decision of the Superior Court interpreting the present law, would be desirable.

However, it would probably thrust these matters into controversy if raised, except perhaps the question of the right of appeal, and it might be better to meet conditions when the Legislature is actually in session, as there will then undoubtedly be a multiplicity of bills offered by various legislators.

The liquor problem has been a matter of controversy throughout recorded time. There is no surcease of discussion in the present day but competent observers agree that the Pennsylvania system of liquor control stands in the forefront among the systems in force in the United States. Under your administration it has been an outstanding success in a comparatively new field of State government.

Under the Liquor Control law, the Board performs three major functions. It operates a State-wide system of stores, numbering 579 at present, selling liquor and wine at retail and at wholesale. It licenses qualified individuals, firms and corporations to manufacture, transport and sell liquor and malt and brewed beverages. It enforces the laws and regulations governing traffic in alcoholic beverages in this Commonwealth.

The State Store System embraces a business with annual sales exceeding $100,000,000. Approximately 43,000 licenses and permits of all classes are issued and controlled. Enforcement involves policing the alcoholic beverage industry throughout the Commonwealth.

The Northwest Office Building was completed and occupied on April 17, 1940, bringing under one roof all central administrative offices of the Board.

The various operating bureaus early in your administration were realigned bringing about greater efficiency and economy in administration and operation.

On July 7, 1939, at your suggestion the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board called a meeting in Harrisburg of all distillers and vintners selling their products to the State. You told these men:

> "I have taken politics out of liquor in Pennsylvania. I want you to keep liquor out of politics. You have no reason to seek influence or use other means to have your products purchased or to seek means other than legitimate ones of having the public purchase the product.
>
> "If there ever be the slightest indication of political favoritism or discrimination in the purchase or the retailing of liquor and wines I want you to know that my door is wide open to hear any complaint."

This pledge to keep politics out of liquor affairs has been faithfully kept by the Board. The present Board consists of W. Worrell Wagner and Frederick T. Gelder, Chairman. Former members of the Board during your administration have been Twing Brooks and Dean W. H. Hitchler, resigned and Honorable William S. Rial, deceased.

State Store System

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board has purchased from distillers and vintners during your administration liquors and wines costing more than $251,000,000 without charge of political favoritism, discrimination, or graft.

During the same period, the Board has operated 579 State Stores with a retail and wholesale business of virtually $351,000,000. No liquor or wine company was discriminated against or favored in the sale of this merchandise to the public or to licensees. Each company's goods are stocked according to previous sales records. Purchases are made entirely on the basis of public demand.

Profits and emergency taxes derived from the operation of the State Store System, turned over to the Treasury of the Commonwealth, have eased other forms of tax burden. Since January 1, 1939 and up to October 24, 1942, these profits and taxes from the operation of the State Store System have totaled more than $109,000,000 or approximately 6% of the total revenues of the State.

There has been no attempt to "promote" the sale of liquors and wines by the Board. It has assumed a "ready to serve" attitude without sales promotion endeavor. Liquor displays have been removed from the windows of State Stores.

A quantitative check of liquor and wines was instituted to insure full measure, in addition to more frequent qualitative analysis to insure purity of State Store merchandise.

The Mark-up of State Store merchandise was reduced from 60 per cent on cordials and vermouths, from 55 per cent on whiskies and gins and from 50 per cent on wines to 43 per cent on wines and vermouths and 48 per cent for all other types of merchandise on October 1, 1941 to obviate profit on new Federal taxes imposed on that date.

The allocation of $5,000,000 of working capital to the Liquor Control Board, beginning in 1939, enabled the Board to discount bills. During the calendar year of 1941 alone, the Board realized almost a million dollars in discounts on purchases.

Licensing

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board recognizes as a most important responsibility the social aspects involved in the sale of alcoholic beverages to the citizens of this Commonwealth. This responsibility is concerned with the number, the character and the behaviour of establishments licensed to sell liquor, wine, or beer by the glass as these are naturally public places of meeting, recreation, eating, and drinking frequented by many people.

The so-called Quota Law, restricting new licenses to the issuance of one license for each 1000 of population, was approved and signed by you on June 24, 1939. This bill was a most important and socially beneficial piece of legislation.

Before the Quota Law was enacted there was a steadily increasing number of licenses. If the applicant for a license was apparently of good repute; if the establishment met the physical requirements prescribed by the law and was not within 300 feet of a church, hospital, charitable institution, school, or public playground, and the required fee was paid, the Liquor Control Board was compelled to issue the license. This led to a great excess of licenses.

The Quota Law immediately stopped the unlimited issuance of licenses. Instead of having to issue licenses without restraint as to number the Board was enabled to refuse licenses except in those places where the quota had not been exhausted. The number of retail licenses has been reduced more than 1000 since the effective date of the Quota Law.

Hotels are, however, excepted from the Quota Law and there appears to be a diversity of opinion among the judges of the respective counties of the Commonwealth as to whether or not clubs are included within the prohibition in said act. The Board pursuant to an opinion of the Department of Justice that clubs are within the prohibition has consistently refused to grant new club licenses in municipalities wherein the limitation is exceeded.

This Board under your administration has interpreted the law as giving it the power to consider remonstrances of parties affected in licensing matters, and such remonstrances have entered into the consideration for final determination of each case.

Enforcement

The sustained and vigorous enforcement of the liquor laws has been a constant objective of the Board. Recently an increase in the number of enforcement officers was requested by this Board and granted by your administration. There are now 215 such officers policing 20,000 licensed places, a higher proportion of enforcement men to licensed places than exists in any other State in the Union.

Seven hundred and forty-five illicit stills have been seized and destroyed. Bootlegging has been virtually eliminated. For violations of the liquor laws 11,000 arrests have been made and 269 motor vehicles confiscated for illegal transportation.

Citations against licensees have resulted in more than 5000 public hearings—an approximate ratio of one citation to every four licenses in effect. More than 400 licenses have been revoked and nearly 3500 licenses suspended for an average period of 28 days. Enforcement officers submitted written reports on 163,673 investigations. Recently the Board has been refusing in the more habitual and serious violation cases to accept cash compromises from licensees in lieu of serving suspension.

The Board seeks the cooperation of the local police authorities in enforcing the liquor laws.

It should be recognized by the citizens of every municipality, large or small, in this Commonwealth that each police department thereof is responsible for the enforcement of the liquor laws as well as the other laws of the Commonwealth.

Moreover, all retail license fees are returned, in accordance with law, to the municipalities in which the licensed places are located. These revenues run from $1,662,000 a year paid to the City of Philadelphia to $100 a year paid to the smallest township, and totaled approximately $22,250,000 during your administration.

The Liquor Control Board made an exhaustive study of the causes of the 465 local option elections held in Pennsylvania in September, 1939. This study revealed that the behavior of one or more, usually a few, licensees—generally in a small community—was generally the reason

for local option elections. While in 1939 there had been 465 local option elections, in 1941 there were but 90 such elections. It must be remembered, however, that municipalities can vote only at intervals of four years so those places voting in 1939 cannot again vote until 1943.

Civil Service

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board has adhered to the Civil Service laws. Promotions have been made on merit. There has been a continuous study of organization and personnel problems.

Salaries of employees were adjusted to conform to their duties and responsibilities as required by the Administrative Code.

Liquor Store clerks were given three annual increments of $60.00 each from a minimum annual salary of $1200, thus increasing their salaries, after three years' service, to a $1380 maximum whereupon this compensation bracket was raised on October 16, 1942 to a minimum of $1380 and a maximum of $1584 in accordance with blanket increases of 15% granted by the Administration to State employes then earning up to $3000 a year.

A new method of classification for State Stores, was recommended by the Liquor Control Board and adopted by the Executive Board resulting in more equitable compensation to a considerable number of managers and chief clerks.

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board had in its employ on October 31, 1942, 3,421 persons with an annual payroll of $5,890,712. On January 1, 1939, there were 3,400 employes with an annual payroll of $5,073,537.

All employees attached to the Board are under Civil Service with the exception of the members of the Board, the Secretary of the Board and the Examiners and the Deputy Attorneys General assigned to the Board.

Emergency Problems

The World War has thrust unusual problems upon the Board. These problems are especially serious in the larger cities and near army bases where there are many uniformed men on furlough, and civilian war workers—many away from their home enviroments with greatly increased wages in their pockets.

These problems have been met as affectively as possible. The Board acknowledges with appreciation a growing cooperation on the part of the police departments, the district attorneys and the courts in many parts of the Commonwealth. The commanding officers of Army camps have greatly aided in the solution of the problems of enforcement by the vigilance of the military police.

It should be noted that these problems are created by a small minority of soldiers on leave, defense workers and licensed places. The great majority of our men on leave and our citizenry create no problem. They are like most Americans, law-abiding and moderate in their recreations.

A recent problem arising has been to provide stocks of liquor to meet the public demand. The present shortage has been caused principally by rationing on the part of the distillers, who have ceased to manufacture alcoholic beverages and converted their plants to war production. Aggravating this shortage has been the unprecedented purchases by the public to escape increased Federal taxes effective November 1, and the desire of many to provide a reserve of liquor in anticipation of a more serious shortage.

The Board has seen the enlistment or induction of 675 of its personnel as of November 23, into the Armed Forces. Requests from these employees for Benefits to Dependents have been promptly investigated and acted upon in accordance with law. This loss of personnel to the Armed Forces, together with the loss to defense industries and private industries and, coupled with the inability to obtain sufficient replacements has increased operating problems.

Many employees have enrolled in the Citizens Defense Corps as air raid wardens, fire wardens or nurses aides. The Board is cooperating with the State Council of Defense by giving virtually full time services of some of its employees, to carry on important functions for this State organization.

In the face of unusual difficulties, the Board is making every effort to perform efficiently its public service and to exercise proper control.

Summary

To summarize, the highlights of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board's activities during your administration, were:

The reorganization of personnel for greater efficiency and economy of operation, and the honest administration of the civil service system.

The purchase of liquor and wines costing more than $251,000,000 without political consideration.

The sale of $351,000,000 worth of liquor and wines at retail and wholesale without favoritism or sales promotion on the part of the Board.

The providing of more than $109,000,000 in taxes and profit needed for welfare and relief purposes by the Commonwealth, to the alleviation of other forms of taxes, in addition to the return to municipalities of $22,250,000 representing retail license fees collected from the licensees.

The operation of the State Store System with a reasonable inventory, maintained and distributed solely on the basis of consumer demand, and without discrimination or promotional activity.

The enforcement of the liquor laws, rules and regulations impartially and without political interference, fear, or favor.

And, as a collateral achievement during your administration the enactment of the Quota Law which placed a ceiling on the number of licensed outlets in any locality and permits the Board gradually to reduce and immediately to control the number of retail licensed establishments.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK T. GELDER, Chairman.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

December 29, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am making herewith the report on the work of the

Milk Control Commission during your administration. There is, of course, a great deal of detailed information that could be furnished. I have only tried to cover the most important items. I had delayed my report hoping to have time to make more complete analyses as to what had taken place in the various market areas. The pressure for preparing material for price hearings, necessary in connection with price orders to meet present conditions, has been so great that we have not been able to make the summarization of various markets, therefore, with the exception of the Pittsburgh market, we speak in general terms more than I like.

It seems to me that the heart of the problem and the results of our work is reflected in the fact that more milk has been produced each year throughout the State and more milk has been consumed each year throughout the State, indicating that the price was sufficient to encourage production and not so high as to discourage consumption.

We do not believe there is any item of legislation necessary if regulation is to be continued along the present lines. There are places where modifications could be made, but not of sufficient weight to call for your mention.

We have cooperated with the State War Production Board in studies as to the sources of milk supply and manufacturing facilities for handling these. Probably the most basic war contribution is the fact that we have maintained a stable, orderly market which had brought production to a record high in the middle of 1942, consequently, when the war need arose, this increased production was available as a backlog for war needs as well as to supply our local needs.

The legislature has entrusted to the Milk Control Commission the responsibility for so regulating the milk industry of Pennsylvania as to assure the public an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk. In doing this, the Commission is required to fix the minimum price to the producers and to consumers after "considering all conditions," this price to be such as to return the reasonably efficient producer and distributor costs plus a reasonable return.

The price fixed for milk has a major influence in determining the amount produced and consumed. The cost of production and distribution varies widely with the efficiency of producers and distributors while the purchasing of the consumers also covers a wide range. After receiving testimony and assembling all statistics available, the price fixed still represents, to a large degree, the judgment of the Commission after considering all conditions. The price is fixed looking to the future; what it does accomplish can only be determined by the resuts. Records show that during the past four years more milk has been produced each year than any succeeding year. Likewise more fluid milk has been consumed every year. Up to the middle of the year 1942, milk production and milk consumption, were both at a record high for Pennsylvania. While there has been some reduction in the number of milk distributors, the number of outright dealers dropping from 886 in 1940-1941 to 752 in 1942-1943; there is still ample distribution service to meet the public's needs.

The difficulty and complexity of the responsibility placed upon the Milk Control Commission is very great indeed. Milk is a product of high perishability. It must be collected and processed daily. There are approximately 50,000 farms that receive 40% or more of their revenue from dairy products. This milk is moved to the consumers through the following channels: For the license year 1942-1943, 1,905 producer-distributors, who process their milk on the farm and deliver to the consumers; there are 189 producer dealers who produce part of their milk and purchase the balance and distribute to consumers; 752 outright dealers who purchase all their milk, process daily and distribute to the consumers. There are 428 subdealers who do not process but have distribution routes they serve with some other dealer's milk. There are 60 manufacturers who receive milk daily and manufacture into such products as evaporated milk, ice cream, milk chocolate, butter, cheese, and other manufactured dairy products. There are 41 other dealers who do not buy direct from producers but from other dealers and who may either manufacture or distribute direct to the consumer. Through these channels the production of the 50,000 farms goes daily for processing and moves on to Pennsylvania's consuming population of approximately ten million.

A further difficulty is the fact that milk is made up of a number of vital food elements, particularly fats, mineral elements and vitamins. These give rise to the use of milk in different products. The Milk Control Commission has little power to regulate prices of the manufactured products, which fluctuate on a national basis, but does have control over the price of fluid milk. During the year 1940, only about 50% of the milk sold off the farm was used as fluid milk (Class 1). Approximately 25% was used for ice cream, the balance being used in such products as milk chocoate, evaporated milk, cheese and butter.

The supply of milk coming from the farm is not uniform as to quantity. The May and June production is commonly 35%, and as much as 50%, in some markets, greater than during November and December. It also varies as to butterfat content ranging from 3% to 5% or more, chiefly based on different breeds of dairy cattle.

These conditions of production and distribution and the food composition of the milk would be in effect and have their influence on the production, distribution and consumption of milk whether there were any regulatory agency or not.

We have endeavored to administer the Act so as to permit as free a play of supply and demand as possible and not to interfere with the producer or dealer any more than absolutely necessary. We have followed a policy that permitted the producer to produce as much milk as he desired under whatever conditions he found most advantageous and to sell it to whomever he preferred. We have not attempted to restrict production; in fact, we have attempted to maintain or encourage production. We have not attempted to say who should distribute the milk. In many markets, these distributors are local firms financed by local capital. With changing economic conditions, there is a change in the number of dealers. In the 1940-1941 license period, these reached a maximum of 4,337. For the present period, they number 3,375.

Records of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture show that the number of cows two years old or over, kept for milking was 896,000 January 1, 1939 and 897,000 January 1, 1942, practically a constant figure. Due to severe dislocations occurring from war conditions, particularly labor shortage on the farm, and the inability of the Milk Control Commission to increase prices in the early fall of 1942 because of price ceilings in effect, there will be a reduction in the number of cows as of January 1, 1943. The Commission is completing the holding of hearings throughout the State, is issuing price orders and petitioning the Office of Price Administration to lift the ceilings in an effort to maintain or increase milk production. The supply would be ample for normal home needs but war needs for export is creating a shortage of dairy products throughout the entire United States. Pennsylvania's supply has held up better than many production areas.

Based upon requests of local parties at interest, the State has been divided into sixteen marketing areas for price order purposes. Before issuing a price order, a public hearing is held in the market area where all interested parties are encouraged to present testimony. This is carefully reviewed, a tentative order prepared and interested parties invited to appear before the Attorney General to consider the tentative order, and express their approval or disapproval. After this has been held and meritorious changes have been made, and upon hearing by the Attorney General for approval, the order is submitted to the Governor and after his signature becomes effective within a minimum period of six days. This provision for an opportunity to study the tentative order and meet in conference before the Attorney General is a new step not specifically provided for in law but initiated under this administration and one which has met with general approval.

The Commission has held eighty-three hearings throughout these market areas, of which seventy-five were general price order hearings. The holding of such a number of hearings leads some to assume that the regulation is not functioning properly. Actually, we believe the holding of these hearings and writing orders which reflect changing conditions on the part of production costs, distribution costs, and consuming purchasing power constitute evidence of the adaptability and workability of the regulatory procedure. The past two years, particularly have been a constant increase in labor costs on the farm and for the distributor. Equipment and materials have increased in cost, feeds have increased, the consumers' purchasing power, particularly as reflected by the average weekly factory wages, have been increasing. The orders as written have taken into account these changing conditions.

As a condition of securing their license, dealers are required to file an annual financial statement. This is so drafted that it is possible to analyze the dealer's operating costs and returns on his investment and on the sales dollar. The analysis of these financial reports involves a tremendous amount of research in the way of statistical and tabulating analyses of these reports. The Commission has enlarged the Research Bureau for doing this work and has compiled basic statistical records to a degree never before accomplished under milk regulation. These analyses, together with material submitted by dealers, have constituted the major information on which dealers' margins were determined.

Special studies on producer costs have been made by the Pennsylvania State College in which the unit amount of labor, feed and other items entering into the production of one hundred pounds of milk were determined. As the costs of these unit items change, adjustments can be made with a substantial degree of accuracy as to producer costs. This is supplemented by testimony of individual producers or groups of producers as to their production costs.

Price increases have been put into effect to both producers and consumers. In doing this, some increase in operating costs has been allowed distributors but the larger portion of the increase has been passed on to the producer with the result that the greater portion of the consumers' dollar has gone to the producer. The orders price milk on a basis of the use to which it is put. Due to the many uses of milk, as already indicated, and the fact that each use carries a different price value, there is criticism among producers over the complicated nature of the price orders, the resulting blend price being a combination price for fluid and manufactured milk. This is a condition existing before milk regulation and is true in practically all markets throughout the United States. If all the milk produced were used in fluid form, a simple flat price of so much per quart or hundredweight could be established.

In the Pittsburgh Market for forty-three dealers, purchasing the majority of the milk in the market, production increased from 411,000,000 lbs. in 1939 to 469,000,000 lbs. in 1942, approximately a 14% increase. The blend price increased from $1.89 per hundredweight to $2.76, an increase of 46%. The consumer price per quart for Grade B increased from an average of 11½c in 1939 to 14c in 1942 or an increase of 21% compared to an increase in the blend price of 46%. Combining the two factors of a 14% increased production with an increased blend price of 46%, the gross amount paid the 6,996 producers in 1939 was $7,754,000 compared with $12,931,000 in 1942 or a gross increase to producers of over $5,000,000 or 66%. (The figures for 1942 are estimated in part.) The consumption of Class I milk (the fluid milk) increased from 204,000,000 lbs. in 1939 to 239,000,000 lbs. in 1941, or approximately 17%. The figures for 1942 will show a further increase of about 8%. The cost of this milk to the consumer in relation to the average weekly factory wage on a basis of the number of weeks' work required to purchase 365 quarts of milk or one quart daily for a year, is as follows; 1939, 1.68 weeks with milk averaging 12.67c per quart; 1940, 1.52 weeks with milk at 12.37c; 1941, 1.36 weeks with milk at 13.38c; and in August, 1942, 1.24 weeks with milk at 14c.

The figures for other market areas of the State will not be identical but they will all show an increase in production, an increase in consumption and a percentage price increase to producers substantially more than the percentage increase to the consumer and the gross increase to the producer increasing still more.

A price order having become effective, it must then be enforced. Under a system of pricing milk on a utilization basis, there is an inducement to an unscrupulous dealer to attempt to classify his milk in uses carrying the low price to the producer as compared to the higher Class I price. To assure proper payment, dealers' records must be audited to make sure that they have paid on the correct utilization. The great majority of the dealers do pay the right price. A regular and thorough audit is a protection to the honest, reliable dealer because it protects him from the competition of the unscrupulous one and it is a protection to the producer that he will be paid the correct price.

A more definite system of auditing has been established and a basis of carrying on the work laid out, whereby all dealers are audited once or more throughout the year. The auditing force available has not enabled us to audit all dealers as often as should be done for best results. The number of dealers audited and the number of times the audits were made throughout the year have both been greatly increased, in fact about doubled. During the year 1941, there were audits made covering 9,725 months of dealers operations.

Where an audit uncovers a delinquent payment or an underpayment, a conference is held with the dealer as a first step in arriving at a settlement. There were 139 cases settled by conferences during 1941. Where this proves unsuccessful, a citation then follows and a careful record is established with the transcript available in case there is an appeal to the court. Careful records are maintained of all audits made throughout the State. There were 189 citations authorized in the year 1941. Compliance has become progressively better each year until, at the present time, a very limited number of underpayments are found. With changing conditions, some dealers' operations are less stable and there is more danger of delinquency occurring and the necessity of following such conditions up to determine whether claim should be made on the bond.

As a condition of being licensed, dealers are required to furnish bonds to the value of the largest month's purchase of milk for the previous year. At the present time, there are 1,401 bonds in effect, totalling $5,786,976. Over a period of a year, these would serve as a protection to producers on approximately $60,000,000 worth of milk.

The Milk Control Commission is also required to enforce the provisions covering the licensing of milk testers, weighers and samplers and the granting of milk dealer's weighing permits. For 1942, 3,376 of these have been issued. In addition, six dairy agents are employed who spent the greater portion of their time checking on plants to see that they have the proper equipment for weighing, sampling and testing milk; that they sample and maintain samples properly, run their tests correctly, and pay producers on such tests. Check tests are run on the dealers' composite samples, comparing them with the tests made by the dealers' tests. Since the butterfat test varies from day to day and since producers are paid a premium of 4c per point per hundredweight for butterfat above 3.5%, this check testing is a very important protection to producers and an assurance to the reliable dealer that his competitor is having to pay on the true butterfat tests.

During the present administration, a serious loop hole in our law was found to be the plan of dealers purchasing on consignment. This weakness was corrected by amending the Act. The Act was also amended requiring that the producer be given fifteen days' notice instead of seven days' notice before a dealer could discontinue taking his milk. The Act was also amended to provide that bonds offered as a condition of securing a license would become effective even though the license would not be granted. This is a decided improvement and further protection to the producer.

The price orders have maintained such a relation between the supply and demand for milk, that more milk has been produced each year and more fluid milk has been consumed each year, both very desirable results. Not only was an adequate supply of milk maintained for fluid needs but the increased production contributed to the manufactured dairy products and served as a backlog so that when war needs came into the picture, our cow population from which to produce milk, was at a high point, and our production was the greatest on record. The consumers have benefited by the fact that with large supplies of milk available, home needs can be met and still contribute more fully to war needs.

These conditions were true up until the fall of 1942. By that time, the effect of the war in seriously depleting farm help and increasing production costs, had so disorganized production that production began dropping below the corresponding months in the year 1941. One important step in correcting this, would have been a reasonable increase in the price of milk. The Commission could not accomplish this as prompty as called for by conditions, due to price ceilings having been established. But hearings have been held over the State and the Office of Price Administration has been petitioned to lift ceilings to permit reasonable price increases. If price increases are made and some means can be found to hold what labor is on the farm, possibly production may be held close to its present volume. Otherwise, there will be a continued decrease in production.

During the years 1939 and 1940, particularly, the volume of milk offered was so much in excess of fluid needs that without price regulation unquestionably there would have been disastrous price cutting and milk wars reflected in lower prices to producers, discouraging production and leaving us in an unfortunate position when the increased need for milk arose in 1941 and 1942. This was amply demonstrated in the case of the New York Market where in the spring of 1939 the Federal Milk Marketing Order of New York City was rendered inoperative for a few months under a court decision. Milk prices in northeastern Pennsylvania to producers shipping to that market went down to around $1.00 per hundredweight. Business practically came to a standstill for those who depended on dealing with farmers. A later court decision restored the market order in New York, prices were promptly placed on a stable basis and have continued in effect with the result that the further disorganization of that market has been avoided. No Pennsylvania market has gone through this same disastrous experience since the period of milk

control. Markets have been stabilized—production increased and consumption increased.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. McKEE, Chairman.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Harrisburg, December 7, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

Act Number 286, August 5, 1941, the Civil Service Act, created the State Civil Service Commission.

The Act places three Departments of the State Government directly under its jurisdiction, namely, the Department of Public Assistance, the Liquor Control Board, and the Unemployment Compensation Division of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The facilities and services of the Commission are made available to other State Departments or agencies and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth. The Act is ministered by a Commission of three members and a Personnel Director who is its chief executive officer. The Personnel Director is selected by merit system through open competitive procedure.

The Act provides fundamentally for the administration of a "merit system" of competitive selection, promotion, furlough, and dismissal.

The Governor of the Commonwealth, Arthur H. James, appointed the three members:

Ruth Glenn Pennell, Mifflintown, Juniata County; John A. M. McCarthy, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County; Robert Hall Craig, Paxtang, Dauphin County.

On April 9, 1942 these appointments were confirmed by the Pennsylvania State Senate. On April 20, 1942 the Governor designated Robert Hall Craig to be Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission at this time occupies Temporary Building Number 3, in the State Capitol group, immediately in the rear of the Main Capitol Building.

The Commission is presently staffed with two employees, both provisional, an Advanced Stenographer-Secretary and a Principal Clerk. The Commission has under its jurisdiction two operating merit system agencies, the Employment Board of the Department of Public Assistance and the Board of Review of the Unemployment Compensation Division, Department of Labor and Industry. Either of these may be designated to act for the Commission as an examining agency during the interim of the selection of a Personnel Director.

Under the Act the immediate function of the Commission is the selection of a Personnel Director, through an examination process generally defined and limited within the Act itself. The Commission immediately devoted itself to this purpose. It retained the services of a nationally known expert, Doctor William E. Mosher, Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, to recommend and supervise the technical conduct of the examination procedure.

The Civil Service Act requires that the Personnel Director be a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Recruiting was carried on extensively and thoroughly. Some 189 original applicants submitted qualifications. The examination process consisted of a rating of education and experience, a written examination to test knowledge, and an oral interview to test personal characteristics, which resulted in a final list of some 38 eligibles. Successful and experienced, professional and business men conducted the oral interviews. The entire program and process is being reviewed by a second independent expert. The selection will be made in the near future.

There has, in the meantime, fallen upon the Commission the obligation of conducting examinations for positions in the Liquor Control Board of the Commonwealth. This work was delegated by the Commission to one of the examining agencies under the Commission's jurisdiction, the Employment Board of the Department of Public Assistance. The work has been supervised by the Commission itself.

The Civil Service Act provides that services of the Commission are available to other State Departments, agencies, or political subdivisions. Under this clause of the Act the newly created Pennsylvania Board of Parole (Act Number 323 of August 6, 1941) requested the Commission to conduct an examination program placing all employees of that Board under the merit system. The Commission accepted this responsibility and again delegated this examination process to be conducted by the Employment Board of the Department of Public Assistance, under the direct supervision of the Commission itself.

Two other agencies of the State Government have within them a modified form of civil service, namely, the Department of Health and the Department of Welfare. The State Department of Health has requested the State Civil Service Commission to generally supervise and conduct its civil service program and the Commission is now taking steps to begin that program.

The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare has requested the Commission to supervise the installation of a merit system in its Rural Child Welfare Unit and this program will be undertaken.

Up to October 1, 1942 the Commission has conducted examinations as follows:

	No. of Persons Who Applied for Exams.	No. of Persons Who Took Exams.
Personnel Director	189	82
Liquor Control Board ..	4273	2907
Board of Parole	3108	2716

Because of the newness of this Agency it has no specific recommendations or suggestions to make at this time but is submitting this report merely as a formal record of what has been done to date.

Respectfully yours,

RUTH GLENN PENNELL,
JOHN A. M. McCARTHY,
ROBERT HALL CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

BOARD OF PAROLE

Harrisburg, December 28, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

Herewith is a report of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole:

On August 6, 1941, you signed an Act (No. 323) creating a "uniform and exclusive" system for the administration of parole in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The clear-cut purpose of this Act was to give to Pennsylvania a modern parole system that would function on a high plane of efficiency, separate and apart from all political considerations. The Act went into full effect on June 1, 1942.

The Act calls for a full-time paid Board of five members. To date, four members have been appointed: Doctor Louis N. Robinson, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Doctor Mary B. Harris, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Doctor Dallas W. Armstrong, Newville, Pennsylvania; and Mr. John F. Haggerty, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Jurisdiction of the Board

The Act gives to the Parole Board complete jurisdiction over parole matters in seven State institutions—the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia and its branch at Graterford, the Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh and its branch at Rockview, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at White Hill, and the Industrial Home for Women at Muncy. In addition, prisoners in County jails and in the Allegheny County Workhouse with sentences of two years maximum or more, are also made subject to the Parole Board with respect to release and supervision on parole.

The situation prior to the passage of the Act was as follows: The Boards of Inspectors of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries heard applications for parole of those whose minimum sentences were about to expire. Applications on which these Boards acted favorably then went to the Pardon Board for their consideration and then to the Governor for his approval. Applications for release on parole from Huntingdon and Muncy were acted upon by the boards of these institutions. White Hill having no board submitted its applications for parole, with its recommendations, direct to the Department of Welfare.

Release on parole from the County jails had hitherto been in the hands of the committing judges who could release at any time regardless of the minimum sentence imposed. If a Judge, for example, sent a man to the penitentiary with a sentence of five to ten years, he could not be released until the end of the five-year period. If, however, the Judge sent the same man to the County jail with this same sentence, he could release him at any time.

The applications for parole from the seven state institutions and from the local prisons will now be made to the new Board of Parole which has full and final jurisdiction over them. There will be no prior hearings by institutional boards nor by judges and no review of the decisions of the Parole Board by the Pardon Board.

The Board of Parole has no authority to release anyone from the two state penitentiaries and their branches prior to the expiration of their minimum sentence. The same holds true of those in local prisons who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board. Thus, those sent to the jails will be, henceforth, on exactly the same level as regards parole as those sent to the penitentiaries. Individuals sent to the three reformatories have no minimum sentences. Theoretically, therefore, the Board of Parole could release the inmates of these institutions at any time. But the reformatories have well developed training programs, and the Board of Parole has no intention of exercising its prerogative of release until these institutions have been given full opportunity to do their best for the individuals committed to their care. After full discussion with the superintendents of the three reformatories, the Board of Parole entered into an informal agreement with the three superintendents not to release on parole, prior to 18 months, anyone not recommended by the reformatory. It was also agreed that at the end of the 18-month period the institutions would bring all whom they had not recommended to the attention of the Board of Parole for action. This arrangement has been working well. It gives the institutions time to educate and train a boy or girl, and it also prevents holding individuals for long periods of time without full consideration of their cases.

The Board can parole on its own motion, or, in other words, it does not have to wait until the individual applies for release before considering whether it is advisable to release an individual.

The Board not only has the right to grant parole but also the right to revoke parole and to recommit to the institution where the man had served his sentence, if the individual parolee fails to abide by the conditions of his parole. It may then reparole him, if and when it sees fit.

Formerly, if a man committed a crime while on parole from the penitentiaries and was convicted in a Court of Record, in addition to the penalty for the new crime, he had to serve out the maximum period of his former sentence. In some cases this had meant very severe and needless punishment which could be relieved only by action of the Board of Pardons. The new Act does away with this situation, leaving to the Board of Parole the right to determine how long a man should stay in prison for this or for any other form of violation of the conditions of his parole.

Every application for parole must be acted upon within six months after it is presented to the Board of Parole. Each individual considered for parole must have been "seen and heard in person in regard thereto" by at least one member of the Board "within one year prior to the granting or dismissal" of his application. Our present plan is for a majority of the Board to go to the seven state institutions and to the two large county prisons, and for one or more members to visit the outlying jails which contain a few prisoners subject to our jurisdiction.

Supervision of Parolees

Prior to June 1, 1942 the supervision of men released from the penitentiaries and from the reformatories for

men was administered by a Bureau of Parole, located in the Department of Justice, with a staff of 35 parole agents. The Industrial Home for Women at Muncy maintained one parole officer to supervise its parolees in central Pennsylvania but turned over the supervision of its parolees in Philadelphia to a matron in the Sheriff's office and in Allegheny County to a Probation Officer. Those paroled from the county prisons by the judges were supervised by local probation officers. For administrative purposes, the State had been divided into six districts with offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Bellefonte, and Erie.

When the new Parole Board took over on June 1, 1942, the former Bureau of Parole had under its supervision 5,875 individuals, or an average of approximately 170 to each parole officer. This is an impossible case load for a parole officer to carry, even if he had nothing else to do. The parole officer was, however, required to make a check-up of jobs and sponsors of prisoners applying for release on parole. He was also required to make investigations for the Pardon Board of those in his territory who were applying for commutation of sentence. We have no figures on the time required for this work prior to June 1, 1942, but between June 1, 1942 and October 31, 1942, over 2,000 such investigations were made by our staff, requiring the full time of 18 men. Our impression, confirmed by conversation with parole officers, is that the time of the staff of the old Bureau of Parole was taken up fully with making investigations of jobs and sponsors, work for the Pardon Board, and handling such cases on supervision as came to the surface through the acts of friends, relatives, neighbors, and police authorities, and that very little real supervision was exercised over those who had been released on parole. It could hardly have been otherwise.

Supervision by probation officers of those released from the county prisons by judges seems to have been of about the same quality, consisting for the most part either of brief interviews at the probation office or of the mailing in of monthly report cards. Few worthwhile records of the conduct of individuals on parole were kept. An insufficient staff of probation officers and lack of clerical help, as in the case of the Bureau of Parole, made proper supervision of county prison cases impossible.

On June 1, 1942, the Board of Parole took over the supervision of the 5,875 individuals, who were at that time under the supervision of the Bureau of Parole and then started immediately to effect the transfer from probation bureaus of somewhat over 3,000 cases, with maximum sentences of two years or more, who had been released by judges prior to June 1, 1942. There were also some 76 parolees from Muncy that came under our jurisdiction, making a grand total of approximately 9,000 cases for which the Board of Parole was expected to assume responsibility.

The following table based on the best material available shows the situation with respect to the number of parolees subject to the control of the Board of Parole on June 1, 1942 and on October 31, 1942:

	June 1	October 31
Active Cases	4,272	4,679
From Other States	623	642
County Cases to be Taken Over	3,000+	2,610
Out of State	787	841
Abroad	69	65
Army & Navy	118	264
At Sea	6	5
Muncy Cases to be Taken Over	76	.....
	8,951	9,106

Between May 31 and October 31, three factors were operating to change the situation. The Board paroled 1,249; it took over the supervision of some of the cases released by the county judges; and the maximum terms of certain parolees expired. It should be pointed out that there are still 2,610 cases remaining under the supervision of probation officers that must ultimately be transferred to the supervision of the Board of Parole.

The number of prisoners in the state penitentiaries and reformatories is now 6,837; in the county jails approximately 1,800 with sentences of two years or more. These numbers are constantly being replenished by new commitments, and all, with the exception of a few life termers, will ultimately come before the Board of Parole.

In view of the greatly increased load of parolees and the need to cut down automobile travel, the Board of Parole has decided to increase the number of districts from six to ten. The four new offices will be located in Butler, Allentown, Williamsport, and Altoona.

Civil Service and Provisional Appointments

The intent of the Act was to place the parole service on a non-political basis. Permanent appointments were to be made under Civil Service rules and regulations. To bridge over the gap, the Act also provided for provisional appointments of three months' duration and also for a two-year provisional appointment of those already in state or local parole work. The brief period of time intervening between the appointment of the Board on April 14, and the assumption of full duties on June 1, made it imperative to employ provisionally the entire staff of the existing Bureau of Parole. The addition of 3,000 to 4,000 parolees to the number supervised by the old Bureau of Parole called for the appointment immediately of additional parole officers.

It was also found necessary to appoint trained men as institutional representatives to assemble data on the prisoners in the county prisons for the use of the Board in interviewing the prisoners preparatory to hearing their applications for release on parole. The penitentiaries and reformatories keep good records and have set up classification committees to make possible the handling of prisoners on an individualistic basis. All this is of much help to the Board of Parole. It makes possible intelligent decisions in the matter of release and facilitates the handling on parole of those who have been released. Unfortunately the majority of the jails keep no records worthy of the name, and have, in so far as we are aware, developed no organization comparable to the classification committees in the penitentiaries and reformatories. This made the work of the Parole Board exceedingly difficult and the only remedy was to send Board representatives to the jails to assemble the necessary data.

As soon as some qualified persons could be found, the Board appointed two institutional representatives and

twelve additional parole officers, three of whom were women. One of the institutional representatives, Mr. G. Richard Bacon, has since been appointed Secretary to the Board and the other has resigned to enter the Coast Guard. Two of the parole officers were advanced to the position of institutional representative. Two of the women parole officers are located in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh. Their offices are separate and apart from the parole offices in these cities to which male parolees report. Two additional Negro parole officers have been appointed for the supervision of Negro parolees.

All provisional appointees were told at the beginning of their service that the staff would be paced on a civil service basis as soon as the examinations could be given. After mature consideration the Board decided to ask the Civil Service Commission to prepare and conduct the examinations. Written examinations for General Director of Parole, Assistant Director of Parole, for District Supervisors, and Assistant District Supervisors, and for parole officers were held in several cities of Pennsylvania on September 19; oral examinations for the General Director and the Assistant General Director took place on October 3 and for the others on November 6 and 7. The position of General Director of Parole was filled by the appointment of Dr. G. I. Giardini, the first man to be appointed under Civil Service. Having successfully passed the examinations, ten Supervisors, one statistician, and a number of parole officers have been appointed by the Board, and the re-organization of the staff will soon be fully completed. It is to be regretted that a full complement of workers could not be obtained at the beginning of the work, but it was thought better to wait for the results of the Civil Service test than to load up with untrained and inexperienced workers, many of whom would probably lose their position later as a result of the Civil Service test. Moreover, the employment situation was greatly complicated by the action of the Delaware County Court declaring the Parole Act unconstitutional on July 21. No one fully employed, as most good men are at the present time, cared to give up his position to take one with an organization which might soon be completely destroyed by a Supreme Court decision.

While Pennsylvania was getting along with 35 parole officers in its Bureau of Parole, the New York State Board of Parole had employed 117 for a task that was no larger. With the addition of over 3,000 parolees released from county prisons, it will not be possible to do even reasonably good parole work in this state with less than 100 parole officers. With even this number, the case load per parole officer will be far heavier than it should be. The task placed on the Board of Parole is very large and very difficult. If it is badly done, the State will suffer greatly. The Board will soon be running a huge prison without walls, having literally thousands of released prisoners under its care. It ought to be kind and helpful to those who want to turn over a new leaf, and it ought also to be very firm with those who have no intention of changing their criminal habits. One cannot make bricks without straw, nor do a hard job without the aid of good and experienced employees.

Probation

The Act states that judges may place individuals on special probation to the Board. What this will mean no one can now say. In all probability, courts which do not already have well-developed probation staffs will come to use the facilities of the Board. In the course of time this Board conceivably may become a state probation and a parole agency instead of only a parole body.

Constitutionality of the Parole Act

The Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County declared the Parole Act unconstitutional and void on July 21, 1942, on the ground that it infringed both on the pardoning power of the Governor and also on the sentencing power of the judges. The case was heard by the Supreme Court in Pittsburgh on September 28, and the decision was handed down by the Court in Philadelphia on November 23. The Act was upheld in every important particular. During the period July 21 to November 24, the Board carried on its work in the sixty-six other counties of the State leaving the judges of Delaware County free to act on parole matters within the county as they had prior to June 1, 1942.

Future Developments

It is, of course, going to take time properly to organize the work and to develop and train the personnel. Mistakes are going to be made in releasing men. We have yet to find anyone who knows exactly how long a man should be punished or just when he should go out of prison. The shrewdest wardens, the most learned judges and the most worldly-wise boards of trustees have been fooled over and over again, and we expect to be. Crimes will be committed by those under our supervision. After all, it is not possible to keep a man released from prison handcuffed morning, noon, and night to a parole officer. He lives in freedom, subject only to periodic supervision. There are many who, for one reason or another, find it hard to adjust; others who will not try very hard and some who have no intention of going straight. Society has to take some risks. With few exceptions, they all come out of prison and would do so, note this, if there were no parole board nor parole officers. If these do a conscientious job, the risk to society is less, but not wholly eliminated.

We hope that the various institutions will feel that we are partners in a great work, sharing cheerfully and honestly the load. This does not mean that we are going to do everything they ask us to do. This would be shirking our responsibilities to the people of the State. It does mean a sincere effort on our part to understand the problems of institutional care and routine and a desire to develop harmonious relations with all the institutions with whom we must work.

In dealing with judges and attorneys, we have made every effort to be cooperative and helpful realizing that we are only a part of the organization which society has set up to keep down crime. In Allegheny County, for example, we found that prior to June 1, 1942 the judges had at the time of sentencing certain offenders stated

when they would release them if their conduct in prison was satisfactory. To obviate any dispute over jurisdiction, the Board of Parole entered into a gentlemen's agreement with the Judges to honor these dates of release, providing the judges would accept the responsibility of granting the release with respect to those individuals whom the Board of Parole would not itself have released. The arrangement has been working satisfactorily, and time will soon obviate the necessity of continuing this transitional arrangement.

Not all of the problems involved in the relationship of the Board of Parole to the courts have yet been worked out. We have yet to develop a suitable procedure for handling fines and costs, in which certain counties are greatly interested, while others pay no attention to these.

Many tasks yet await the doing. We should have a manual for the use of parole officers and should also work out and publish rules and regulations governing the business of the Board.

One hundred and some odd years ago Pennsylvania was the State to which people from foreign countries interested in penal matters came. We were then the leaders in this field of work. The Walnut Street Prison, the Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Philadelphia Institution for Juvenile Delinquents were at the time among the best and finest of institutions. To some extent we Pennsylvanians have lost our position in the vanguard of progress. Massachusetts gave us probation; New York State the adult reformatory and the institution for defective delinquents and parole itself; Illinois and Colorado, the juvenile court. Several states now have made provision for the state care of at least a portion of their jail prisoners. Pennsylvania is not the first state to set up a comprehensive parole system. We are now catching up, and it is our hope that, even if we cannot now be the first in establishing a centralized state parole system, we can build one of the best. Within a short time, Pennsylvania will have a parole system which will compare favorably with that of any State.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS N. ROBINSON, Chairman.

THE GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY

Harrisburg, November 23, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I submit the following report:

During this administration, The General State Authority has completed the construction, installed the equipment and provided the furniture for more than 600 new buildings at 80 different locations throughout the State. These buildings are now occupied by various Departments of the State and are used as armories, hospitals, educational buildings, dormitories, dining halls, office buildings, prisons, boiler plants, etc. All were started, but few were finished, during the previous administration.

To complete these buildings, disbursements, amounting to over $16,000,000.00, were paid to the contractors previously selected and contracts, amounting to over $8,000,000.00, were awarded to new contractors. The work under the original contracts was estimated to cost $65,000,000.00 and was undertaken jointly by The General State Authority and the P.W.A. Grants, amounting to $12,997,236.71, have been received from the Federal Government. This represents less than 22% of the cost and was one of the smallest grant percentages ever made by the P.W.A. The majority of the grant agreements, other than those with The General State Authority, provided that the Federal Government bear 45% of the construction cost. This difference in the amount of grant is caused by the unusual terms of the grant agreement which was made previous to this administration. The Board and the Executive Director, during this administration, have been unable to have this agreement revised or interpreted in such a way that The General State Authority and the State of Pennsylvania would receive grants comparable to those for other work undertaken at the same time throughout the United States.

In completing these buildings, it was necessary to build roads and sidewalks, and do a large amount of grading and seeding.

Men on relief, furnished through the W.P.A., were used for this work. Recently, relief workers have been furnished through the Department of Public Assistance.

The Board, during this administration, has authorized construction of new buildings estimated to cost $10,000,000.00. Most of this expenditure was to be for new buildings at the Philadelphia State Hospital, which was acquired by the State in late 1938. Due to the War, it has been impossible to proceed with this entire Program, but 3 large buildings, costing approximately $4,000,000.00, are under construction and will provide living space for 1,500 patients. It will not enable this Hospital to increase its population, but will relieve, to some extent, the unsatisfactory and insanitary conditions now existing.

The plans and specifications for the remaining $6,000,000.00 worth of work are completed and should provide a program of work to be started after the war.

During the last Session of the Legislature, The General State Authority Act was amended to enable The Authority to build an Executive Mansion. The site has been purchased, and the architect selected, but the actual construction has been deferred until after the war.

I believe that a State-wide comprehensive survey of the Institutions of the State, made by competent engineering organizations, would greatly assist in the orderly and economical future development of these Institutions and also assist in reducing the operating expenses. The Board of The General State Authority has recognized this fact inasmuch as it has gone on record that no future construction should be started until such surveys have been made at the particular Institutions involved. Due to the fact that most of the money expended by The General State Authority is secured from the sale of bonds, which become a direct charge against real estate, The Authority cannot make this expenditure except in limited areas unless the money to make these surveys is appropriated by the Legislature. Some provision should be made to have these surveys completed before, or immediately after, the end of the War, because at that time there will be a great need of absorbing labor now employed in War

industries and the armed forces; and the State will, no doubt, enter into an extensive building program. Such surveys will not only reduce the initial cost, but by careful planning, the cost of the continuous operation can also be reduced. No large private corporation would consider operating such a vast physical plant as the State now operates without having such surveys for immediate and future reference. The Legislature should provide funds, through some agency, to allow this survey program to be started without delay.

A large item, included in the annual rental payments made by the Commonwealth to The General State Authority, covers the payment of premiums for fire insurance.

The Legislature has set up an Insurance Fund to protect buildings owned by the State, but it has been interpreted that the State cannot expend any part of this fund or replace buildings, or equipment, destroyed or damaged by fire, if owned by The General State Authority. If this Act could be enlarged to enable the State to guarantee replacements of property leased from The General State Authority, if damaged by fire, the annual rentals could be decreased considerably and I believe would result in a substantial saving to the Commonwealth inasmuch as a great many of the buildings are fire-proof and indestructible.

This legislation would require considerable thought as there is a question of the Constitutionality involved.

The Attorney General of the Commonwealth has held that The General State Authority Act of 1935 does not confer upon The Authority the power to lease projects to the Federal Government.

War conditions, as well as those that will exist after the War, may call for the partial, or total, use of some of our Institutions by the Federal Government, and I suggest that considerations be given to amending The General State Authority Act so that negotiations with the Federal authorities would be facilitated.

Due to the fact that the monies expended by The General State Authority are secured only by bonds, which are direct charges on real estate owned by The Authority, its activities with regard to National Defense have been quite limited. It did, however, at the request of the State Council of Defense, make a survey of the air raid siren facilities in the various counties, townships, boroughs and towns in the State.

The Board of The Authority was active and instrumental in providing arrangements whereby the Federal Government could lease the New Hospital Buildings at the Western State Hospital for Tuberculosis, at Butler, and operate it as an Army hospital.

Many of the Engineers, previously employed by The General State Authority, are now engaged in work on Military Projects and some are now in active duty in the construction battalions in the armed forces on foreign soil.

Sincerely yours,
DAVID H. DIEHL, Executive Director.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Harrisburg, December 23, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I take pleasure in giving you the following information in reference to the progress of the organization of Civilian Defense in Pennsylvania.

The State Council of Defense was organized under your Chairmanship, in April, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the State Council of Defense Act. We invited the counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of the state to create Local Councils of Defense. This they proceeded to do and under the leadership and encouragement which has been given them by the State Council of Defense there are now 1115 legally constituted Local Councils of Defense throughout Pennsylvania. These Councils of Defense include 67 County Councils, 36 City Councils, 199 Township Councils, 738 Borough Councils, and 75 College Councils of Defense.

The General Assembly in Special Session passed Act No. 14 and Act No. 16 which greatly strengthened the structure of Civilian Defense throughout the Commonwealth.

We also proceeded to organize Advisory Committees composed of leading and representative citizens of the state who were appointed to serve on committees in line with special knowledge in their respective subjects. The following committees have been appointed and are functioning: Health, Education, American Unity, Highway Control, Consumer Interests, Evacuation, Plant Protection, Agriculture, Salvage, Victory Gardens, Care of Children of Women in War Industry, and Youth Activities.

We also created a staff to execute the plans of the State Council of Defense. Many members of the staff have been loaned to the State Council of Defense on a part-time basis from other departments of the State Government and from specialized organizations in the state. We now have a staff of approximately 60 persons and the modest monthly budget of the State Council of Defense is an indication of the valuable services that are being contributed without expense to the State Council of Defense.

We have held monthly meetings of this staff at which the whole program of the State Council of Defense has been discussed in the presence of all members of the staff and these have served to give unity of endeavor in Pennsylvania and a clear understanding of the various phases of Civilian Defense.

The whole program of the State Council of Defense is divided into two major categories, the protective and the non-protective civilian war services.

Under the protective category we have enlisted, enrolled, trained and drilled a Citizens' Defense Corps of 576,000 men and women who are now serving in their respective communities as Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Firemen, Auxiliary Police, Emergency Medical Units, etc. These men and women are all serving without pay and in many instances without any financial assistance in securing the equipment which they use. Sixty-five of the 67 counties of the state have established, equipped, and maintained County Control Centers which can be

activated within one-half hour of the first warning of any emergency. Over 400 Local Control Centers have already been established and equipped and are now being manned upon the warning of an emergency. All of this protective organization centers in a State Control Center at the State Capitol which is equipped to administer a mutual aid program to the citizens of any portion of the Commonwealth. Visitors from the Third Civilian Defense Region Headquarters have recently told us that it is the best State Control Center now in operation in the Nation.

On the non-protective side we have enlisted the active services of 600,000 citizens who worked in Victory Gardens during the past summer, 50,000 or more citizens who are working agressively in the Salvage Program, and literally hundreds of thousands of other citizens who are serving as volunteers on Rationing Boards, on Consumer Interests Committees, on Victory Speakers Bureaus, on American Unity Committees and on local Committees for the Care of Children of Mothers in War Industries, on Health Committees and in many other phases of the war effort.

This double program of the State Council of Defense has given to each patriotic citizen in Pennsylvania an opportunity right in his or her home community, or in his or her home, to be an active factor in the winning of this war. It has given an outlet to every such individual and has thus immeasurably increased their spirit of devotion to our Republic and has greatly strengthened the heart and the hand of our nation in its time of peril.

Underneath this whole program has been a local government policy which has added to the effectiveness of the program and to the enthusiasm of all our citizens. That policy is one of local self-reliance and self-sufficiency. We have not paid from the State Council of Defense any of the expenses of the Local Councils of Defense, nor have we taken from the citizens of the local communities the responsibility for deciding their part in the defense effort. We have kept the responsibility back home where the people can make their own decisions and can grow strong in their sense of responsibility and initiative.

In the State Council of Defense we have endeavored to provide intelligent and faithful and strong leadership for them in which they might have confidence but we have not endeavored to make their decisions for them or to pay their bills for them. Out of this policy has grown increasing strength and increasing power of the people "back home" to take care of themselves at this time of danger.

For these things which have been accomplished we are grateful to you as our Chairman for the intelligent, foresighted, energetic, and unselfish leadership which you have given.

Yours sincerely

A. C. MARTS, Executive Director.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Harrisburg, December 28, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission begs leave to report that during your Administration the Turnpike covering most of the distance between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh was constructed, completed and placed in operation. It involved the expenditure of seventy million dollars without any drain whatsoever upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during a time when it was necessary to provide work to lessen unemployment. Prior to its construction, the highways through the Commonwealth formed the shortest route between the great industrial centers of the Atlantic Seaboard and the Middlewest. From the earliest days of our history, a major problem in the development of the country has been to get through, across, and around the 1500-mile Appalachian mountain barrier which separates these two great centers. The highways over the mountains necessarily with so many curves and steep grades make motor travel over them difficult and hazardous especially in times of fog rain storms, and severe winter conditions in the mountainous regions.

The Turnpike, following substantially preliminary surveys authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania as early as 1837, as further studied and developed by the South Penn Railroad Company, described as "the finest series of location surveys on record in this country," pierces the mountains with seven tunnels and levels the grades. Utilizing the findings of the superior engineering talent which originally established the route, the developments and studies of the Department of Highways of Pennsylvania, and applying all the most modern scientific knowledge in road construction, the Commission has produced a road through these mountains with long-site distances, easy grades, separation of traffic traveling in opposite directions, wide dual traffic lanes, separation of grades at intersecting highways and railroads, cloverleaf type of connection permitting the continuous flow of traffic, in fact a highway unique in the history of highway construction in America. It has made possible material monetary savings to the users, provided comfort and convenience to motor travel and has made a vital contribution to safety in motoring.

By its construction Pennsylvania has pioneered the non-access Super-Highway to be demanded by the motoring public in the future.

The military significance of this type of express highway, always claimed in theory to be tremendous, is daily proving itself.

Its use by the armed forces in the movement of troops, equipment and supplies and the movement over it daily of vast quantities of the sinews of war in the form of raw materials and finished goods so vitally important in the war requirements from the industrial sections of western Pennsylvania and the Middlewest to the Atlantic Coast, have proved and are daily confirming its very great value as one of the important contributions to the war effort.

While it is a self-liquidating project, financed from its own revenues with the aid of a Federal grant, at the same time, it affords the motoring public economy of travel both as to time and cost.

Opened to traffic October 1, 1940, the Highway produced in revenue in the succeeding twelve months a total of approximately three million dollars, accommodating some two and one-half million vehicles of all classes. Thereafter, until affected by the war-time restrictions upon

traffic, earnings continued to show an increase of approximately 20 per cent. Such restrictions caused a sharp decrease in passenger traffic but due to increased truck traffic, the revenues have been more than sufficient to meet the costs of maintenance and operation as well as interest obligations and required reserves. The present reserve for interest amounts to sufficient to meet interest payments well into the year 1944, and the full amount of the "Insurance Reserve" has been created.

Your Administration wisely provided the legislation necessary for the extension of the project eastwardly and westwardly to the limits of the Commonwealth, projection of which was delayed by the war.

The Acts provide for the advancement to the Commission of the moneys necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary surveys of these extensions. It is respectfully suggested that as soon as the engineering personnel is available, these surveys be made to the end that they will be ready for immediate financing and construction at the close of the war.

It seems reasonable to assume that the important projects which are ready for construction will be the first to be aided by the Federal Government to relieve unemployment during the period of transition from war time to peace time production.

The Commission desires to express its great appreciation of your most helpful cooperation in its vast and successful accomplishment.

Yours very truly

Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission
T. J. EVANS, Vice-Chairman.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Governor's Office,

HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

Harrisburg, November 30, 1942.

Dear Governor James:

I am pleased to give you, herewith, a report on the operation of the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania during the last year.

The system was set up on a long-range basis to meet any demands which might be made upon it. Thus, it went on a war-time footing within 12 hours after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Sunday, December 7, 1941. The staff reported for duty that day at State Headquarters and Headquarters has been operated seven days a week since then.

We have met every demand which has been made upon us. The local boards and other units of the system have functioned smoothly and without confusion. The orderly flow of men from civilian life into the Army continues from each local board.

Pennsylvania has won recognition from National Headquarters of the Selective Service System by being chosen on several occasions as the testing ground for experiments which later evolved into sound plans adopted in other states.

Outstanding in this connection is the "Pennsylvania Plan" which ended the system of inducting men into the United States Army immediately after they had passed their final physical examination.

The new plan, tried and found practical in Pennsylvania and subsequently used as a model in other states, gave every registrant a waiting period between his final examination and induction. Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, devotes a section of his first report to the President to a discussion of the "Pennsylvania Plan."

Now, under war-time operation, the principle of the "Pennsylvania Plan" has been retained and registrants are furloughed for seven days immediately after their induction.

Pennsylvania, at the request of National Headquarters, led the way in a number of other innovations, including an experiment now being conducted at the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary.

A special local board has been set up there to determine which men with criminal records have been rehabilitated to the point where they can be inducted into the United States Army and thus be converted from a deficit to an asset on the books of society.

This local board—composed of one prison official, one man with thorough knowledge of the Selective Service System, and one outstanding citizen of the community—has been operating for only a short time. Nevertheless, the experiment is being watched with interest throughout the nation.

The System in Pennsylvania, now composed of 8,733 persons, has achieved an outstanding record of efficiency and economy of operation.

Following is an analysis of the Selective Service personnel in Pennsylvania as of this date:

Local Board Members	1,271	
Appeal Board Members (including 2 coordinators)	72	
Government Appeal Agents	422	
Associate Government Appeal Agents	34	
Examining Physicians and Dentists	2,934	
Legal Advisors to Registrants	422	
Associate Legal Advisors to Registrants	743	
Members of Medical Advisory Boards	116	
Associate Members of Medical Advisory Boards	516	
Reemployment Committeemen	422	
Total Uncompensated		6,952
Officers (Headquarters)	13	
Enlisted men (Headquarters)	17	
Civil Service Employees (Headquarters)	111	
Civil Service Employees (Local Boards and Appeal Boards)	1,640	
Total Compensated		1,781
Grand Total		8,733

Pennsylvania Headquarters is the largest in the nation, that is, it has more registrants under its jurisdiction than any other Headquarters in the United States—3,313,121—but nevertheless, has a comparatively small staff. New York State, having a larger population, has more registrants than Pennsylvania, but it operates two Headquarters—one for New York City and one for the remainder of the state.

This census of manpower was made in five registra-

tions—one in 1940, one in 1941, and three in 1942. Another registration of young men who have become 18 years of age since June 30, 1942, was conducted between December 11, 1942, and December 31, 1942.

Since the inauguration of the Selective Service System in September, 1940, National Headquarters has allocated $4,915,282.55 from Federal funds to Pennsylvania for use to December 31, 1942. To November, 1942, we have expended $4,231,251.38. We estimate that expenditures during November and December, 1942, will aggregate $493,798.17, making a total expenditure from September, 1940, through December, 1942, of $4,725,049.55. This expenditure covers the entire cost of operating the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania.

Comparative figures prepared by National Headquarters show clearly that Pennsylvania is operating at a cost per registrant considerably lower than many other states. Based upon the total number of registrants, 22 states had a higher proportionate operating cost than Pennsylvania. They included such states as New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Alabama, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Sample figures reflecting the cost of the military and civilian personnel in the various State Headquarters, based upon the number of local boards in each state, show that Pennsylvania's Headquarters personnel cost is below that of such states as New York, Illinois, Texas, California, New Jersey, Michigan, and Alabama.

The cost of personnel services (clerical assistance) per local board in Pennsylvania was exceeded by such states as New York, Maryland, Michigan, Delaware, Connecticut, California, Maine, and South Carolina.

Expenditures for supplies and materials per local board in Pennsylvania ran below such states as New York, New Jersey, California, New Mexico, Vermont, South Carolina, Maine, and Connecticut.

The cost of communications (telephone and telegraph) per local board in Pennsylvania was below many states, including New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, California, and Maryland.

The traveling expenses per local board in Pennsylvania were considerably lower than in most of the states. In a number of instances, the traveling expenses in other states were double or triple the expense per local board in Pennsylvania. Likewise, most states spent more for printing and binding per local board than Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the fact that only one state—New York—has more registrants than Pennsylvania.

Many states exceeded Pennsylvania's local board expenditure for rents, including light and heat. The local board cost of the transportation of materials and of repairs and alterations in Pennsylvania fell below the expenditures for these items in a majority of the states. Similarly, numerous states spent more per local board for equipment than was the case in Pennsylvania.

These sample comparisons indicate the general practice of economy in Pennsylvania and the government is grateful to the thousands of public-spirited citizens who have made this shining record possible.

Selective Service policy and procedure have changed constantly to keep pace with national needs, particularly since the declaration of war. Nevertheless, we who have been charged with the duty and the privilege of administering this vital function in Pennsylvania have adhered strictly to the basic principles enunciated by you at the time the system was created—absolute fairness and impartiality to all, the highest regard for human values, insistence upon following the law and the regulations, and an honest and sincere endeavor to operate as economically, and yet as effectively, as possible.

There have been two outstanding changes of policy which deserve mention. Prior to the declaration of war, only declarant aliens were subject to training and service. After December 8, 1941, the law was changed to bring all aliens residing in the United States under the act. The military authorities now determine, in each case, whether the alien is acceptable to the armed forces.

The Selective Training and Service Act originally provided that a registrant should be deferred if one or more persons depended upon the earned income of the registrant for support. When it became evident after the declaration of war that the size of the Army would be increased tremendously, the Congress, on June 23, 1942, enacted the Servicemen's Dependents' Allowance Act. This act provides for the payment of allowances to dependents of men in the armed forces and makes it possible to induct men with dependents. Following the enactment of this law, the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania began inducting registrants in this order:

1. Single men with no dependents.
2. Single men with collateral dependents (parents, grand-parents, brothers and sisters).
3. Men who were married prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent and who were maintaining bona fide family relationships in their homes with wives only.
4. Men who were married prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent and who were maintaining bona fide family relationships in their homes with wives and children or with children alone.

In closing this brief report, I desire to give unstinted praise and commendation to the patriotic and unselfish men from all walks of life throughout the Commonwealth who have given so many million hours of their time without financial recompense to make Selective Service an outstanding success in Pennsylvania. Their reward is the knowledge of a job well done. I also desire to extend to you the thanks and appreciation of the Headquarters Staff for the splendid cooperation of the Governor's Office.

Respectfully submitted,

B. [illegible] EVANS, Lt. Col., A.U.S., Acting Director.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

Reporting the highlights of Pennsylvania's part in the war since the Governor's War Message to the General Assembly on March 2, 1942.

THE WAR REPORT

Pennsylvania, in this greatest of all wars, has carried on in the manner called for by its ancient and honorable traditions.

The people of Pennsylvania may take pride in the fact that Pennsylvania's war security plan has been accomplished and is in full force and effect.

Our Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, which is taking the place of the National Guard while it is in Federal service, is fully uniformed, outfitted, equipped and armed—ready for combat and with a record of duty already performed.

The Auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps is nearing completion and that part of it which has thus far been totally organized is ready to take up its tremendously important guard duties when the call comes.

Our Pennsylvania Motor Police have been trained for combat duty in addition to the manifold duties which they must perform in war and peace.

More than a million citizens march under the banner of the State Council of Defense and more than half of them wear the colors of the active, vital, hard working Citizens Defense Corps.

Powerful control centers practice tirelessly against the day when they may have to function under fire.

The Civil Air Patrol stands tireless vigil—its planes gassed and ready.

Disaster and evacuation organizations are on their toes.

The job that lies ahead is the gaining of new recruits, endless practice, increased proficiency and constant study to become better—better—better.

The organizational structure has been completed and Pennsylvania challenges any other of the 47 units of these great United States to show a better perfected establishment.

The work which we are doing is deadly serious. The importance of our civilian defense establishment cannot be over-estimated. The job of the civilian is to help defeat the ends of the enemy by reducing to the absolute minimum the effect of the damage which he may inflict on the home soil. If a plant is bombed, the enemy can be thwarted by the immediate extinguishing of the fire and the immediate rebuilding of the plant. If the community life is temporarily disrupted by air, sea, or land-borne invasion, the enemy may be thwarted by reducing the psychological effect to nothing, by reducing to the irreducible the effect of his implements of destruction and by the immediate restoration of civilian moral and normal civilian activities.

This then, is the inestimable importance of the civilian job. For the police and combat forces which we have at our disposal, the job is to meet the forces of the enemy man to man hand to hand, and demolish him if possible.

With these two elements functioning at the maximum degree of proficiency, Pennsylvania will free the hands of the Army, in so far as the Commonwealth's territorial limits are concerned, to carry out its great mission and not oblige it to deploy unnecessary Federal troops here, taking them away from their major task of meeting and defeating a major force. In other words, Pennsylvania must carry out its own mission up to the limit expected of it by the Armed Forces.

To accomplish this, it is hardly necessary to add, there has been complete cooperation and understanding among Pennsylvania, the Armed Forces, and the Federal Government at all times in war activities.

This Commonwealth's all-out defense effort may be dated as having begun in July, 1940, following a series of conferences held in the Executive Mansion. Since that time Pennsylvania has continued its leadership in what has since become the war program.

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor and Pennsylvania was alerted. Our citizens dropped the mantle of defense and put on the armor of war. Today a state of war exists between the United States of America and Japan, Germany, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

Testimony to the part we have played is contained in a great file of letters bearing the reactions and representations of responsible and authoritative commanders who are responsible for the national war effort.

These letters represent a file in which every man, woman, and child in this Commonwealth takes pride; the zealous and intelligent response to national summons and needs which inspired these letters do not represent the work of any one man, but on the contrary, the mass response of 99 per cent of our population to our mutual needs in our hour of emergency.

More than two years ago, on October 16, 1940, a total of 1,170,574 Pennsylvania men registered for Selective Service, in a great peace-time enrollment for war.

The months of preparation which had gone into this formal beginning of Pennsylvania's leadership among states in preparing for the force of arms which was inevitably coming upon us, bore fruit in a great performance by all Pennsylvanians.

The vital necessity for the great planned war program of Pennsylvania was conclusively proven in the fact that when the registration had been completed Pennsylvania had under its jurisdiction more registrants than any other headquarters in America and the Pennsylvania headquarters was the most important state headquarters in the Nation.

Pennsylvanians acknowledged the full realization of just what this meant to them and determined that such being the greatness of their responsibility they would not falter but instead, step by step, would lead the way. This they have done.

This, then, is also an opportunity for me as the Governor of this great Commonwealth, in this time of war, to express my pride in the work of Pennsylvania's ten million citizens and to commend publicly those who have assumed the leadership throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians, realizing that "Pennsylvania's resources and manpower could best be utilized as a single unit on a great team of 48 states, have cooperated with the finest sort of teamwork under the direction of national leadership."

There are a number of deletions in the transmittal of these letters of commendation we received which are made necessary because references have been made to matters which are military secrets.

The Third Service Command, which was formerly the Third Corps Area, is the military agency through which the combat war organization of Pennsylvania is coordinated and fitted into the national scheme of operations. Commanding the Third Service Command is an

outstanding General who has given the finest, closest and friendliest conceivable cooperation to Pennsylvania, Major General Milton A. Reckord. The commendation contained in a letter from him dated September 19, 1942, was made possible by the efforts of the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, the Auxiliary, and the thousands of persons in the State Council of Defense and its allied organizations defense plants, and defense installations in close liaison with the Army itself. General Milton A. Reckord wrote to the Governor:

". . . The expression of understanding and cooperation . . . is characteristic of the spirit which has pervaded all our relationships. The burden of carrying out the responsibilities placed upon my shoulders by the War Department has been considerably lightened owing to the able assistance which I have at all times received from your State.

". . . I can well state that Pennsylvania has marched forward, and has proven herself a real 'teammate' in aiding the conduct of the war effort within the Third Service Command."

On July 24, 1942, General Reckord wrote:

"I want you to know that I greatly appreciate the splendid cooperation you and your Pennsylvania officials are giving me. The responsibilities of this office are great, but such cooperation as you offer materially lightens my load."

This spirit of cooperation has obtained since the very beginning and has been continuous from the beginning until now.

When General Reckord took command of the Third Corps Area he relieved Major General H. C. Pratt, who had been ordered to another assignment. General Pratt undertook his new assignment with this message to Pennsylvanians on January 2, 1942:

". . . May I express my appreciation of the courtesy you have always shown me and my command, while I have been with the Third Corps Area. It will afford me much pleasure to inform my successor of your always cooperative attitude, and of the cordial relations which have existed between us."

Pennsylvania had truly swung into action after Pearl Harbor with one of the only completely uniformed and equipped State Guards in America on active duty immediately after the declaration of war. How effectively Pennsylvania functioned is expressed by General Pratt in his letter of December 12, 1941:

"May I express my appreciation of the patriotic attitude you have assumed in this emergency and for the spirit of cooperation you have displayed."

General Pratt had known that Pennsylvania was ready long before Pearl Harbor when he expressed his feelings in a letter to the Governor's Office, under date of October 13, 1941, almost two months before Pearl Harbor:

". . . the completion of the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps. The fact that this unit is ready for active duty if and when the need should arise is a source of deep satisfaction, I feel, not only to Governor James but to me also.

"It is indeed not only interesting but gratifying to learn that the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps have been chosen from those previously commissioned in the Army Navy and Marine Corps. The importance of capable and trained leaders cannot be over estimated."

How thoroughly these matters have been gone into are reflected in a letter dated July 24, 1941, from Col. M. S. Eddy, G.S.C. Assistant Chief of Staff, Third Corps Area, addressed to the Governor:

". . . You may be assured that both General Grant and I deeply appreciate the efforts of Governor James and ——— on behalf of ———. General Grant will be very pleased I am sure to hear from Governor James on the matter we recently discussed.

"I want to thank you for your interest and cooperation in all these matters and hope to be able to personally discuss them with you in the near future."

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, who has always worked closely with Pennsylvania and has been of endless assistance in the great job we have here, wrote to the Governor on December 4, 1942:

"The part which your great State has played in providing the largest Army ever possessed by this nation at the outbreak of war is an accomplishment in which you may well take a justifiable pride. The demands for men during 1942 have been increasingly greater. The complications of a modern and industrialized society have rendered more difficult the mobilization of men for war. These problems your State has met.

". . . the obligations of the State of Pennsylvania will be large, but the record of its past gives me confidence that come what may it will fill its obligations in full."

Dean James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, on a visit to Pennsylvania on November 10, 1942, inspected parts of the State and said that Pennsylvania's control [illegible] for Civilian Defense emergency operations are "the best in this section of the country."

That Pennsylvania cheerfully accept any new duty, restriction, sacrifice or obligation which is placed upon them is further shown in these letters to the Governor:

"May 22, 1942.

". . . with reference to Public Proclamation No. 1 and wish to express my appreciation for your unqualified cooperation and assistance in this vital matter.

"With kindest personal regards and hoping that I may be of assistance in the future . . . H. A. Drum, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, Eastern Defense Command, Office of Commanding General, New York."

"July 5, 1940.

". . . The Commanding General, Second Army, wishes to express his appreciation of your interest and splendid cooperation in this matter . . . F. V. Hemenway, Lieut. Col., A.G.D., Adjutant General, Headquarters, Second Army, Chicago, Illinois."

"September 15, 1942.

"Your gracious reception and whole-hearted co-

eration which was such a substantial contribution to the accomplishment of my mission, was greatly appreciated and I trust that in my new capacity as . . . I can be of service to you. Percival S. Moses, Colonel, C. of E., Services of Supply, War Department, Philadelphia."

"June 5, 1942.

"I wish to express the appreciation of the War Department for your whole-hearted cooperation and patriotic action in prompt adoption of the uniform standards suggested by the War Department to govern traffic by commercial motor vehicles. I assure you that the Nation's war effort will be materially promoted by this action on your part. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, War Department, Washington, D. C."

The cooperation between the Federal Government, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, and private industry has received commendation from the War Production Board, the Office of Production Management, Army Engineers, Army Ordnance, and the War Department's Highway Advisory Committee, as is expressed in these letters to Secretary Mark S. James:

". . . The Division of Contract Distribution will continue to work closely with the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in bringing together prime and subcontractors . . . Floyd B. Odlum, Director, Division of Contract Distribution."

". . . It seems to me that Pennsylvania has every reason to be proud of the vital part it is being called upon to play in the war production program . . . very few States have had as great an opportunity to serve the Nation. Edwin M. Martin, Assistant to the Chairman Plant Site Board, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1942."

". . . The information furnished by your organization is of extreme value to this office in connection with our—H. C. Peterson, 1st Lieut. A.C., Headquarters, First Air Force, Office of the Engineer, Mitchel Field, New York, September 10, 1941."

"May I express our appreciation of the thoroughness of your confidential report concerning the handling of—Pennsylvania. You may be advised we will use the same as reference material in working out such problems with Army and Office of Civilian Defense authorities. John E. Furlong, Assistant Director, Highway Traffic Advisory Committee, Washington D. C., August 18, 1942."

Alien detention facilities have been provided by the Commonwealth without cost to the Federal government, and while the full story will not be told until a much later date the following excerpt gives the reaction in a letter from Henry L. Mulle, Acting District Director, United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, dated September 2, 1942:

". . . Permit me to extend the thanks and appreciation of the Department and this District for the fine cooperation given by yourself and the Armory Officials in connection with our acquisition and occupancy—"

Because the hundreds of members of the Civil Air Patrol operate under the greatest secrecy, these brave men are receiving little public commendation which will inevitably be theirs when the war is over, as far as their coastal patrol and courier work is concerned. However, this much of official commendation can be recorded now through this letter which was received in the Governor's Office:

"On behalf of the members of my staff and myself, I wish to express sincere appreciation of the fine cooperation rendered the—Wing through the efforts of Major William L. Anderson, Director of the Aeronautics and Commander of Wing, Civil Air Patrol, and his associates in furnishing the air support for our field problem of September 17th.

"Without the assistance of both Major Anderson and other members of the Patrol in simulating air attack during the problem, the maneuver would have been impossible and a valuable training experience thus lost to our unit. Eugene N. Berglund, Major Air Corps, Commanding."

Earle L. Johnson, National Commander, United States Civil Air Patrol, wrote on October 9, 1942:

". . . has made the Pennsylvania Wing of the Civilian Air Patrol one of the best in the country."

Like many other State services, commendation for the Pennsylvania Motor Police and those who have cooperated with them in assisting with their war work, brings forth seemingly inexhaustible files of commendation, but the form of the commendation is shown in the following letters:

". . . This office feels particularly obligated to act with dispatch to any request made by your office. The splendid service you have on frequent occasions rendered Military Intelligence . . . have been invaluable. T. S. Doll, Colonel G.S.C., Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Third Service Command, Baltimore, Maryland, September 16, 1942."

". . . I wish to commend your men.

". . . By far the most efficient service was rendered by the Pennsylvania State Police. D. K. Howard, Captain, Ordnance Department, 46th Ordnance Company, Fort Custer, Michigan, October 9, 1941."

". . . I want to express my application for the fine cooperation and efficiency shown by the Pennsylvania State Motor Patrol in all our dealings.

"All officers of this regiment who were in charge of . . . has excellent reports to make concerning your splendid cooperation. F. S. Swett, Colonel, Headquarters, 604th Coast Artillery, August 27, 1942."

". . . I personally witnessed the 'bang-up' job which the Pennsylvania State Police did for us. I heard many fine comments regarding the efficiency of the various State Troopers . . . This was a fine example of the good cooperation which the Pennsylvania Motor Police is giving to the Army to assist in the War effort. D. N. Hauseman, Colonel, Ord-

nance Department, Philadelphia Ordnance District, Philadelphia, August 13, 1942."

The Navy's commendation for the same sort of help given the Army is expressed in the following excerpt from a letter from W. T. Smith, Captain, U. S. Navy, District Intelligence Officer, dated September 12, 1942:

"I wish to take this opportunity to tell you of my appreciation of the splendid cooperation afforded this office by your organization.

"The officers-in-charge of my several intelligence . . . continue to tell me of the unfailing and helpful assistance rendered by your office in Harrisburg and your—attached to the several troops. The consistently thorough and careful investigations made contribute in no small measure, to the Naval . . . activities."

The manner in which Pennsylvania have arisen to the front in the purchase of War Bonds is the subject of which we may be proud. The following letters and telegrams to the Governor express the feelings of Washington:

". . . many thanks for your cooperation. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, April 22, 1942."

". . . Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Stevenson, as well as members of our staff, are most appreciative of the splendid help that you have given in this campaign (War Bonds and Stamps quota). Ted R. Gamble, Consultant, Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, May 11, 1942."

Captain Walter J. Kress, who was formerly Acting Secretary of Revenue and who is now on active duty with the United States Army, was given the job of heading the campaign for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps among State employees. So successful was the campaign among State employees that he received the following commendation from John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1942:

". . . I think you and the state are to be congratulated on doing a splendid job. I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter and its enclosure to the Director of the Defense Bonds Program."

Few war efforts by Pennsylvanians are more important than the operation of our great coal mines that make the heat which builds the sinews of war. Secretary of Mines, Richard Maize, who has undertaken the Federal job of Emergency Coordinator of Mines in Pennsylvania, received the following letter from Wilbur A. Nelson, Administrator, Mining Branch, War Production Board, Washington D. C., under date of July 8, 1942:

"At the beginning of our new fiscal year in Washington, I wish to take the opportunity of expressing to you as our Emergency Coordinator of Mines in Pennsylvania, our appreciation of the important part you and your organization have been playing in the work of the Mining Branch of the War Production Board.

"We realize we have placed on you an added burden without any compensation except the knowledge that you have played an important part in our war effort . . ."

Pennsylvanians arose to great patriotic heights in setting up the Selective Service system and then virtually duplicated this effort in the setting up of the state rationing program, which was subsequenly taken over by the Federal Government. The whole-hearted cooperation of our people brought a great file of commendations to T. Elmer Transeau, who was then State administrator. The following is a letter received from Sylvan L. Joseph, Regional Administrator, Office of Price Administration, under of June 4, 1942:

". . . I want to tell you that we are most grateful for the excellent work which you did in Pennsylvania. I fully realize the difficulties of organization and the time pressure which was put upon you in establishing this set-up. I also realize the size of the State of Pennsylvania and the many difficulties which were involved because of it.

"I think you have done a noble public service and we are deeply obligated to you for establishing the set-up and having it function as it did for several months. I have tried to impress that fact upon our Pennsylvania connections and hope that you will believe me sincerely when I express my thanks to you for all your help in our program."

The following commendation was received by Raymond H. Smith, Executive Secretary, The Governor's Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, from John J. Hall of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committtee to the War Department, Washington, D. C., dated July 27, 1942:

". . . At this time I wish to congratulate you and your associates in producing one of the finest war transportation programs that it has been my pleasure to review."

When the Federal government took over rationing all over the Nation, Pennsylvania carried on with the same spirit of cooperation, and the following commendation came from Leon Henderson, Director, Office of Price Administration, under date of June 13, 1942, addressed to the Governor:

"Your cooperation has been invaluable in the rapid organization of the rationing program. We continue to need your immediate help . . . Your county clerks did an excellent job before as consignees of bulk shipments . . . We greatly appreciate your and their patriotic help in this vital program."

Pennsylvania's school teachers who have been unsung patriots in Selective Service registration and registrations for rationing were commened without stint in the following telegram received from Leon Henderson, May 11, 1942:

"I would appreciate your conveying the gratitude of the Office of Price Administration to your school superintendents, principals, school teachers, and civilian volunteers for the splendid job they did in registering . . .

"I, personally, cannot express my gratitude too deeply for the splendid job that was done. The primary credit, of course, should go to the school teachers

because they accepted the heaviest burden. No other group in the country could have handled the job so efficiently and speedily."

Countless Federal agencies in the war effort appreciate the complete assistance of the Department of Public Assistance as is shown in the following commendation which came from Judge W. L. Dill, Regional Director, Social Security Board, to Howard L. Russell, Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance, dated January 7, 1942:

". . . I have not hesitated to refer on numerous occasions to the splendid manner in which you have always cooperated with this office in the administration of the Public Assistance Laws and how delightful has been our Federal-State relationship, so my profound thanks to you and your associates for your contribution to the program and bespeaking the continuation of the same, with very best wishes, believe me."

Pennsylvania has long been proud of the work of its Defense Council and the highest form of tribute was paid by Frank Bane, Director of the Nation's Council of State Governments in a Harrisburg speech on March 17, 1942, when he said:

"Pennsylvania Defense Council set-up is the best in the United States."

Bane added that the Commonwealth was the first to respond to the call for Defense Councils and has "developed the best program for the forty-eight states."

When Mayor LaGuardia was United States Director of Civilian Defense he forwarded to the Governor a letter dated November 18, 1941, expressing commendation for the manner in which our people had manned the breastwork of civilian defense work, very similar to the manner in which Pennsylvanians had been commended for the even pre-Pearl Harbor efficiency of the State Guard. The Mayor wrote:

"I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the attached copy of a letter from the Commanding General of the First Interceptor Command, expressing his appreciation for the work of the civilian defense organization in making possible the success of the recent air defense exercises.

"The United States Office of Civilian Defense wishes to express to you our deep appreciation of the patriotic service rendered by the State defense council, the local defense councils, and other organizations in your State in helping to develop and to man the civilian Aircraft Warning Service.

"This was the first great home defense project requiring the assistance of civilian volunteers, and I believe the efficient manner in which it was carried out proves that a democracy working through local initiative and voluntary effort can build a civilian defense system fully as strong as that of any nation abroad. The success of this project augurs well the success of our entire civilian defense program."

Commendation for Pennsylvania's participation in the planning of State cooperation in the war came in the form of a letter from the Federal-State Conference on law Enforcement Problems of National Defense, Washington, D. C., as early as November 23, 1940, which drew up the legislative program for defense, addressed to the Attorney General's Office, and signed by Hubert R. Gallagher, Secretary of the Conference, who wrote:

". . . let me assure you of our sincere appreciation of the splendid work that you and the other members of the Drafting Committee did last week in Washington. I have never participated in such a hard-working group.

" . . . many thanks for your splendid cooperation."

The Federal Works Agency, of the Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C., has commended cooperation between the Highway Department and their office in the following manner, in a letter signed by the Commissioner, Thomas H. McDonald:

". . . with reference to emergency repairs of roads and highways damaged by Army and Navy operations. Your attitude in this matter is greatly appreciated, and I am taking the libery of passing your letter along for the information of our district engineers, with the hope that the spirit of cooperation expressed by Pennsylvania will find a response of similar character on the part of other States."

Pennsylvania has gone to new heights in the salvage and scrap campaign by its very early interest in this matter and is evidenced in this letter of February 13, 1942, from Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief, Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.:

". . . Your cooperation, already extended to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation in helping to carry out the general salvage program in your state, has been greatly appreciated."

In the Governor's message of March 2, 1942, to the General Assembly, in which was reported the highlights of Pennsylvania's efforts in the national defense program from immediately prior to the declaration of war against the United States until the time of the report, the history of the beginnings of Pennsylvania's war work was given.

It is fitting at this time, so that the continuity may be completed, to recall the early progress of this Commonwealth.

In that report was outlined Pennsylvania's concept of duty, but the part dealing exclusively with war accomplishments is extracted.

In the earliest phases of the work, C. A. Dykstra, National Director of Selective Service, wrote to the people of Pennsylvania on November 1, 1940, after the First Registration tabulations had been completed:

"May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your State's splendid contribution to this National effort. Thousands of public-spirited citizens working under your direction have made this possible. I know full well that I can count on your continued cooperation."

At the end of the first year General Hershey wrote the State Selective director on December 15, 1941, in part, as follows:

"You and your staff have conducted the operations of the Selective Service System in your State in a highly commendable manner and in a spirit of co-

operation that has been a source of real satisfaction. Based upon your past record, I am sure you will accept the increased responsibilities . . ."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, on March 27, 1941, announced that only 27 or 28 of the 48 states were in the proccess of creating State Guards and he named only four of these states as deserving of commendation in the "material progress which was made"—one of the four he named was Pennsylvania.

The calibre of the work of Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, Executive Director, State Council of Defense, is perhaps best expressed in the words of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, when he wired under date of December 10, 1941, requesting permission to place Doctor Marts in charge of the entire Third Civilian Defense Region, including Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia:

"He has his organization in good shape. He has a splendid grasp of the responsibilities and the addition of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia would not be too burdensome."

On September 30th the tabulations of the work done by each of the states were announced. The official publication of the Office of Civilian Defense said of the aluminum drive results:

"Second highest state was Pennsylvania with the recorded total of 900,000 pounds."

The nearest state below Pennsylvania was Massachusetts with 699,150 pounds collected. The only state which exceeded Pennsylvania was New York with its substantially greater population. However, when the figure was broken down it was found that Pennsylvania had gone ahead of New York in the poundage of pots and pans collected per dwelling.

Consistently, Pennsylvania continued making firsts, seconds and thirds in cooperation as each phase—and there are almost countless phases—of the civilian effort developed. This is witnessed by two examples of excerpts from Mayor LaGuardia's letters:

"I have just received your proclamation on the Civilian Defense Act, for which I want to thank you. This is the first proclamation I have received from a Governor carrying out the request of the President." (October 29, 1941). "The United States Office of Civilian Defense wants to express to you our deep appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by the Pennsylvania State Defense Council, the local defense councils, and other organizations in your State in helping to develop and man the Civilian Aircraft Warning Service . . . the success of this project augurs well the success of our entire Civilian Defense Program." (November 18, 1941)

Of interest is the following excerpts from a letter under date of December 13, 1941, from Colonel Clifton Lisle, Director of the Third Civilian Defense Region and Coordinator for the United States Army, when he was ordered to a new assignment and was relieved from duty in Baltimore:

"I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the cooperation shown me in this office in matters of civilian defense. I have received every assistance from Doctor Marts and your Council of Defense, and I feel sure my successor will meet with the same cooperation."

Excerpts from the speech of Mayor LaGuardia in Harrisburg on the occasion of the State Defense Rally under the auspices of the State Council, Friday, November 14, 1941, will illustrate the success of Pennsylvania's program of teamwork. The Mayor said, in part:

"I want to thank you personally . . . for you excellent leadership . . . in taking hold of the civilian defense work in appointing competent, capable executives such as Doctor Marts.

"Here in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the largest states in the Union, there is not now the slightest doubt but what the program will be fully carried out and that come what may the people of Pennsylvania will be able to take care of themselves.

"Here in Pennsylvania you have so many centers that are attractive and tempting targets to an enemy and that is why the people of this state should be indeed grateful to the vision, the knowledge . . . at this time in meeting this situation and being prepared if it comes."

The following excerpt from a letter under date of August 8, 1941, from the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator gives the reaction to Pennsylvania's work:

"May I express the sincere appreciation of this office for your cooperation in the petroleum conservation program.—Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Coordinator."

On January 6th, Major General John F. Curry, National Director of the C.A.P., announced that Pennsylvania stood seventh in the entire Nation in the formation of the Civil Air Patrol, despite the fact that in the middle of the emergency it had lost its State Director. This announcement was made at a tri-state meeting of C.A.P. officers in Harrisburg. The General indicated that among the larger states Pennsylvania was foremost, pointing out that some states with only a handful of airports as compared to Pennsylvania's 170 airports, 5000 pilots and 2500 flying ships, had been able to organize slightly faster. He also pointed out that Pennsylvania had more private flying ships per pilot than any other state in the Union.

With such rapidity did Pennsylvania respond, that this telegram was received on December 26th:

"Much impressed business-like manner in . . . tire rationing problem in Defense Council Tuesday. Many thanks. We have no worries about Pennsylvania. Frank Bane, Office of Price Administration."

On February 9th the State Council was advised by the Office of Price Administration that the tire rationing program had been accomplished so "quickly, adequately and efficiently" that the rationing of other commodities should follow the same general pattern and the same machinery should be used.

This letter concluded with these words ". . . tell you again how much we have enjoyed working with you in setting up necessary rationing machinery throughout the United States, and how much we have appreciated the

enthusiastic cooperation which we have received from . . . the Council of Defense."

When, in November 1941, after more than a year's service, Dr. Lewis found it necessary to ask release as Pennsylvania Director in order to devote all of his time to Lafayette College, he addressed this message to the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania:

"In leaving this position, I shall take with me the deepest sense of gratitude to the thousands of men throughout the Commonwealth who have given so loyally, so patriotically, so unselfishly, and so generously of their time, effort and ability to make the Selective Service Organization in Pennsylvania outstanding in the nation and above reproach."

He added:

"To the local boads—unwavering, honest and loyal —and to the other units of the system belongs the credit for the truly magnificent job that is being done."

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

NUMBER OF OPEN ACCOUNTS ON NOVEMBER 2, 1942

	Main	Chestnut Street	Kensington	Frankford	North Phila.	21st Street	Phila. Natl.	52nd Street	Total
$0-$1	19,064	3,950	360	512	563	535	34	312	25,330
$1-$10	13,792	13,957	1,952	2,250	2,110	2,372	35	1,601	38,069
$10-$20	7,725	5,024	1,164	898	1,172	801	25	925	17,734
$20-$50	6,123	3,936	1,230	875	1,240	750	31	840	15,025
$50-$100	6,249	4,036	1,473	1,100	855	605	18	625	14,961
$100-$200	4,480	3,105	1,225	985	770	550	23	450	11,588
$200-$300	2,603	2,553	1,185	1,002	1,045	850	25	762	10,025
$300-$500	3,825	2,736	906	804	958	640	26	609	10,504
$500 up	21,381	9,439	3,414	2,655	2,408	1,554	61	1,581	42,493
Total	85,242	48,736	12,909	11,081	11,121	8,657	278	7,705	185,729

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of Nov., 1942.

S. C. SCHUCHARD,
Notary Public.

My Commission expires March 5, 1945.

P. BLAIR LEE, President

K. E. GRIFFITH, Treasurer.

CONDENSED STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

Par Value		Book Value
$ 6,180,636.76	Cash	$ 6,180,636.76
48,363,500.00	United States Government Bonds	48,363,368.12
285,000.00	Reconstruction Finance Corporation Bonds	285,000.00
4,040,000.00	Dominion of Canada Bonds	3,892,204.18
6,000,000.00	State, County and Municipal Bonds	5,948,846.85
13,363,000.00	Railroad Bonds	11,106,582.61
2,725,000.00	Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates	2,668,525.55
21,609,000.00	Public Utility Bonds	21,478,802.78
4,458,000.00	Industrial Bonds	4,434,734.94
2,522,400.00	Miscellaneous Bonds and Lease Trust Certificates	1,892,928.11
15,624,511.15	Real Estate Mortgages	14,794,191.55
17,464.00	Collateral Loans	17,464.00
1,593,202.24	Bank Buildings	1,593,202.24
1,170,452.07	Other Real Estate	1,170,452.07
856,030.90	Accrued Interest Receivable	856,030.90
93,760.89	Other Assets	93,760.89
$128,901,958.01		$124,776,731.55

LIABILITIES

Due 182,765 Depositors	$115,627,646.88
Other Liabilities	523,476.14
Surplus	8,625,608.53
	$124,776,731.55

The Society also holds for 395 depositors U. S. of America Treasury Bonds and Notes, deposited severally by them for safekeeping, of which the par value is $59,650.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

The undersigned, Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, in conformity with the provisions of Article I of the Act of Assembly incorporating the said Society, approved 8th February, 1847, having been duly sworn according to law faithfully so to do: Certify that the Assets of the said Society, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1942, have been examined and verified by them, and that the value thereof as set forth in the above schedule agrees with the books and the balance sheet of the Society.

The amount due to depositors including interest, on the thirty-first day of December, 1942, and the Surplus are correctly stated and are in agreement with the books and the balance sheet.

THOMAS RIDGWAY
CHARLES J. BIDDLE
FRANCIS H. BOHLEN, JR.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA(—Continued).

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS

Direct or Fully Guaranteed

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Treasury Bonds	3⅛	1949/46	$ 2,180,000.00	$ 2,180,000.00
Treasury Bonds	4¼	1952/47	2,299,000.00	2,299,000.00
Treasury Bonds	1¾	1948	300,000.00	300,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1949	3,900,000.00	3,900,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2	1951/49	1,040,000.00	1,040,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1953/49	2,604,000.00	2,603,964.30
Treasury Bonds	2½	1952/50	2,675,000.00	2,675,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1954/51	4,100,000.00	4,099,903.82
Treasury Bonds	3	1955/51	10,000.00	10,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1954/52	7,583,000.00	7,583,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2⅞	1960/55	5,850,000.00	5,850,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1958/56	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1959/56	447,500.00	447,500.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1963/58	425,000.00	425,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1965/60	750,000.00	750,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1967/62	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1968/63	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1972/67	600,000.00	600,000.00
U. S. Ctf. of Indebtedness	⅞	8/1943	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
U. S. Ctf of Indebtedness	⅞	12/1943	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Reconstruction Finance Corp. "W"	1	1944	285,000.00	285,000.00
Savings Bonds, Defense Series "G"	2½	1953	50,000.00	50,000.00
Savings Bonds, Defense Series "G"	2½	1954	50,000.00	50,000.00
Savings Bonds Defense Series "G"	2½	1954	50,000.00	50,000.00
			$48,648,500.00	$48,648,368.12

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Direct or Fully Guaranteed

External Loan of 1930	4	1960/50	800,000.00	781,096.15
External Loan of 1936	3¼	1961/56	1,007,000.00	971,160.00
Loan of 1937	3	1967	818,000.00	744,362 68
Loan of 1938	3	1968	415,000.00	395,585.35
Canadian National Railway	5	1969/49	400,000.00	400,000.00
Canadian National Railway	5	1970/50	500,000.00	500,000.00
Canadian National Railway	4½	1956	100,000.00	100,000.00
			$ 4,040,000.00	$ 3,892,204.18

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Allegheny County ....Pa.	2¾	1959	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
Allegheny County, Road ....Pa.	4¼	1943	50,000.00	49,750.00
Chicago City Water Works Rev. ....Ill.	2¾	1959	20,000.00	20,000.00
Detroit, City ....Mich.	3	1955	74,000.00	74,000.00
Detroit, City ....Mich.	3½	1952	36,000.00	36,000.00
Detroit, City ....Mich.	3½	1953	126,000.00	126,000.00
Detroit, City, Refunding "G" ....Mich.	3½	1954	200,000.00	200,000.00
Detroit, City, Refunding "G" ....Mich.	3½	1955	150,000.00	150,000.00
Detroit, City, Refunding "F" ....Mich.	4	1949	25,000.00	25,000.00
Detroit, City Refunding "F" ....Mich.	4	1950	10,000.00	10,000.00
Detroit, City, Refunding "F" ....Mich.	4	1952	100,000.00	100,000.00
Detroit, City Refunding "F" ....Mich.	4	1953	50,000.00	50,000.00
Detroit, City, Public Utility (Street Rwy.) ....Mich.	4½	1947	50,000.00	43,500.00
Detroit, City, Public Utility (Street Rwy.) ....Mich.	4½	1948	231,000.00	200,970.00
Los Angeles, City, Water and Power Elec. Plant Ref. Revenue ..Calif.	2¾	1964	95,000.00	95,000.00
Los Angeles, City, Water and Power Elec. Plant Ref. Revenue ..Calif.	2¾	1967	85,000.00	84,998.89
Los Angeles, City, Water Works, Class L ....Calif.	3½	1963	20,000.00	19,900.00
Los Angeles, City, Water Works, Class L ....Calif.	3½	1964	40,000.00	39,800.00
Los Angeles, City, Water Works, Class L ....Calif.	3½	1965	40,000.00	39,800.00
Los Angeles, City, Water Works, Class M ....Calif.	3½	1964	10,000.00	9,950.00
Los Angeles, City, Electric Plant Class G ....Calif.	3¾	1953	50,000.00	50,000.00
Louisiana, State Refunding	3¼	1957	54,000.00	53,865.00
Louisiana, State Refunding	3¼	1959	15,000.00	14,962.50
Louisiana State Refunding	3¼	1960	100,000.00	99,750.00
Louisiana, State Refunding	3½	1950	50,000.00	49,937.50
Louisiana, State, Refunding	3½	1953	31,000.00	30,961.25
Metropolitan Water Dist. of Southern California, Colorado River Water Works Refunding	4	1960	50,000.00	50,000.00
Metropolitan Water Dist. of Southern California, Colorado River Water Works Refunding	4	1961	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miami, City, Refunding ....Fla.	3½	1953	100,000.00	99,996.37
Miami, City, Refunding ....Fla.	3½	1954	100,000.00	99,996.43
Minnesota, State Trunk Highway	4¼	1943	17,000.00	16,943.39
New York, City (Gold Exempt School) ....N. Y.	4¼	1946	141,000.00	138,180.00
New York, City (Gold Exempt School) ....N. Y.	4¼	1947	50,000.00	49,000.00
New York, City (Various Municipal Purposes) ....N. Y.	3¼	1947	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York, City (Various Municipal Purposes) ....N. Y.	3¼	1948	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York, City (Various Municipal Purposes) ....N. Y.	3¼	1949	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	4¼	1943	25,000.00	22,824.43
New York, City ....N. Y.	3	1948	150,000.00	150,000.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	4¼	1948	10,000.00	8,848.59
New York, City ....N. Y.	4¼	1949	45,000.00	44,887.50
New York, City ....N. Y.	3	1949	200,000.00	200,000.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	4	1951	50,000.00	49,500.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	4	1953	250,000.00	246,875.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	3	1954	50,000.00	50,000.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	3½	1954	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York, City ....N. Y.	3	1955	50,000.00	50,000.00

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA(—Continued).

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS—(Concluded).

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth, Tax Anticipation Notes	1½	1943	500,000.00	500,000.00
Philadelphia, City ....Pa.	4	1980/50	100,000.00	100,000.00
Philadelphia, City ....Pa.	4¼	1980/50	55,000.00	55,000.00
Philadelphia, City ....Pa.	5	1951	40,000.00	40,000.00
Philadelphia, City ....Pa.	4¼	1981/51	40,000.00	40,000.00
Philadelphia, City ....Pa.	4	1952	400,000.00	400,000.00
Philadelphia, City, Refunding "F" ....Pa.	3⅛	1968/53	200,000.00	200,000.00
Philadelphia, City, Refunding "K" ....Pa.	3⅛	1966/58	450,000.00	450,000.00
Philadelphia, City, Refunding "O" ....Pa.	3¼	1973/54	200,000.00	200,000.00
Philadelphia, City, Refunding "Q" ....Pa.	3¼	1970 58	150,000.00	150,000.00
Rensselaer County ....N. Y.	3.10	1960/59/58/57	60,000.00	60,000.00
St. Louis, City, Public Bldg. and Impvt. ....Mo.	4½	1943	50,000.00	50,000.00
San Antonia, City, Electric and Gas Revenue ....Tex.	2¾	1956	100,000.00	100,000.00
San Antonia, City, Electric and Gas Revenue ....Tex.	2¾	1957	100,000.00	100,000.00
San Francisco, City & Co. Water ....Calif.	4½	1948	45,000.00	43,762.50
San Francisco, City & Co. Water ....Calif.	4½	1950	25,000.00	24,187.50
San Francisco, City & Co. Hospital ....Calif.	4½	1948	10,000.00	9,700.00
			$6,000,000.00	$ 5,948,846.85

RAILROAD BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Alabama Great Southern First "A"	3¼	1967	$ 300,000.00	$ 299,250.00
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, Adjm't	4	1995	243,000.00	219,757.50
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, General	4	1995	92,000.00	92,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, Transcontinental Short Line, First	4	1958	300,000.00	300,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio, First	5	1948	324,000.00	208,542.50
Beech Creek Extension (N. Y. Central) First	3½	1951	75,000.00	67,481.70
Boston & Maine, First	4	1960	75,000.00	54,589.99
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, First	4	1965	328,000.00	328,000.00
Central Pacific, (Southern Pac.) First Ref.	4	1949	100,000.00	73,878.56
Central Pacific, (Southern Pac.) Thru Short Line, First	4	1954	100,000.00	60,000.00
Central R. R. of N. J., General	5	1987	300,000.00	36,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio, Ref. & Impvt. "D"	3½	1996	226,000.00	222,708.13
Chesapeake & Ohio, Ref. & Impvt. "E"	3½	1996	271,000.00	266,126.37
Chesapeake & Ohio, General	4½	1992	70,000.00	70,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & Alleg. Div., 2nd Consol.	4	1989	34,000.00	34,000.00
Chicago & Erie (Erie) First	5	1982	98,000.00	98,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern, General	4¾	1987	169,000.00	25,350.00
Chicago & Northwestern, Secured	6½	1936	11,000.00	1,760.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, General	4	1988	50,000.00	6,375.00
Chicago & Western Indiana, Cons.	4	1952	230,000.00	206,808.34
Chicago & Western Indiana, First & Ref.	4¼	1962	270,000.00	258,550.00
Choctaw & Memphis (C. R. I. & P.), First	5	1949	100,000.00	33,000.00
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf (C. R. I. & P.), Cons.	5	1952	300,000.00	25,500.00
Cincinnati Union Terminal, First	3½	1971	52,000.00	51,351.77
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (N. Y. Cent.) St. Louis Div., First Coll. Tr.	4	1990	130,000.00	94,905.45
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (N. Y. Cent.) Ref. & Impv't.	4½	1977	75,000.00	38,120.68
Columbus & Toledo (C. & O.), First	4	1955	18,000.00	17,790.00
Connecting Railway (Penna.), First	5	1951	50,000.00	49,875.00
Erie, Ohio Div., First	3¼	1971	300,000.00	295,000.00
Erie, Cons. Mtg. First	4	1995	330,000.00	129,000.00
Great Northern, General	3¾	1967	315,000.00	231,105.36
Great Northern, General	4½	1977	285,000.00	239,420.47
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster (Penna.), First	4	1943	10,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis (St. L.-S. F.) Ref.	4	1936	10,000.00	2,600.00
Kansas City Terminal, First	4	1960	140,000.00	140,000.00
Lake Erie & Western (N.Y., C. & St. L.), First	3	1947	350,000.00	332,500.00
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Cons	4½	1954	32,000.00	25,600.00
Louisville & Nashville, First & Ref.	3¾	2003	20,000.00	16,600.00
Louisville & Nashville, First & Ref.	4	2003	200,000.00	177,510.64
Louisville & Nashville, First & Ref.	4½	2003	125,000.00	116,067.35
Louisville & Nashville, Atlanta, Knoxville & Cinc. Div.	4	1955	112,000.00	112,000.00
Michigan Central (N. Y. Cent.), Ref. & Impv't.	4½	1979	140,000.00	88,206.28
Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern (C. & N. W.) First	4	1947	300,000.00	42,000.00
Monongahela, First	3¼	1966	314,000.00	313,860.00
New York Central & Hudson River, Michigan Central Coll.	3½	1998	50,000.00	29,992.15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, First	3½	1947	200,000.00	192,000.00
Norfolk & Western First Cons.	4	1996	100,000.00	100,000.00
Oregon Short Line (Union Pac.), Cons. First, Unguaranteed	5	1946	214,000.00	213,890.00
Pennsylvania Company (Penna.), Secured	4	1963	380,000.00	380,000.00
Pennsylvania, Consolidated	4½	1960	513,000.00	511,291.71
Pennsylvania, General	3¾	1970	156,000.00	140,369.71
Pennsylvania, General	4¼	1981	917,000.00	887,713.50
Pennsylvania, General	4½	1965	13,000.00	12,999.47
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Penna.) First & Ref.	4½	1977	250,000.00	247,480.41
Pere Marquette, First	4½	1980	50,000.00	30,002.03
Pere Marquette, First	5	1956	166,000.00	128,004.14
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.), Consolidated	4	1945	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.), Consolidated	4	1957	2,000.00	2,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.), General	4½	1977	43,000.00	42,287.28
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.), General	5	1970	47,000.00	47,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.), General	5	1975	610,000.00	604,497.82
Scioto Valley & New England (Norfolk & Western), First	4	1989	112,000.00	112,000.00
Southern Pacific Company—San Francisco Terminal, First	4	1950	53,000.00	48,323.14
Southern Pacific Railroad First Ref.	4	1955	398,000.00	261,295.68
Southern Railway, First Consolidated	5	1994	200,000.00	184,211.95
Union Pacific, Refunding	3½	1980	519,000.00	519,000.00
Union Pacific, R. R. & L. G., First	4	1947	183,000.00	182,690.30
Virginian, First Lien & Ref.	3¾	1966	484,000.00	480,136.97
West Shore (N. Y. Cent.), First	4	2361	119,000.00	56,001.51
Western Maryland, First	4	1952	205,000.00	176,903.75
			$13,363,000.00	$11,106,582.61

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA(—Continued).

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Boston & Maine	4	1945	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Boston & Maine	4	1946	50,000.00	50,000.00
Cambria & Indiana	2¾	1946	50,000.00	49,750.00
Cambria & Indiana	2¾	1947	50,000.00	49,750.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2½	1945	100,000.00	99,998.54
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2½	1946	100,000.00	99,211.13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2½	1947	100,000.00	98,276.19
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2½	1949	39,000.00	39,000.00
Illinois Central	3	1945	11,000.00	10,922.28
Illinois Central	3	1947	100,000.00	96,000.00
Illinois Central	3	1948	100,000.00	95,000.00
Illinois Central	3	1949	100,000.00	94,000.00
Illinois Central	4	1944	100,000.00	99,000.00
Northern Pacific	2	1951	80,000.00	77,116.68
Pennsylvania Railroad "G"	2¾	1947	125,000.00	123,746.86
Pennsylvania Railroad "G"	2¾	1948	175,000.00	172,746.40
Pennsylvania Railroad "G"	2¾	1949	130,000.00	127,163.91
Pennsylvania Railroad "G"	2¾	1950	184,000.00	178,518.88
Pennsylvania Railroad "H"	2¾	1947	121,000.00	118,416.19
Pennsylvania Railroad "H"	2¾	1948	180,000.00	175,008.42
Pennsylvania Railroad "H"	2¾	1949	169,000.00	163,134.32
Pennsylvania Railroad "J"	2⅞	1948	75,000.00	74,704.87
Pennsylvania Railroad "J"	2⅞	1949	75,000.00	74,035.25
Pennsylvania Railroad "K"	2¼	1950	61,000.00	61,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad "M"	2⅜	1955	200,000.00	197,245.46
Union Pacific Series "G"	1½	1950	100,000.00	97,941.59
Union Pacific Series "G"	1½	1951	100,000.00	96,838.58
			$ 2,725,000.00	$ 2,668,525.55

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co., First	3¾	1965	$ 231,000.00	$ 230,711.25
American Gas & Elec., Debenture S. F.	3¾	1970	104,000.00	104,000.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Debenture	2	1956	500,000.00	500,000.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Debenture	2¼	1961	400,000.00	399,863.31
American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Debenture	3¼	1966	100,000.00	99,857.52
Appalachian Electric Power Co., First	3¼	1970	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, First	5	1957	20,000.00	20,000.00
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, First & Ref.	5	1960	107,000.00	106,870.78
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., Consolidating	3¼	1966	524,000.00	519,069.54
Buffalo General Electric, Gen'l. & Ref.	4½	1981	61,000.00	61,000.00
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., First	3	1971	500,000.00	500,000.00
Central Illinois Light Co., First & Cons.	3½	1966	219,000.00	219,000.00
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., First	3¼	1966	461,000.00	453,713.55
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., First	3	1970	217,000.00	217,000.00
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., First	3⅛	1970	358,000.00	358,000.00
Commonwealth Edison Company, First	3½	1968	230,000.00	229,445.00
Connecticut Light & Power Co., First & Ref.	3¼	1966	424,000.00	423,540.26
Connecticut Light & Power Co., First & Ref.	3½	1966	140,000.00	138,844.77
Connecticut River Power Co., First	3¾	1961	81,000.00	80,190.00
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, First Ref.	3¼	1971	165,000.00	163,069.86
Delaware Power & Light Co., First	4½	1971	305,000.00	303,500.00
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref.	3	1970	250,000.00	250,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref.	4	1965	330,000.00	329,712.50
Duquesne Light Co., First	3½	1965	568,000.00	565,046.79
Gulf States Utilities Co., First & Ref.	3½	1969	207,000.00	207,000.00
Houston Lighting & Power Co., First	3½	1966	51,000.00	51,000.00
Illinois Bell Telephone Co., First	2¾	1981	100,000.00	100,000.00
Kansas Power & Light Co., First	3½	1969	77,000.00	77,000.00
Louisville Gas & Electric Co., First & Ref.	3½	1966	450,000.00	444,019.50
Newark Consolidated Gas Co. (Public Service Elec. & Gas) Cons. Mtge.	5	1948	26,000.00	26,000.00
New England Power Co., First	3¼	1961	453,000.00	445,752.00
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., First	5	1952	50,000.00	50,000.00
New York Edison Co., Inc. (Consolidated Edison) First Lien & Ref.	3¼	1965	686,000.00	681,956.51
New York Edison Co., Inc. (Consolidated Edison) First Lien & Ref.	3¼	1966	200,000.00	198,288.43
New York Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. (Consolidated Edison), First	5	1948	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co., First & Consolidating	3½	1965	320,000.00	318,019.63
New York Telephone Co., Ref.	3¼	1967	249,000.00	248,787.18
New York & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen. (Westchester Lighting)	4	2004	300,000.00	279,000.00
North American Co., Debenture	3½	1949	145,000.00	145,000.00
North American Co., Debenture	3¾	1954	85,000.00	85,000.00
Northern States Power Co. (Wisc.), First	3½	1964	250,000.00	250,000.00
Ohio Power Co., First	3¼	1968	600,000.00	598,500.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., First & Ref.	3¾	1961	750,000.00	743,716.67
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., First & Ref.	4	1964	205,000.00	205,000.00
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ref. "B"	3¼	1966	475,000.00	471,013.77
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ref. "C"	3¼	1966	405,000.00	399,229.01
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co., First & First Lien	3	1960	300,000.00	300,000.00
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., Refunding Mtge. & Collateral Trust	3¼	1964	168,000.00	168,000.00
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., Refunding Mtge. & Collateral Trust	3¼	1970	259,000.00	259,000.00
Philadelphia Electric Co., First & Ref.	3½	1967	1,250,000.00	1,249,391.63
Potomac Electric Power Co., First	3¼	1966	1,092,000.00	1,072,948.87
Provident Gas Co., First	4	1963	200,000.00	199,436.00
Public Service Electric & Gas Co., First & Ref.	3¼	1966	1,000,000.00	980,000.00
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, First	3½	1968	371,000.00	370,711.25
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, First	3¼	1971	300,000.00	300,000.00
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., Gen.	3½	1967	18,000.00	18,000.00
Southern California Edison Co. Ltd., First & Ref.	3	1965	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Southern Natural Gas Co., First	3¼	1956	118,000.00	118,000.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., First & Ref.	3	1968	234,000.00	232,830.00

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—(Concluded).

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS—(Concluded).

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
uthwestern Bell Telephone Co., First & Ref.	3½	1964	177,000.00	176,140.23
uthwestern Gas & Electric Co., First	3¼	1970	197,000.00	197,000.00
ion Electric Co. of Missouri, First & Collateral Trust	3⅜	1971	600,000.00	600,000.00
rginia Electric & Power Co., First & Ref.	3½	1968	545,000.00	545,000.00
est Penn Power Co., First	3½	1966	501,000.00	495,626.91
isconsin Electric Power Co., First	3½	1968	300,000.00	300,000.00
			$21,609,000.00	$21,478,802.78

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
nerican Tobacco Co., Debenture	3	1962	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
lantic Refining Company, Debenture	3	1953	323,000.00	322,285.17
thlehem Steel Corp., Cons. Mtge.	3	1950	242,000.00	238,430.50
thlehem Steel Corp., Cons. Mtge.	3¼	1959	38,000.00	38,000.00
w Chemical Company, Debenture	2¼	1950	95,000.00	95,000.00
restone Tire & Rubber Co., Debenture	3	1961	50,000.00	48,750.00
land Steel Company, First	3	1961	300,000.00	300,000.00
tional Steel Corporation, First (Coll.)	3	1965	600,000.00	597,519.27
nnsylvania Glass Sand Corp., First	3½	1960	200,000.00	200,000.00
ovill Manufacturing Company, Debenture	3¼	1950	60,000.00	60,000.00
cony-Vacuum Oil Co., Debenture	3	1964	325,000.00	325,000.00
andard Oil Co. (N. J.) Debenture	2¾	1953	250,000.00	247,500.00
andard Oil Co. (Calif.) Debenture	2¾	1966	500,000.00	500,000.00
xas Corporation, Debenture	3	1965	300,000.00	300,000.00
ion Oil Company of California, Debenture	3	1959	375,000.00	375,000.00
heeling Steel Corporation, First S. F.	3½	1966	300,000.00	287,250.00
			$ 4,458,000.00	$ 4,434,734.94

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS AND LEASE TRUST CERTIFICATES

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
llevue-Stratford Hotel, First	5¾	1935	500,000.00	30,000.00
neficial Industrial Loan Corp., Debenture	2¼	1950	63,000.00	61,858.11
neficial Industrial Loan Corp., Debenture	2¾	1956	237,000.00	234,357.50
njamin Franklin Hotel First	5	1960	50,000.00	31,500.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1950	57,000.00	57,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev	4	1951	75,000.00	75,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1952	58,000.00	58,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1953	50,000.00	50,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1954	15,000.00	15,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1955	20,000.00	20,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev.	4	1956	9,000.00	9,000.00
lifornia Toll Bridge Authority—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge Rev	4	1957	2,000.00	2,000.00
nnsylvania Building First	6	1934	100,000.00	6,000.00
iladelphia Gas Revenue Trust Trust Ctfs.	3½	1943-1957	306,000.00	306,000.00
t of New York Authority General & Ref.	3	1976	250,000.00	247,500.00
borough Bridge Authority Revenue	3	1969-1975	200,000.00	159,312.50
olworth, F. W. Co., Lease Trust Ctfs.	4½-5	1943-1955	530,400.00	530,400.00
			$ 2,522,400.00	$ 1,892,928.11

PERS BEARING ON IMPROPRIETIES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY HON. F. CLAIR ROSS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., January 18, 1943.

the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to my Final Message, delivered January 5, 43, I am transmitting herewith copies of a collection papers bearing upon the improprieties alleged to have en committed by Hon. F. Clair Ross in his successive pacities as State Treasurer and Auditor General.

The material which accompanies this letter is subided into seven parts as follows:

Part I. Audit Report of the Treasury Department for the two periods, from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941.

Part II. Material originating from the Secretary of Revenue, Edward B. Logan.

Part III. Budget of Auditor General F. Clair Ross.

Part IV. Mercantile License Tax and Assessment of Pin Ball Machines.

Part V. Correspondence on Department of Public Assistance allocations.

Part VI. Letters of Transmittal in Reports of Auditor General Warren Roberts on Treasury Department for the periods June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938; June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939; June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940. Also excerpts from the reports for the periods June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939 and June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940.

Part VII. Miscellaneous material.

It is my intention that you may have in your possession the complete background of information concerning Mr. Ross' conduct of his office.

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

PART I. AUDIT REPORT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE TWO PERIODS FROM JUNE 1, 1940 TO MAY 5, 1941 AND FROM MAY 5, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1941.

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY

Certified Public Accountants

1530 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

March 24, 1942

Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor
Harrisburg
Pennsylvania

Dear Governor James:

You will find enclosed a copy of each of the reports covering our examination of the receipts, disbursements and fund balances of the State Treasurer for the two periods from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941.

The original of each of these reports has been sent to the office of the State Treasurer and copies thereof have been sent to the office of the Auditor General.

Yours very truly,
TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY.

JHZ Jr.: MED By: John H. Zebley, Jr.
Enc. 2

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF THE RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AS RECORDED BY THE STATE TREASURER

June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941

(Because of difficulties of mimeographing them, the extensive tables forming the "Exhibits" have been omitted.)

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY

Certified Public Accountants

1530 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

March 19, 1942

Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor
Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer
Honorable F. Clair Ross, Auditor General
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your instruction, we have made an examination, limited and restricted as hereinafter more specifically described, of certain records maintained in the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the period from June 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941, for the purpose of determining the extent to which funds transmitted to that Department were recorded as receipts, and disbursements made therefrom were authorized by formal warrants executed by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, during the period mentioned.

Scope of Examination

The aforementioned examination was limited and restricted by agreement between the parties at interest, to the following:

(1) The tracing of the aggregate receipts as classified and reported to us by the Department of Revenue as well as those originating in the Treasury Department and those reported by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds and the Administration Fund, as deposits in the bank accounts of the Treasury Department (noting that receipts originating in the Treasury Department were reported to the Department of Revenue), using, for confirmation of income collected and proceeds from disposal of securities, information furnished by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

(2) The tracing of the aggregate disbursements classified and warranted by the Auditor General of the Comonwealth, through the Treasury Department, and the aggregate disbursements classified and reported to us by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefit and Contribution Funds, and the Administration Fund (for disbursements not warranted), as payments from the various Fund Accounts maintained in the Treasury Department.

(3) The examination of expenditures originating in the Treasury Department and applicable against the appropriations and allocations of that Department, excluding expenditures of the Board of Finance and Revenue other than those attributable to the operating expenses of that body.

(4) The confirmation of the balances appearing in the bank accounts under the direct control of the Treasury Department, by direct communincation with the several depositaries and the examination of related bank reconciliations prepared by the Treasury Department at October 31, 1941.

Receipts, Disbursements and Transfers

Pursuant to instructions, the ledgers relating to General and Special Fund Receipts and Fund Controls maintained by the Treasury Department were examined and the receipts, disbursements and transfers recorded therein applicable to the period under examination, as well as the respective fund balances at the beginning and end of the periods involved, were extracted therefrom and the receipts so determined of record were compared with the relative amounts reported to us by the Department of Revenue, the Auditor General (as to security transactions), the Administration and State Workmen's Insurance Funds and by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation as to those applicable to the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds. Similarly the aggregate of the disbursements were compared with the warranted payments reported to us by the Auditor General while the disbursements not warranted were compared with the reports submitted by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds and the Administration Fund.

A condensed summary of the receipts, disbursements and legislative transfers thus disclosed and confirmed for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 is set forth below: [See next page].

Inasmuch as the amount of $24,412,594.88 shown in the report of the Auditor General at May 31, 1940 as due to and from the various funds at that date, originated out-

	Consolidated Total	Eliminations	General Fund	Custodial and Operating Funds
Balance at June 1, 1940	$108,933,121.22		$ 24,708,810.98	$ 84,224,310.24
Add:				
Receipts	578,562,456.63		212,098,231.96	366,464,224.67
Legislative Transfers		$181,364,332.55	79,864,332.55	101,500,000.00
	687,495,577.85	181,364,332.55	316,671,375.49	552,188,534.91
Deduct:				
Disbursements Warranted	429,429,069.64		204,075,186.17	225,353,883.47
Direct Payments	111,366,317.54			111,366,317.54
Legislative Transfers		181,364,332.55	100,000,000.00	81,364,332.55
	540,795,387.18	181,364,332.55	304,075,186.17	418,084,533.56
Balance at May 5, 1941	$146,700,190.67	$.....	$ 12,596,189.32	$134,104,001.35

Wide the p[illegible] covered by our examination, we did not confirm in any manner the balances due to and from the various funds [illegible] that date.

However, the general purpose and effect of the Legislative [illegible]fers applicable to the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 may be established by a recapitulation and analysis of the aggregate shift of General Fund receipts as hereinafter noted:

RECAPITULATION OF GENERAL FUND TRANSFERS

Made During the Period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941

Name of Custodial or Operating Fund Affected	Advanced or Paid by General Fund	Payments to General Fund	Net Balance Issuing From or to General Fund
Tax Note Sinking Fund	$100,000,000.00	$.....	$100,000,000.00
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	.....	149,560.16	149,560.16
Federal Vocational Education Fund	.....	1,314,772.39	1,314,772.39
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Liquid Fuel Tax Fund	.....	8,900,000.00	8,900,000.00
Liquor License Fund	.....	5,600,000.00	5,600,000.00
Motor License Fund	.....	46,400,000.00	46,400,000.00
State Stores Fund	.....	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
	$100,000,000.00	$ 79,864,332.55	$ 20,135,667.45

In addition to the foregoing a transfer of $1,500,000.00 was effected from the Veterans' Compensation Fund to the Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund, and together with the items hereinbefore enumerated covers all Legislative Transfers recorded in the Fund Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department during the period from June 1940 to May 5, 1941.

Analysis of Transfers

A general analysis, in condensed form of the individual items shown in the preceding recapitulation distinguishes those which will be repaid in the succeeding period from those not subject to repayment and indicates the general purpose and effect of the latter as set forth hereunder:

ANALYSIS OF NET BALANCES ISSUING FROM AND TO FUNDS

Particulars		Amount
Advances by or to General Fund—		
Not Subject to Repayment		
Tax Note Sinking Fund		$100,000,000.00
Less:		
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	$ 149,560.16	
Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,314,772.39	
Motor License Fund	4,400,000.00	
State Stores Fund	16,000,000.00	21,864,332.55
		78,135,667.45
Advances to General Fund—Subject to Repayment		
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	1,500,000.00	
Liquid Fuel Tax Fund	8,900,000.00	
Liquor License Fund	5,600,000.00	
Motor License Fund	42,900,000.00	58,000,000.00
Net Balance Issuing From General Fund		$ 20,135,667.45

The Purpose and effect of the items shown above as not subject to repayment were as follows:

Provision for Retirement of of the Obligations of the Commonwealth on Tax Notes	$100,000,000.00
Less:	
Provision for the Bureau of Motor Police statutorily authorized from the Motor License Fund	$ 4,000,000.00

Provision for the Department of Commerce statutorily authorized from the Motor License Fund	400,000.00	
Liquor Profits Transmitted from State Stores for General Fund purposes	16,000,000.00	
Rehabilitation Expenditures transmitted to General Fund by Federal Rehabilitation Fund	149,560.16	
Vocational Education Expenditures transmitted to General Fund by Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,314,772.39	21,864,332.55
Total (Net)		$ 78,135,667.45

It was determined by reference to the Pamphlet Laws and the various Appropriation Acts enacted by the Legislature that the Legislative Transfers, including those subject to repayment were properly authorized. Further particulars of the receipts, legislative transfers and disbursements, classified as to General Fund and individual Custodial and Operating Funds will be found on Exhibit "A" annexed to and made a part of this report.

Expenditures Applicable Against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations

In connection with the scope of the examination previously outlined herein, the Appropriation Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department were examined and data was extracted therefrom bearing upon the receipts and expenditures originating in the Treasury Department and chargeable against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations as previously mentioned. The expenditures of the Board of Finance and Revenue for other than operating expenses of that body were not examined. During the progress of this examination all transmittal slips, requisition and warrants supporting the receipts and expenditures originating in the Treasury Department for the purposes stated were inspected and found to be in order with the exceptions hereinafter specifically noted.

Attention is directed to the comments hereinafter set forth dealing particularly with the expenditures objectively classified as "Postage."

A condensed summary of the expenditures recorded in the Appropriation Ledgers for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 as applicbale against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations is presented hereunder:

Objective Classification	Total	Treasury Department	Board of Finance and Revenue	Public Assistance Administration Allocation
Salary of State Treasurer	$ 11,000.00	$ 11,000.00	$.....	$.....
Other Salaries and Expenses				
Salaries	$ 661,324.54	$[illegible]9,965.09	$28,015.47	$363,343.98
Printing, Binding and Stationery	39,913.75	7,324.12	644.27	31,945.36
Materials and Supplies	12,196.90	6,785.60	732.97	4,678.33
Traveling Expenses	35,164.08	8,691.53	506.14	25,966.41
Postage	216,391.06	40.00	1,007.50	215,343.56
Rent of Real Estate	7,787.17	261.27	.....	7,525.90
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	10,127.25	8,105.46	488.46	1,533.33
Motor Vehicles	2,407.08	2,407.08	.....	.....
Machinery and Equipment	12,211.95	3,047.44	920.96	8,253.55
Sundry Expenses	15,034.60	7,554.38	245.71	7,234.51
Total	$1,012,558.38	$314,181.97	$32,561.48	$665,824.93
Comparative Ratio	100.00%	31.02%	3.22%	65.76%

The comparative ratios set forth in the foregoing summary indicate that the expenditures charged against the allocation for Public Assistance Administration are somewhat more than 211% of the aggregate warranted expenditure charged against the Treasury Department Appropriations during the period under examination. The principal objective classifications contributing to this result are Salaries, Printing, Binding and Stationery, Traveling Expenses, Postage, Rent of Real Estate and Machinery and Equipment. In this connection it is pertinent to observe that although the salaries and wages attributable to Public Assistance Administration (See supplementary correspondence) are substantially higher than those recorded as being applicable against the Treasury Department Appropriations, the costs of Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds, Materials and Supplies, and Motor Vehicles, charged against the Public Assistance Administration Allocation during the period were somewhat less than items charged to similar objective classifications applied against the Treasury Department Appropriations. It would appear that the financial administration of the Public Assistance activities of the Commonwealth entails the expenditure to an important degree of a great proportion of the available revenue than that required in connection with the functional operations of the Treasury Department. In this connection, however, it should be observed that certain applicable expenditures for Postage were not recorded against the Treasury Department Appropriations and the Public Assistance Administration Allocations in the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941, as hereinafter more specifically described.

Further particulars of the expenditures charged by objective classification against the aforementioned Ap-

propriations and Allocations during the period examined, will be found on Exhibit "B" attached to and made a part of this report.

Receipts Transmitted to, and Deposit Balances Confirmed By Authorized Depositaries

The receipts recorded as deposits in the various Fund bank accounts in the reconciliation records of the Treasury Department, applicable to the period under examination, were extracted therefrom and the aggregate thereof was compared with the total receipts recorded in the Fund Ledgers. The individual Fund reconciliation records were examined in detail at October 31, 1941 and the checks listed as outstanding were tested by comparison with the cancelled checks paid and returned by the various banks subsequent to that date. In this connection, the balances shown by the reconciliation records as being on deposit at October 31, 1941 were confirmed by direct communication with the various depositaries.

In this connection the receipts held for deposit by the Bureau of Receipts in the Treasury Department at the close of business on November 26, 1941 were confirmed by actual count, traced as deposits to the bank statements on that date and reconciled with the receipts records to October 31, 1941.

Attention is invited to the comments appearing in subsequent paragraphs of this report dealing with the results of this phase of the examination.

In passing, it should be noted that while separate accounts have for many years been maintained in each of the active banks for each custodial and operating fund and the General Fund, we know of no legislative or statutory basis for such procedure. Therefore, in view of the many complexities arising as a consequence of this practice, i.e., transfers and adjustments of erroneous deposits, etc., it appears to be in order to suggest the discontinuance of the multitudinous accounts presently in operation and the substitution therefor of one operating account in each bank, with due regard, however, for the legislative qualification of the depositaries as to the ratio of deposits to the capital and surplus of each depositary. Under this procedure the receipts and disbursements applicable to each fund will continue to be recorded, as at present, in the existing Fund Ledgers. It has also been the practice for several years to issue numerous checks on the same day to the same individual payees and, in order to minimize the volume of detail work involved in the functional operation of the Department it is recommended, as a matter of operating expediency, that this procedure be changed to provide for combining the charges applicable to each vendee or payee, where it is practicable to do so, so that one check may be drawn in payment of such charges.

Commentary

The examination hereinbefore described, was designed to cover two specific periods, i. e., from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 during the incumbency of the Honorable F. Clair Ross and that part of the term of office of the present State Treasurer, the Honorable G. Harold Wagner, running from May 5 to October 31, 1941. Therefore, for convenience the comments pertaining to the examination have been segregated and presented separately for each period so that the aforementioned officers of the Commonwealth may be presented with the report narrative dealing solely with the period applicable to their respective terms of office.

Comments Applicable To Examination For The Period From June 1, 1940 To May 5, 1941

Receipts

The examination of the accounts contained in the Fund Ledgers relating to the School Employees' Retirement Fund disclosed that losses aggregating $22,929.68 were sustained during this period upon the sale of United States Treasury ¾% Notes and charged against the account entitled "Premium on Sale or Redemption of Securities," as follows:

Transmittals Nos. 77,430 and 77,430-A dated March 19, 1941			
Proceeds from Sale of Securities to C. F. Childs and Company, New York, New York		$3,991,844.43	
Less: Interest on Securities		3,016.30	
		3,988,828.13	
Cost of United States Treasury ¾% Notes dated December 17, 1940, Series "B", 1945, (Bonds No. 398-402, No. 421-430) acquired December 17, 1940 from Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, to yield .75% (Warrant No. 245,149, Requisition No. 615)	$1,500,000.00		
Cost of United States Treasury ¾% Notes dated January 30, 1941, Series "D", 1944, acquired January 31, 1941 from Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, to yield .75% (Warrant No. 252,732, Requisition No. 654 (Bonds No. 414-438)	2,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Loss			$11,171.87
Transmittal No. 77,511, dated March 20, 1941			
Proceeds from Sale of Securities to C. F. Childs and Company, New York, New York		3,841,773.49	
Less: Interest on Securities		3,531.30	
		3,838,242.19	
Cost of United States Treasury ¾% Notes dated December 17, 1940, Series "B", 1945 (Bonds No. 439-459) acquired December 17, 1940 from Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, to yield .75% (Warrant No. 245,149, Requisition No. 615)	1,750,000.00		

Cost of United States Treasury ¾% Notes Series "D", 1944, dated January 30, 1941 (Bonds No. 2,012-2,016, No. 405-6, and No. 1,016-30) acquired January 31, 1941 from Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia to yield .75% (Warrant No. 252, 732, Requisition No. 654	2,100,000.00	3,850,000.00	
Loss			11,757.81
Total Loss			$22,929.68

These were the only losses on the sale or redemption of securities which came under our observation as a a result of the tests applied to the Fund Ledgers pertaining to the confirmation of the receipts transmitted through the Treasury Department during the aforementioned period. We understand that these transactions were properly authorized and approved by Dr. H. H. Baesch, Secretary of the School Employees' Retirement Board, and, inasmuch as the School Employees' Retirement Fund is in the nature of a Custodial Fund, it appears that such authorization and approval is sufficient to discharge the responsibility of the State Treasurer relative to these transactions. The sales prices of the foregoing securities were found to be in approximate agreement with the market quotations prevailing at the dates of sale.

The work incident to the tracing of receipts in the form of transmittals to the State Employes' Retirement Fund disclosed deductions therefrom aggregating $49,198.23, as follows: (See supplementary correspondence)

March 18, 1941 Adjustment No. 1,337	
To correct amount erroneously transmitted as appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Code No. 10,803) whereas State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies (Code No. 10,198) should have received the credit. Revenue Receipts No. RX-175,738 and RX-175,379 (see Treasury Receipt No. 51,744 dated January 18, 1940, Transmittal No. 735)	$35,922.17
March 18, 1941 Adjustment No. 1,338	
To correct amount erroneously transmitted as appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Code No. 10,803) whereas State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies (Code No. 10,198) should have received the credit. Revenue Receipt BX-175,669 (see Treasury Receipt No. 48,480 dated January 18, 1940, Transmittal No. 733)	$13,276.07
Total	$49,198.24

The entries giving effect to these adjustments were for the purpose of correcting the erroneous classification of annuity payments by other agencies received in the preceding fiscal year and closed into the balance of the State Employees' Retirement Fund at June 1, 1940. Therefore, since a mere change in the classification of receipts included in the fund balance at June 1, 1940 does not either increase or diminish that balance and inasmuch as the receipts applicable to the period covered by our examination cannot be affected by these adjustments, the entries mentioned have been eliminated from the statements hereto annexed.

The Fund Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department reflected under date of June 4, 1940 a transfer in the amount of $1,832.75 from the Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund to the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund as set forth on Receipt No. 10,609. In connection with our examination of the Fund Accounts it was observed that no legislative authority existed for a transfer of this character and upon further investigation it was disclosed that the amount mentioned was in respect of an adjustment between funds given effect to by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation in the fund balances at May 31, 1940. Accordingly, in the appended statements this item has been treated as an adjustment and eliminated from the Legislative Transfers.

Under date of October 16, 1941, Receipt No. 010,638 recorded as General Fund receipts, check No. 5,029 of the Harrisburg Trust Company dated March 25, 1931 in the aggregate amount of $3,942.62 with the following explanation:

Particulars	Amount
Check of The Harrisburg Trust Company No. 5,029 dated March 25, 1931 covering checks drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company's General Fund covering disbursement account Animal Industry, the endorsements of which checks were found to be forged in the amount of ..	$3,774.48
Together with interest on said amount at the rate of 2% per annum, as per claim of the Attorney General	168.14
Total	$3,942.62

Inquiry as to the whereabouts of this check for the period from March 25, 1931 to October 16, 1941, a period of more than ten years disclosed the fact that it was in the vault in the office of the State Treasurer. In this connection we were informed that the check was held in the Treasury vault pending instructions of the Attorney General to deposit it for collection and that such instructions were not received until October 16, 1941. Attention is invited to the fact that the interest received apparently was only for the period antedating March 25, 1931. It appears, therefore, that the check above mentioned was held in the custody of the State Treasurer undeposited, awaiting instructions from the Attorney General and had not been entered upon the records during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941.

Warranted Expenditures

Upon examination of the warrants supporting the expenditures charged against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations, as hereinbefore recited, it was observed that Requisition No. 4 dated December 31, 1940 applicable to Warrant No. 247,124, Symbol No. 103,010 for the payment of $4,832.33 had not been signed in the

space provided thereon for the approval of the State Treasurer. This expenditure which appears to be in order except for this formality, was charged to "Cost of Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes" and included an amount of $2,500.00 for attorneys' fees in connection therewith. In this connection it was also observed that in several instances Warrants and Requisitions covering fees paid to the Philadelphia National Bank for services as loan and transfer agent were not supported by invoices, viz:

Warrant No. 226,860 dated August 29, 1940	$2,812.50
Warrant No. 241,853 dated November 26, 1940	2,812.50
Warrant No. 257,259 dated February 27, 1941	2,812.50
Total	$8,437.50

We were informed that these payments were made in accordance with a contract entered into at the date of the bond issues by which the foregoing institution is designated as the transfer agent, but no such contract was produced for our inspection.

The Appropriation Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 recorded the transfer of expenditures aggregating $6,347.52 charged against Public Assistance Salaries and Expenses, Symbol 129,011 to the Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation, Symbol 129,009, (1939-41 Biennium) and expenditures aggregating $2,856.04 charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation, Symbol No. 229,009, to Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation (1939-41 Biennium) Symbol No. 129,009, all as set forth hereunder:

Particulars		Amount
September 29, 1940, Transfers from Symbol No. 129,011 to Symbol No. 129,009		
Warrant No.	Requisition No.	
228,100B	TR-15	$1,621.97
228,100A	TR-16	1,595.59
228,100C	TR-17	3,129.96
		$6,347.52

The formal explanation relative to these items furnished to us by representatives of the incumbent in office during the period above mentioned was as follows:

> "By the use of transfer requisitions the Department of Public Assistance is reimbursed from time to time by the State Treasury Department for a proportionate share of expenses incurred in the maintenance of regional officers. The requisitions in question cover the reimbursement of such expenses for the months of October, November, and December 1939 and January to May 1940, inclusive. The appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance for salaries and general expenses (Symbol No. 129,011) was properly credited and the State Treasury Department's appropriation allocation for Public Assistance administration (Symbol 129,009) was properly charged in each instance. The transfer requisitions are supported by itemized statements of expenses chargeable to the State Treasury Department."

From Symbol No. 229,009 to Symbol No. 129,009

September 3, 1940—Warrant No. 227,400B, Requisition No. TR-3	$2.362.47
September 25, 1940—Warrant No. 231,000C, Requisition No. TR-4	493.57
	$2,856.04

The formal explanation furnished to us relative to the latter by representatives of the incumbent in office during the period mentioned, appears to be in order, and was as follows:

> "(3) Transfer Requisitions No. 3 and No. 4 covered by warrants No. 227,400B and No. 231,000C amounting to $2,362.47 and $493.57 respectively.
>
> "The transfer of the charges from Symbol No. 229,-009 (Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation for the fiscal year June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941) to Symbol 129,009 (Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation for the fiscal year June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940) was occasioned by the fact that the invoices covered by the requisitions and warrants in question were originally committed against the Treasury Department Public Assistance Allocation of $1,000,000.00 granted under the provisions of the Act of 1939, No. 28A (Symbol 129,009) which was terminated as of May 31, 1940 by the 1940 Extraordinary Session of the Legislature. A new allocation of $550,-000.00 was set up to operate the Bureau of Assistance, State Treasury Department, for the remainder of the 1939-41 biennium, out of which the invoices in question were then paid (Symbol 229,009). Subsequently the Governor allocated out of funds appropriated under Act of 1939, No. 28A, Symbol No. 129,009, a sum sufficient to meet commitments made prior to June 1, 1940. Hence the transfer of charges totalling $2,856.04 from Symbol No. 229,009 to Symbol No. 129,009."

It will be observed by reference to the foregoing that the transfers from Symbol No. 129,011 to Symbol No. 129,009 shown above are all to cover reimbursements of the proportionate share of the expenses of maintaining the Public Assistance regional offices "for the months of October, November and December 1939 and January to May 1940". These do not properly constitute expenditures actually made during the period covered by our examination (June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941) although on the biennial basis the transfers appear to be proper. Inasmuch as the attached statement (Exhibit "B") reflects only the expenditures for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 it is manifest that the credits amounting to $6,347.52 against Symbol 129,009 have the effect of understating the expenditures applicable to that symbol actually made during the period under examination since the items requiring adjustment were admittedly made and charged against Symbol No. 129,009 during the last three months of 1939 and the five months ended May 31, 1940 and were not, therefore, included as charges in Exhibit "B".

Particulars of the objective classifications affected are shown below:

Object No.	Classification	Amount
11	Salaries	$1,063 30
23	Materials and Supplies	106.19
35	Telephone and Telegraph	118 93
41	Light, Heat and Power	1,040.05
43	Rent of Real Estate	3,945.80
46	Other Maintenance Services	72.95
	Total	$6.347.52

No effect has been given in the statements herewith submitted to the elimination of the foregoing transfers.

Expenditures Charged to Postage—Objective Classification No. 34

By reference to Exhibit "B" annexed to and made a part of this report, it will be noted that expenditures for postage during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 aggregated $216,391.06 as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Charges Against:	
Treasury Appropriation	$ 40.00
Board of Finance and Revenue Appropriation	1,007.50
Public Assistance Administration Allocation	167,268.61
Public Assistance Allocation—Deficiency Appropriation	48,074.95
Total	$216,391.06

In this connection attention is invited to the fact that at June 1, 1940 checks charged against Postage were listed as outstanding although held in the Treasury Department until long after that date, as set forth hereunder:

Particulars	Amount	
Check No. U476,784, dated April 19, 1939, drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank (Warrant No. 145,096, Requisition No. 288) to the order of Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and charged to Object No. 34—Postage—Symbol No. 903,002		$10,000.00
Check No. U432,105, dated February 27, 1939, drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank (Warrant No. 136,288, Requisition No. 259) to the order of Leo A. Werner, Acting Postmaster and charged to Object No. 34—Postage—Symbol No. 903,002		10,000.00
Check No. V406,901, dated December 2, 1938, drawn on the Central Penn National Bank (Warrant No. 120,561, Requisition No. 224) to the order of Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and charged to Object No. 34—Postage—Symbol No. 903,002	$1,200.00	
Check No. V406,900, dated December 2, 1938 drawn on the Central Penn National Bank (Warrant No. 136,288, Requisition No. 259) to the order of Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and charged to Object No. 34—Postage—Symbol No. 903,002	5,000.00	
Check No. 406,901½ dated December 2, 1938, drawn on the Central Penn National Bank (Warrant No. 120,561, Requisition No. 224) to the order of Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and charged to Object No. 34—Postage, Symbol No. 903,002	3,800.00	10,000.00
Check No. 406,761, dated December 2, 1938, drawn on the Central Penn National Bank (Warrant No. 120,470, Requisition No. 92) to the order of Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and charged to Object No. 34—Postage—Symbol No. 903,035		800.00
Total		$30,800.00

The symbol numbers indicate quite clearly that these checks (with the exception of check No. 460,761) were charged against the Treasury Department Appropriation for the 1937-39 Biennium (June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939) and that check No. 460,761 was charged against the salaries and General Expenses of the State Employees' Retirement Board.

Documentary evidence was examined which established the fact that the foregoing checks were paid and partly applied in payment of expenses of the 1939-41 Biennium on the dates and in the manner hereinafter set forth, viz:

Particulars	Amount
Check No. U432,105, Paid on February 23, 1940 upon redeposit and endorsement by F. Clair Ross, State Treasurer	$10,000.00
Check No. U406,901, Paid June 15, 1940 upon redeposit to the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and endorsement by the State Treasurer for deposit with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.	1,200.00
Check No. 406,901½, Paid June 12, 1940 upon endorsement of Leo A. Werner, Postmaster	3,800.00
Check No. 406,900, Paid August 19, 1940 upon endorsement of Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	5,000.00
Check No. U476,784, Paid August 19, 1940 upon endorsement of Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	10,000.00
Check No. 406,761, Paid August 19, 1940 upon endorsement of Leo A. Werner, Postmaster	800.00
Total	$30,800.00

Incidentally, a careful inspection of the cancelled checks above enumerated revealed that the usual validation stamp authorizing payment subsequent to the sixty day period as printed on the face of the checks, does not appear thereon. Attention is also directed to the fact that at least one of the items listed have been charged against a different Budgetary Symbol Classification and is presently being used to meet expenses ordinarily charged against the regular Treasury Appropriations.

The first two items listed above, upon redeposit to the credit of the Commonwealth, were recorded and restored in 1940 to the appropriation to which the expenditure was orginally applied, although the amount of $1,200.00 was not so recorded until attention was directed thereto during the progress of our examination. The amounts of $3,800.00 and $800.00 identified above as Checks Number 406.901½ and 406.761, respectively, together with $800.00 representing a portion of Check Number 406,900, were used and applied in payment of postage charges on Meter No. 58,031 (Treasury Dpeartment) incurred on June 13, 1940 ($3,800.00) and August 15, 1940 ($1,600.00) neither of which were charged as expenditures against Objective Classification No. 34 during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 to which they were applicable. The records of the Postmaster at Harrisburg indicate that on August 16, 1940 stamps in the aggregate amount of $14,200.00 were purchased for the Treasury Department which, according to the best information available were

placed in the vault, and, to a large extent, were still on hand at January 26, 1942, the date of our count of the stamp inventory in the Treasury Department. In connection with our examination it was disclosed that no inventory records were maintained of this substantial amount of postage and that the program covering the annual examination of the accounts of the State Treasurer by the Auditor General for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1940, and subsequently, among other things, provided:

> "Ascertain the amount of postage on hand as of the present date and May 31, 1940 and inquire if checks covering postage purchases were on hand as of May 31, 1940, or at the present date."

This item was marked on the program as having been assigned to a Mr. Miller and was checked, presumably to indicate the completion of the work. Upon inquiry at the office of the Auditor General for the working papers covering the inventories of postage at May 31, 1940 and thereafter, we were informed that the work outlined in the program, as hereinbefore noted, was not in fact performed and no working papers were, therefore, available dealing with this matter.

The shifting of charges from one fiscal period to another, through the medium of issuing checks in the first period and using them to meet charges applicable to a second or subsequent periods, appears to be in direct violation of the provisions of the General Appropriation Act No. 103-A of 1937, viz:

> "The following sums, or as much thereof as may necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, for the two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and for the payment of bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven."

The General Appropriation Act of 1939 (No. 69-A) was to the same effect except that it covered the two Fiscal years beginning June 1, 1939 and provided for the payment of the bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1939. Charges or bills are not "incurred" merely through the issuance and withholding of checks and in both of the Acts to which reference is made the appropriations were "specifically" made from the General Fund for the purposes stated in the Acts. Therefore, these expenditures were statutorily unauthorized, although supported by Warrants issued by the Auditor General and, inasmuch as we are informed that the unexpended balance of the Appropriation for the 1937-39 Biennium (Symbol 903,002) lapsed in January 1942, the records of the Treasury Department should be corrected to indicate that an additional amount of $20,800.00 was applicable to such lapsed appropriation and the expenditures for the 1939-41 Biennium (two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1939) should be increased in a corresponding amount.

Inasmuch as the Appropriation Ledger discloses that the latter appropriation ($650,000.00) has been fully expended, it would appear that after taking into account the adjustment, previously mentioned, the 1939-41 appropriation will have been exceeded by $20,800.00.

In addition to the foregoing our examination disclosed that on October 9, 1940 charges were incurred in the Philadelphia Regional Office of the Bureau of Public Assistance applicable against the Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation in the amount of $6,124.29 for which no charge appeared against Treasury Department Appropriation or Allocations in the Appropriation Ledgers during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941. The aforementioned amount was in respect of metered postage expenditures incurred in the Philadelphia Regional Office at that date and was paid by Check No. V39,393 dated April 12, 1940 drawn by the Department of Labor and Industry against the Administration Fund account to the order of the State Treasurer. The receipt of this check was not reported to the Department of Revenue by the State Treasurer and was endorsed by the latter and used to pay metered postage charges as aforesaid. Therefore it is self-evident that the General Fund receipts and the expenditures chargeable against the Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation have, by this action, been understated for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 to the extent of $6,124.29, and, inasmuch as the check previously mentioned was quite obviously charged against the Administration Fund expenditures during the period prior to May 31, 1940, it is also manifest that the charges of one fiscal period have been relieved of expenses through the medium of an outstanding check issued in the preceding fiscal year. In view of the fact that the Appropriation Ledgers disclose that the Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation ($846,045.00) for the two fiscal years ending May 31, 1941 has been expended and no charge has been included in such expenditures made for metered postage in the amount of $6,124.29, it seems to be clear that the Allocation for the period mentioned has been improperly exceeded to that extent. General Fund receipts for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1940 have been omitted from the Appropriation Records and the amounts reported as receipts to the Department of Revenue were therefore improperly understated, in the amount of $6,124.29.

In the absence of records as to the postage on hand in the form of stamps we were unable to accurately determine the inventory thereof at June 1, 1940 and consequently could not establish with any degree of exactitude the amount of stamps actually used during the period under examination. However, starting with the purchase of August 16, 1940 as confirmed by reference to the records of the Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and after giving effect to the requisitions issued by the various Bureaus for stamps during the period intervening between that date and May 5, 1941, the inventory exclusive of stamps acquired prior to August 16, 1940 would appear to have been substantially as follows:

August 16, 1940 Stamps Purchased per Checks No. 406,900 and No. U476,784 drawn on the Central Penn National Bank and the Philadelphia National Bank	$14,200.00
Deduct:	
Requisitions drawn for the period from August 20, 1940 to May 5, 1941	1,420.70
Balance at May 5, 1941	$12,779.30

In computing the foregoing amount of postage presumed to be on hand at May 5, 1941, no effect has been given to stamps used by the Bureau of Securities in the Treasury Department during the period covered thereby, for which no requisitions were prepared or filed.

By reference to the count of postage on hand at January 26, 1942 and taking into account requisitions for stamps issued subsequent to May 5, 1941 it would appear that postage, at least to the extent of $12,779.30, should have been on hand at May 5, 1941.

Confirmation of Balances Appearing in the Bank Accounts and the Examination of Related Bank Reconciliations Prepared by the Treasury Department

In the execution of the work pertaining to the examination of bank reconciliations prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliation in the Treasury Department at October 31, 1941, it was noted that numerous old bank charges applicable to the period prior to May 5, 1941 were unadjusted upon the records of the Treasury Department at that date as set forth on Exhibit "C" appended to this report. Many of these charges represent errors such as cannot be deemed to be attributable to the banks, and to that extent should have been adjusted upon the records maintained in the Treasury Department during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 or prior thereto. To the extent that the items enumerated affect lapsed appropriations or appropriations and allocations which have been fully expended it would appear that special authority will have to be obtained for such adjustments.

It is therefore suggested that immediate action be taken to the end that current differences may be reconciled and adjustments made upon the books and records maintained in the Treasury Department, so that further difficulties in that direction may be avoided.

Conclusion

By the terms of our engagement no investigation was conducted by us relative to the adequacy of the system of internal control or of the assignments and proficiency of the personnel of the Treasury Department, nor did we determine the propriety of the expenditures warranted by the Auditor General as submitted to the Treasury Department for payment, other than those applicable directly to the latter Department. (See supplementary correspondence)

With the exception of the irregularities set forth and discussed in page 10 to 26 of this report and based upon the examination made as hereinbefore described, we found the recorded receipts of the State Treasurer to have been duly deposited and disbursements therefrom to have been made upon proper authority during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941.

Respectfully submitted

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF THE RECEIPTS DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLLVANIA AS RECORDED BY THE STATE TREASURER

May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY
Certified Public Accountants
1530 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

March 19, 1942.

Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor
Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer
Honorable F. Clair Ross, Auditor General
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your instructions, we have made an examination, limited and restricted as hereinafter more specifically described, of certain records maintained in the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the period from June 1, 1940 to October 31, 1941, for the purpose of determining the extent to which funds transmitted to that Department were recorded as receipts, and, disbursements made therefrom were authorized by formal warrants executed by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, during the period mentioned.

Scope of Examination

The aforementioned examination was limited and restricted by agreement between the parties at interest, to the following:

(1) The tracing of the aggregate receipts as classified and reported to us by the Department of Revenue as well as those originating in the Treasury Department and those reported by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds and the Administration Fund, as deposits in the bank accounts of the Treasury Department (noting that receipts originating in the Treasury Department were reported to the Department of Revenue), using for confirmation of income collected and proceeds from disposal of securities, information furnished by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

(2) The tracing of the aggregate disbursements classified and reported as warranted by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, through the Treasury Department, and the aggregate disbursements classified and reported to us by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefit and Contribution Funds, and the Administration Fund (for disbursements not warranted), as payments from the various Fund Accounts maintained in the Treasury Department.

(3) The examination of expenditures originating in the Treasury Department and applicable against the appropriations and allocations of that Department, excluding expenditures of the Board of Finance and Revenue other than those attributable to the operating expenses of that body.

(4) The confirmation of the balances appearing in the bank accounts under the direct control of the Treasury Department, by direct communication with the several depositaries and the examination of related bank reconciliations prepared by the Treasury Department at October 31, 1941.

Receipts, Disbursements and Transfers

Pursuant to instructions, the ledgers relating to General and Special Fund Receipts and Fund Controls maintained

by the Treasury Department were examined and the receipts, disbursements and transfers recorded therein applicable to the period under examination, as well as the respective fund balances at the beginning and end of the periods involved, were extracted therefrom and the receipts so determined of record were compared with the relative amounts reported to us by the Department of Revenue, the Auditor General (as to security transactions), the Administration and State Workmen's Insurance Funds and by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation as to those applicable to the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds. Similarly the aggregate of the disbursements were compared with the warranted payments reported to us by the Auditor General while the disbursements not warranted were compared with the reports submitted by the Bureaus and/or Agencies responsible for the operations of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Contribution Funds and the Administration Fund.

A condensed summary of the receipts, disbursements and legislative transfers thus disclosed and confirmed for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, is set forth below:

	Consolidated Total	Eliminations	General Fund	Custodial and Operating Funds
Balance at May 5, 1941	$146,700,190.67	$.....	$ 12,596,189.32	$134,104,001.35
Add:				
Receipts	419,841,295.02	.....	235,755,557.23	184,085,737.79
Legislative Transfers	.....	123,046,020.49	22,376,308.38	100,669,712.11
	566,541,485.69	123,046,020.49	270,728,054.93	418,859,451.25
Deduct:				
Disbursements				
Warranted	369,002,913.91	.....	115,905,488.51	253,097,425.40
Direct Payments	61,362,245.93	.....	.....	61,362,245.93
Legislative Transfers	.....	123,046,020.49	100,669,712.11	22,376,308.38
	430,365,159.84	123,046,020.49	216,575,200.62	336,835,979.71
	$136,176,325.85	$.....	$ 54,152,854.31	$ 82,023,471.54

Inasmuch as the amount of $24,412,594.88 shown in the report of the Auditor General at May 31, 1940 as due to and from the various funds at that date originated outside the period covered by our examination, we did not confirm in any manner the balance due to and from the various funds at that date.

However, balance due from the various Funds at May 5, 1941 and the general purpose and effect of the Legislative Transfers applicable to the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 may be established by a recapitulation and analysis of the aggregate shift of General Fund receipts, as hereinafter noted:

Recapitulation of General Fund Transfers Made During The Period From May 5, 1941 To October 31, 1941

Name of Custodial or Operating Fund Affected	Balance Due at May 5, 1941	Paid to General Fund	Advanced or Paid by General Fund	Net Balance Issuing From or to General Fund
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	$1,500,000.00	$800,000.00	$2,300,000.00	.....
Liquid Fuel Tax Fund	8,900,000.00	2,100,000.00	11,000,000.00	.....
Liquor License Fund	5,600,000.00	1,650,000.00	7,250,000.00	.....
Motor License Fund	42,000,000.00	6,550,000.00	47,550,000.00	—$1,000,000.00
Tax Note Sinking Fund	.....	.....	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
Milk Control Fund	.....	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00
State School Fund	.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	.....
State Stores	.....	8,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	— 3,000,000.00
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	.....	55,706.89	.....	—55,706.89
Federal Vocational Education Fund	.....	1,220,601.49	.....	— 1,220,601.49
Administration Fund	.....	.....	509,712.11	509,712.11
Totals	$58,000,000.00	$22,376,308.38	$100,669,712.11	$20,293,402.73

The foregoing items cover all Legislative Transfers arising during the period covered by our examination and recorded in the Fund Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department with one exception which will be discussed elsewhere in this report.

Analysis of Transfers

Legislative Transfers effected during the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 together with those arising during the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941, and refundable, were all repaid with the exception of those hereinafter specifically mentioned which are not subject to repayment. A general analysis, in condensed form, of the individual items shown in the foregoing recapitulation will serve to indicate the general purpose and effect of the net balance issuing from or to the General Fund, during the period mentioned, as set forth hereunder:

Analysis of Net Balances Issuing From and To The General Fund

Advances By or To General Fund—		
Not Subject to Repayment		
Provision for Retirement of Obligations of the Commonwealth on Tax Notes		$25,000,000.00
Expenditures pertaining to Administration of Unemployment Compensation		509,712.11
Provision for Expenses of Milk Control Board statutorily authorized from General Fund		60,000.00
		25,569,712.11
Provision for the Bureau of Motor Police statutorily authorized from Motor License Fund	$1,000,000.00	
Liquor Profits Transmitted from State Stores for General Fund Purposes	3,000,000.00	
Rehabilitation Expenditures transmitted to General Fund by Federal Rehabilitation Fund	55,706.89	
Vocational Education Expenditures transmitted to General Fund by Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,220,601.49	5,276,308.38
Total (Net)		$20,293,403.73

It was determined by reference to the Pamphlet Laws and the various appropriation acts enacted by the Legislature that the Legislative Transfers, including those subject to repayment, were properly authorized. Further particulars of the receipts, legislative transfers and disbursements, classified as to General Fund and individual Custodial and Operating Funds will be found on Exhibit "A" annexed to and made a part of this report.

Expenditures Applicable Against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations

In conformity with the scope of the examination previously outlined herein, the Appropriation Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department were examined and data was extracted therefrom bearing upon the receipts and expenditures originating in the Treasury Department and chargeable against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations as previously mentioned. The expenditures of the Board of Finance and Revenue for other than operating expenses of that body were not examined. During the progress of this examination all transmittal slips, requisitions and warrants supporting the receipts and expenditures originating in the Treasury Department for the purposes stated were inspected and found to be in order with the exceptions hereinafter specifically noted.

Attention is directed to the comments hereinafter set forth dealing particularly with the expenditures objecively classified as "Postage".

A condensed summary of the expenditures recorded in the Appropriation Ledgers for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 as applicable against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations is presented hereunder:

Objective Classification	Total	Treasury Department	Board of Finance and Revenue	Public Assistance Administration Allocation
Salary of State Treasurer	$6,000.00	$6,000.00	.....	.....
Other Salaries and Expenses				
Salaries	$353,732.73	$142,829.41	$14,400.69	$196,502.63
Printing, Binding and Stationery	27,911.61	8,144.80	918.90	18,847.91
Materials & Supplies	7,443.59	3,224.46	574.40	3,644.73
Traveling Expenses	9,588.01	3,115.45	.....	6,472.56
Postage	116,511.85	9,520.00	.....	106,991.85
Rent of Real Estate	3,780.68	154.00	.....	3,626.68
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	7,605.30	3,414.11	23.83	4,167.36
Motor Vehicles	7,449.45	3,604.45	.....	3,845.00
Machinery and Equipment	5,896.66	1,905.65	954.15	3,036.86
Sundry Expenses	20,169.72	5,891.82	5,431.29	8,846.61
Total	$560,089.60	$181,804.15	$22,303.26	$355,982.19
Comparative Ratio	100.0%	32.46%	3.98%	63.56%

The comparative ratios set forth in the foregoing summary indicate that the expenditures charged against the allocation for Public Assistance Administration are approximately 195% of the aggregate warranted expenditures charged against the Treasury Department Appropriations during the period under examination.

By reference to the expenditures made for similar objective classifications in the preceding period, i. e., from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941, it would appear that, on an annual basis, the expenditures made during the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 for Printing, Binding and Stationery, Materials and Supplies, Insurance Surety and Fidelity Bonds and Sundry Expenses chargeable against Public Assistance Allocation would be somewhat higher than similar items applicable to the first period above mentioned. Conversely, the expenditures

for Salaries and Wages, Traveling Expenses and Postage (after making adjustments for items applicable to the latter classification and those not applicable thereto as set forth in the reports covering the examination of the accounts of both periods) would be slightly lower for the period subsequent to May 5, 1941.

The foregoing would also be true of the expenditures charged against the Treasury Department Appropriations for these objective classifications, except that the expenditures for Materials and Supplies and Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds applicable to the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 would be somewhat lower.

Further particulars of the expenditures charged by objective classification against the aforementioned Appropriations and Allocations during the period examined, will be found on Exhibit "B" attached to and made a part of this report.

Receipts Transmitted to and Deposit Balances Confirmed By Authorized Depositaries

The receipts recorded as deposits in the various Fund bank accounts in the reconciliation records of the Treasury Department, applicable to the period under examination, were extracted therefrom and the aggregate thereof was compared with the total receipts recorded in the Fund Ledgers. The individual Fund reconciliation records were examined in detail at October 31, 1941 and the checks listed as outstanding were tested by comparison with the cancelled checks paid and returned by the various banks subsequent to that date. In this connection, the balance shown by the reconciliation records as being on deposit at October 31, 1941 were confirmed by direct communication with the various depositaries.

In this connection the receipts held for deposit by the Bureau of Receipts in the Treasury Department at the close of business on November 26, 1941 were confirmed by actual count, traced as deposits to the bank statements on that date and reconciled with the receipts records to October 31, 1941.

Attention is invited to the comments appearing in subsequent paragraphs of this report dealing with the results of this phase of the examination.

In passing, it should be noted that while separate accounts have for many years been maintained in each of the active banks for each custodial and operating fund and the General Fund, we know of no legislative or statutory basis for such procedure. Therefore, in view of the many complexities arising as a consequence of this practice, i. e., transfers and adjustments of erroneous deposits, etc., it appears to be in order to suggest the discontinuance of the multitudinous accounts presently in operation and the substitution therefor of one operating account in each bank, with due regard however, for the legislative qualification of the depositaries as to the ratio of the deposits to the capital and surplus of each depositary. Under this procedure the receipts and disbursements applicable to each fund will continue to be recorded, as at present, in the existing Fund Ledgers. It has also been the practice for several years to issue numerous checks on the same day to the same individual payees and, in order to minimize the volume of detail work involved in the functional operation of the Department it is recommended, as a matter of operating expediency, that this procedure be changed to provide for combining the charges applicable to each vendee or payee, where it is practicable to do so, so that one check may be drawn in payment of such charges.

Further particulars of the balances recorded in the individual general, custodial and operating fund bank accounts at October 31, 1941, are set forth on Exhibit "C" hereto appended and made a part of this report. Pertinent comments relative to the various accounts shown on the aforementioned exhibit are contained in subsequent paragraphs of this report.

Commentary

The examination hereinbefore described, was designed to cover two specific periods, i. e., from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 during the incumbency of the Honorable F. Clair Ross and that part of the term of office of the present State Treasurer, the Honorable G. Harold Wagner, running from May 5 to October 31, 1941. Therefore, for convenience, the comments pertaining to the examination have been segregated and presented separately for each period so that the aforementioned officers of the Commonwealth may be presented with the report narrative dealing only with the period applicable to their respective terms of office.

Comments Applicable to Examination For the Period From May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941

Receipts

Securities and Interest Thereon in Default

In connection with the examination of the records of the Treasury Department relating to receipts for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 it was noted that bonds and interest were in default at the latter date in the aggregate amount of $836,347.64 as shown in the following summary:

Particulars of Security	Fund	Total	Bonds	Interest
Archibald Borough	School Employees' Retirement	$1,675.00	.....	$1,675.00
Ashville Township	School Employees' Retirement	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Avoca Borough	School Employees' Retirement	9,460.00	$9,000.00	460.00
Benjamin Franklin Hotel Company, First Mortgage Bonds	State Employees' Retirement	20,600.00	20,000.00	600.00
Blythe Township	School Employees' Retirement	54,530.00	27,000.00	27,530.00
Branch Township	School Employees' Retirement	21,552.50	7,000.00	14,552.50
Brush Valley Township	State Employees' Retirement	13,000.00	13,000.00	.....
Buffington Township	School Employees' Retirement	5,900.00	5,000.00	900.00
Cass Township	School Employees' Retirement	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Cherry Township	School Employees' Retirement	2,820.00	2,000.00	820.00
Coal Township	School Employees' Retirement	90,263.75	40,000.00	50,263.75
Coal Township	School Employees' Retirement	7,125.00	.....	7,125.00
Coal Township	State Workmen's Insurance	7,125.00	.....	7,125.00

Particulars of Security	Fund	Total	Bonds	Interest
Croyle Township	State Workmen's Insurance	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....
Dickson City	School Employees' Retirement	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
East Caroll Township	State Workmen's Insurance	3,861.39	3,000.00	861.39
East Norwegian Township	School Employees' Retirement	6,025.00	4,000.00	2,025.00
East Union Township	School Employees' Retirement	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Elder Township	School Employees' Retirement	13,587.50	11,000.00	2,587.50
Fairfield Township	School Employees' Retirement	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Galeton Borough	School Employees' Retirement	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Gilberton Borough	School Employees' Retirement	39,752.50	18,000.00	21,752.50
Glen Campbell Borough	School Employees' Retirement	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Greenfield Township	School Employees' Retirement	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Independence Township	School Employees' Retirement	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Jefferson Township	School Employees' Retirement	38,087.50	31,000.00	7,087.50
Jenkins Township	State Workmen's Insurance	125.00	.....	125.00
Lackawanna Township	School Employees' Retirement	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Lilly Borough	School Employees' Retirement	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Mayfield Borough	School Employees' Retirement	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Montgomery Township	School Employees' Retirement	21,102.50	20,000.00	1,102.50
Norwegian Township	School Employees' Retirement	5,640.00	1,000.00	4,640.00
Pittston Township	School Employees' Retirement	50.00	.....	50.00
Pittston Township	State Workmen's Insurance	10,375.00	5,000.00	5,375.00
Porter Township	School Employees' Retirement	1,470.00	.....	1,470.00
Pringle Township	School Employees' Retirement	22,465.00	15,250.00	7,215.00
Richhill Township	School Employees' Retirement	24,000.00	24,000.00	.....
Shenandoah Borough	School Employees' Retirement	254,347.50	219,000.00	35,347.50
Sommerdale Borough	State Workmen's Insurance	50.00	.....	50.00
Sugar Notch Borough	State Workmen's Insurance	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
Sugar Notch Borough	School Employees' Retirement	250.00	.....	250.00
Summit Hill Borough	School Employees' Retirement	14,275.00	10,000.00	4,275.00
Throop Borough	School Employees' Retirement	1,450.00	.....	1,450.00
Tremont Township	School Employees' Retirement	27,125.00	25,000.00	2,125.00
West Wheatfield Township	School Employees' Retirement	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Wiconisco Township	School Employees' Retirement	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Wilkes-Barre Township	State Workmen's Insurance	325.00	.....	325.00
Williams Township	School Employees' Retirement	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Winton Borough	School Employees' Retirement	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Zerbe Township	School Employees' Retirement	2,682.50	2,000.00	682.50
Totals		$836,347.64	$622,750.00	$213,597.64

The bonds and coupons included in the foregoing summary had been eliminated at October 31, 1941 from the receipts reflected in the Fund Ledgers and in reconciliations forming a part of the records of the Treasury Department (except for the items hereinafter enumerated as having been eliminated from receipts subsequent to October 31, 1941) and were confirmed by reference to the security records in the possession of the Auditor General.

In connection with the foregoing it was noted that the default record kept by the Bureau of Securities in the Treasury Department was not being maintained in satisfactory condition and was not in agreement with the corresponding record in the possession of the Auditor General. It is suggested that a reconcilement be effected between these records and that improvement be made in the form and condition thereof.

Securities and Bond Coupons Deposited for Collection

Bonds and coupons deposited for collection at October 31, 1941 in the aggregate amount of $611,463.74 were included in the recorded receipts at that date notwithstanding the fact that such collection items were not treated as deposits by the depositaries and hence were not included in the balances confirmed to us by the depositaries. A condensed summary of the items involved is set forth below:

Name of Fund and Dates Due	Total	Bonds	Premium on Redemption	Coupons
School Employees' Retirement Fund				
Due April and October 1941	$ 743.40	$.....	$.....	$ 743.40
Due October 15, 1941	6,767.50	4,000.00	.....	2,767.50
Due October 22, 1941	356.25	.....	.....	356.25
Due October 27, 1941	4,290.80	4,000.00	230.80	60.00
Due November 1, 1941	465,249.87	258,000.00	.....	207,249.87
Due November 2, 1941	832.50	.....	.....	832.50
Due November 5, 1941	7,763.78	6,500.00	.....	1,263.78
Due November 10, 1941	330.00	.....	.....	330.00
Due November 15, 1941	36,136.75	11,000.00	.....	25,136.75
Due November 16, 1941	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Due November 23, 1941	8,800.00	8,000.00	.....	800.00
Due November 30, 1941	4,750.00	.....	.....	4,750.00
Due October 27, 1941	237.50	.....	.....	237.50
	$537,520.85	$291,500.00	$ 230.80	$245,790.05

Name of Fund and Dates Due	Total	Bonds	Premium on Redemption	Coupons
State Employees' Retirement Fund				
Due November 1, 1941	36,842.51	15,000.00	.....	21,842.51
Due November 2, 1941	487.50	.....	.....	487.50
Due November 5, 1941	2,042.48	2,000.00	.....	42.48
Due November 15, 1941	9,918.75	6,000.00	.....	3,918.75
	49,528.74	23,000.00	.....	26,528.74
State Workmen's Insurance Fund				
Due November 1, 1941	19,609.75	4,200.00	.....	15,409.75
Due November 2, 1941	1,809.30	.....	.....	1,809.30
Due November 15, 1941	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
	23,919.05	4,200.00	.....	19,719.05
Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Endowment Fund				
Due November 15, 1941	32.50	.....	.....	32.50
Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund				
Due November 1, 1941	462.60	.....	.....	462.60
Totals	$611,463.74	$318,700.00	$ 230.80	$292,532.94

The bonds and coupons deposited for collection were traced to the bank statements as deposits subsequent to October 31, 1941 and those not paid were thereafter eliminated from the receipts. Particulars of the items considered as receipts at October 31, 1941 and subsequently written off, as previously mentioned, are noted hereunder:

Particulars	Due	Total	Accounts Affected: Bonds Redeemed	Accounts Affected: Interest on Securities
School Employees' Retirement Fund				
Buffington Township	11/ 1/41	$ 900.00	$.....	$ 900.00
Coal Township	11/ 1/41	472.50	.....	472.50
Gilberton Borough	11/ 1/41	797.50	.....	797.50
Zerbe Township	11/ 1/41	2,682.50	2,000.00	682.50
Archibald Borough	11/15/41	1,675.00	.....	1,675.00
Totals		$6,527.50	$2,000.00	$4,527.50

The amounts listed above have been included in the summary of bonds and interest in default at October 31, 1941 hereinbefore set forth, and do not therefore constitute additional defaulted items.

Deposits In Transit

In connection with our examination of the records relating to deposits in transit at October 31, 1941, we were informed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities that the amount of $73,591.47 shown as a deposit in transit was included in the bank balance in the account with that institution pertaining to the State Stores Fund on October 31, 1941, and that bank charges aggregating $326.25 were deducted on that date from the balance on deposit applicable to the General Fund. These transactions were recorded on the books and in the bank statements on November 1, 1941. The aforementioned bank, however, insists that they were October 31, 1941 transactions and were not therefore in transit at that date. The remainder of the deposits in transit at the latter date were properly reflected as deposits on the daily statements submitted by the individual banks immediately subsequent to October 31, 1941.

On October 16, 1941 Receipt No. 010,638 recorded the receipt in the Treasury Department of Check No. 5,029 drawn by the Harrisburg Trust Company dated March 25, 1931 in the amount of $3,942.62 in satisfaction of a claim with respect to forged checks originating in the Bureau of Animal Industry, together with interest thereon. Inquiry was made of the Bureau of Receipts in the Treasury Department as to the delay in depositing this item and we were informed that the check had been held in the vault in the Treasury Department since it was received in 1931 pending instructions from the office of the Attorney General to deposit it for collection, and that such instructions were received on October 16, 1941. It is suggested that an examination be made of the contents of the vault to ascertain if any other items of a similar nature are being held by the Treasury Department for similar reasons to the end that instructions relative to any such items may be expedited and entries therefor be made currently upon the records.

In connection with the item above referred to, attention is invited to the fact that in the foregoing settlement the interest received apparently was only for the period antedating March 25, 1931 and no interest was received on the amount involved during the ten years that the check was held prior to the recorded date of receipt, October 16, 1941.

Legislative Transfers

The Fund Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 indicate that Legislative Transfers were made from the Custodial and Operating Funds to the General Fund aggregating $37,376,308.38 and from the General Fund to the Custodial and Operating Funds in the amount of $115,669,712.11, as follows

Name of Fund	Transfers From	Transfers To
Motor License	$ 62,550,000.00	$ 21,550,000.00
Administration	509,712.11	.....
Federal Rehabilitation	.....	55,706.89
Federal Vocational Education	.....	1,220,601.49
Fire Insurance Tax	2,300,000.00	800,000.00
Liquor License	7,250,000.00	1,650,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax	11,000,000.00	2,100,000.00
Milk Control	60,000.00	.....
Tax Note Sinking	25,000,000.00	.....
State School	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
State Stores	5,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
Totals	$115,669,712.11	$ 37,376,308.38

Upon comparison of the aggregate of the transfers hereinbefore enumerated with statements submitted for our inspection by the Secretary of the Budget for the purpose of authenticating the Legislative authority therefor, it was noted that the amounts recorded as transfers to the General Fund from the Motor License Fund were $15,000,000.00 in excess of the aggregate amount shown on such statements applicable to the latter Fund. Thereafter in tracing the legislative authority for the transfers hereinbefore mentioned it developed that two transfers of $15,000,000.00 each were recorded in the Fund Ledgers as being made from the Motor License Fund to the General Fund covering the two periods from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, as follows:

Date	Amount
September 19, 1940	$ 2,500,000.00
September 26, 1940	2,500,000.00
October 7, 1940	2,500,000.00
October 17, 1940	2,500,000.00
November 27, 1940	5,000,000.00
	15,000,000.00
May 19, 1941	15,000,000.00
Total	$30,000,000.00

In this connection we were informed that the amount of $15,000,000.00 transferred to the General Fund during the period prior to May 5, 1941 was authorized under the general provisions of Act No. 263 approved May 26, 1933 and thereafter it was decided that this transfer was covered by the provisions of Act No. 1 of the 1940 Special Session of the Legislature, so that on May 19, 1941 a further transfer of $15,000,000.00 from the Motor License Fund to the General Fund was recorded in the Fund Ledgers. In this connection it was observed that the legislative transfers from the Motor License Fund to the General Fund included in the statement furnished to us by the Secretary of the Budget for the purpose of confirming the authority for the legislative transfers applicable to the period under review, were $15,000,000.00 less than the transfers actually recorded in the Fund Ledgers maintained in the Treasury Department, inasmuch as the second transfer, which was evidently regarded as a duplication, was eliminated in such statements by offset.

This matter was discussed with the State Treasurer prior to the issuance fo this report and we were informed at that time that the Fund Ledgers would be adjusted to eliminate the second transfer hereinbefore mentioned. Therefore in the statements herewith submitted this adjustment has been made by offset and elimination.

Warranted Expenditures

Upon examination of the warrants supporting the expenditures charged against Treasury Department Appropriations and Allocations, as hereinbefore recited, it was observed that Warrant No. 8,700, Requisition No. 353 (Symbol #103,002) dated June 26, 1941, Purchase Request No. B21,627 dated April 21, 1941, specified that $1,195.00 be charged against Object No. 51, Motor Vehicles. The documents mentioned indicate the intention to charge this expenditure against Appropriation Symbol No. 129,009 (Public Assistance Allocation) whereas the charge was actually made in the Appropriation Ledger against Symbol No. 103,002, Object No. 51, Treasury Appropriation. Inquiry was made of the State Treasurer relative to this item and we were informed that the latter charge is correct.

In the execution of the work incident to the examination of the accounts for the period from May 5, 1941, to October 31, 1941 it came to our notice that on May 28, 1941, Warrant No. 3,709A (Transfer No. 1) in the amount of $2,000.00 was entered in the Appropriation Ledgers as a credit against the Board of Finance and Revenue Appropriation "Compensation of Loan and Transfer Agent" (Symbol #103,009) and charged against "Cost of Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes" (Symbol #103,010). Inquiry was made of the State Treasurer relative to this adjustment and we were informed that the credit to Symbol #103,009 above mentioned was in respect of charges entered under Requisition No. 5 dated May 29, 1940 ($1,000.00) and Requisition No. 9, Warrant No. 267,575 dated April 29, 1941 ($1,000.00) both of which were charged to "Compensation of Loan and Transfer Agent." Therefore it is self-evident that the charges applicable to the latter account were relieved to the extent of $2,000.00 during the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, while only $1,000.00 was charged to that account during the same fiscal period. The expenditures with respect to the accounts affected by this adjustment are not shown on the statements appended to this report for the reason that they are not regarded as operating expenses of the Board of Finance and Revenue such as were considered to be within the scope of our examination. The matter of the adjustment hereinbefore noted is merely mentioned as an item which came to our attention during the progress of our examination.

The statement of cash in banks at October 31, 1941 prepared by the Bureau of Receipts from records maintained in the Treasury Department indicated that balances of $221,492.98 and $130,369.66 were held at that date by the Philadelphia National Bank and the Harrisburg

Trust Company, respectively, for the account of the State School Fund. The record of the Bureau of Reconciliation, also a part of the Treasury Department at the date mentioned, show the balances of these accounts to be $171,511.98 and $180,350.66, respectively, the offsetting difference aggregating $49,981.00. The latter amount represents the aggregate of checks Nos. 2 to 83, drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank, State School Fund account, on October 6, 1941 and charged on the records of the Bureau of Deposits, against the Harrisburg Trust Company, State School Fund Account, in error. Upon discussion of this matter with the State Treasurer, we were informed that the correction of this error had been effected subsequent to October 31, 1941.

Similarly, on October 17, 1941, Draft No. 1,598, drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank, General Fund Account, in the amount of $1,000,000.00 was paid from the Motor License Fund Account in that institution, through error. Notwithstanding the fact that this draft was actually paid on October 17, 1941 and was not outstanding at October 31, 1941, it is shown, in the reconciliation of the Philadelphia National Bank, General Fund Account prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliations, at October 31, 1941, as an outstanding draft. Conversely, the reconciliation of the Philadelphia National Bank, Motor License Fund Account, prepared by the Bureau of Reconcilations at October 31, 1941 shows an unadjusted debit for $1,000,000.00 in respect of the erroneous payment, above mentioned, thereby offsetting the amount of the outstanding draft in the aggregate total of all Fund bank balances at that date. Upon inquiry of the State Treasurer, relative to this matter, we were informed that an adjustment for this item was recorded upon the records on December 15, 1941.

The Statement of Receipts and Expenditures by Funds, for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 furnished to us by the Secretary of the Budget for purposes of confirmation, shows an expenditure of $273,000.00 for the Surplus Commodity Stamp Fund as not warranted, whereas the Auditor General has confirmed this amount to us as a warranted expenditure. Accordingly the expenditure mentioned has been included among the warranted expenditures in the statements annexed to and made a part of this report.

Expenditures Charged To Postage—Object Classification No. 34

By reference to Exhibit "B" annexed to and made a part of this report, it will be noted that expenditures for postage during the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, aggregated $116,511.85, as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Charged Against:	
Treasury Appropriation	$ 9,520.00
Board of Finance and Revenue Appropriations	.....
Public Assistance Administration Allocation	98,090.20
Public Assistance Allocation—Deficiency Appropriation	8,901.65
Total	$116,511.85

In this connection, attention is directed to the fact that individual disbursements recorded for postage and charged against Treasury Department Appropriations, Board of Finance and Revenue Appropriations and Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocations were supported by records of postage used, metered and otherwise, with the following specific exceptions:

Particulars	Amount
July 11, 1941, Warrant No. 11,203, Requisition No. 17, Check No. 19,574, drawn on the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company General Fund Account to the order of "Charles H. Schloss, Postmaster, Erie, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation	$ 5,000.00
July 11, 1941, Warrant No. 11,204, Requisition No. 14, Check No. 19,575, drawn on the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company General Fund Account, to the order of "Charles H. Schloss, Postmaster, Erie, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Appropriation	5,000.00
August 14, 1941, Warrant No. 17,987, Requisition No. 33, Check No. 21,822S, drawn on the Mellon National Bank, General Fund Account to the order of "Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation	10,000.00
September 24, 1941, Warrant No. 24,863, Requisition No. 57, Check No. 37,173T, drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company, General Fund Account, to the order of "Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Appropriation	3,000.00
	23,000.00
July 1, 1941, Warrant No. 9,586, Requisition No. 14, Check No. 17,354N, drawn on the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, General Fund Account, to the order of "Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation	1,500.00
July 5, 1941, Warrant No. 15,758, Requisition No. 31, Check No. 15,124V, drawn on the Central Penn National Bank, General Fund Account, to the order of "Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania," and charged against Treasury Department Appropriation	2,500.00
September 23, 1941, Warrant No. 24,598, Requisition No. 54, Check No. 37,166T, drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company, General Fund Account, to the order of "Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation	3,000.00
October 31, 1941, Warrant No. 32,772, Requisition No. 77, Check No. 38,328T, drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company, General Fund Account, to the order of "Leo A. Werner, Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania" and charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation	7,500.00
Total	$37,500.00

The first four items hereinbefore enumerated represent

expenditures for which no consideration was received by the Commonwealth, in that the amounts for which the checks were drawn were diverted to the use of one Clifford G. Baugher, former Deputy State Treasurer, through the medium of endorsements established by documentary evidence to have been forged. Further particulars as to the methods employed in the diversion of the funds and the character of the evidence available with respect thereto will be found in a report on a special investigation of irregularities involving the aforementioned individual prepared by the Treasury Department under the date of November 21, 1941. In view of the contents of this report, which we have reviewed, no further comment on the matters dealt with therein appears to be required.

The amount of $7,500.00 shown in the foregoing summary was redeposited under date of November 22, 1941 to the credit of the Commonwealth and that amount was duly reported to the Department of Revenue and credited on the records of the Treasury Department to the appropriation against which it had been charged.

The expenditures made under dates of July 1, July 5, and September 23, 1941 aggregating $7,000.00, are in respect of stamps purportedly purchased by the aforementioned Clifford G. Baugher for the use of the Treasury Department, with respect to which the State Treasurer acknowledged to us the receipt of the following:

October 14, 1941 United States Postage Stamps of varied denominations from Clifford D. Baugher in the aggregate amount of	$1,373.46
On or about October 28, 1941 United States Postage Stamps principally in coils of 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent denominations which J. S. Byerly, Chief of the Bureau of Securities located in a special compartment of the vault to which access was had by Clifford G. Baugher	4,873.50
Total	$6,246.96

The amount of $1,373.46 shown above, we were informed is in respect of stamps acquired through the expenditure of $1,500.00 by Check No. 17,354N while the amount of $4,873.50 was represented to us to constitute the remainder of the stamps purchased through the issuance of Check No. 15,124V drawn on the Central Penn National Bank and Check No. 37,166T drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company, hereinbefore enumerated. Therefore, upon the basis of the explanations furnished to us it would appear that postage to the extent of $753.04 remains unaccounted for with respect to these three expenditures. The stamps aggregating $6,246.96, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the State Treasurer, as aforesaid, were added to the inventory of postage on hand in the office of the State Treasurer and in the Bureau of Securities at the date of their receipt as above indicated.

In this connection, we were also informed that no inventory records were maintained in the Bureau of Securities or elsewhere in the office of the State Treasurer of the postage on hand and as a consequence we were unable to determine from the records the amount of postage which should have been on hand at the date the purchases mentioned were made In the absence of any inventory of postage at the beginning of the term of the present State Treasurer and the lack of an adequate requisition record subsequent to May 5, 1941 it is impossible to determine with any degree of exactitude the quantity of stamps which should have been on hand at October 31, 1941.

Physical counts of the postage held in the vault in the Bureau of Securities on January 26, and in the office of the State Treasurer on February 25, 1942 indicated that the stamps on hand at the dates mentioned aggregated $19,478.06 as follows:

January 26, 1942 United States Postage Stamps of varied denominations held in the Bureau of Securities in the Treasury Department ...	$18,281.10
February 25, 1942 United States Postage Stamps of varied denominations held in the office of the Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer	1,196.96
Total	$19,478.06

In view of the substantial amount of the inventory of postage thus disclosed and the absence of inventory records relative thereto, in an effort to establish the basic facts in this situation inquiry was made of the office of the Auditor General as to whether a physical count had been made of the postage on hand at May 31, 1940, the date of the last examination of the accounts of the Treasury Department. We were informed that the program of the work performed by the Auditor General, in that connection, specified as follows:

> "Ascertain the amount of postage on hand as of the present date and inquire if any checks covering postage purchases were on hand as of May 31, 1940 or at the present time."

The work indicated was marked on the program as having been performed by a Mr. Miller, and checked, presumably to indicate the completion of the work. We were informed, however, by the Auditor General's office that the postage on hand at May 31, 1940, or thereafter, had not been established by physical count, and this omission precluded an accurate determination by us of the amount of postage on hand at June 1, 1940, or thereafter.

Further inquiry in the Bureau of Securities developed the fact that requisitions drawn for postage used by the various Bureaus within the Treasury Department, other than the Bureau of Securities, had been retained and were available for the period from June 1, 1940 to January 26, 1942 and upon the basis of such requisitions it was determined that the inventory of postage at May 5, 1941 aggregated approximately $14,456.70 as set forth hereunder: (see supplementary correspondence)

Stamps counted as previously recited		$19,478.06
Add:		
Stamps indicated verbally to have been used in the office of Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer from October 14, 1941 to February 25, 1942	$ 176.50	
Requisitions drawn by Bureaus for postage used between May 5, 1941 and January 26, 1942, the date of the physical count	1,049.10	1,225.60
		20,703.66

Deduct:		
Stamps purchased by Clifford G. Baugher	$7,000.00	
Less: Stamps not transmitted to Honorable G. Harold Wagner by Clifford G. Baugher	753.04	6,246.96
Postage assumed to have been on hand at May 5, 1941		$14,456.70

Upon the basis of information available applicable to the postage purchased and used in the preceding administration it was determined that the inventory of postage at May 5, 1941 should have approximated $12,779.30 as set forth hereunder:

August 16, 1940 United States Postage Stamps purchased per Checks Nos. 406,900 and U476,784 drawn on the Central Penn National Bank and the Philadelphia National Bank, respectively	$14,200.00
Deduct:	
Requisitions drawn by Bureau for the period from August 16, 1940 to May 5, 1941	1,420.70
	$12,779.30

Inasmuch as no records were available to indicate the amount of postage on hand at August 16, 1940 it was impossible to carry this computation to a conclusion but it can be reasonably inferred in the absence of information to the contrary that the postage on hand at August 16, 1940 amounted to $1,677.40 ($14,456.70 minus $12,779.30) less whatever postage was used by the Bureau of Securities during the period from August 16, 1940 to January 26, 1942, for which no requisitions were drawn.

In this connection, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the need for the large expenditures with respect to postage stamps at times when the quantity of stamps on hand were far in excess of the amounts so purchased and in view of the comparatively small quantity of stamps actually used.

The examination of the expenditures relating to postage disclosed the fact that of the amount of postage on hand, expenditures aggregating $4,500.00 were in respect of expenditures charged against the Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocations while the remainder was charged primarily against various Treasury Department Appropriations, so that postage presently used for general Treasury purposes was charged in part against Public Assistance Allocations.

In this connection it was also noted that on September 23, 1941 the expenditure of $1,975.00 covered by Warrant No. 24,598, Requisition No. 54 and paid by Check No. 37,167T drawn on the Harrisburg Trust Company General Fund Account was charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation (Symbol No. 329,009) in the Appropriation Ledgers. This charge has been identified through United States Post Office Receipt No. 29, dated September 23, 1941 with the insertion of impressions aggregating $1,975.00 in the General Treasury Mailing Meter No. 58,031. Inasmuch as Public Assistance Mail is invariably run through meters maintained for the use of the Bureau of Public Assistance, other than Meter No. 58.031, it would appear that expenditures in the amount of $1,975.00 applicable against Treasury Department Appropriations have been charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocations.

Confirmation of Balances Appearing in the Bank Accounts and the Examination of Related Bank Reconcillations Prepared by the Treasury Department

The amounts recorded in the Treasury Department as on deposit with banks and bankers, classified as to active and inactive depositaries and closed institutions, at October 31, 1941 are set forth in detail on Exhibit "C" attached to and made a part of this report. The aggregate amount of $601,712.14 included therein with respect to deposits in closed institutions at the aforementioned date, comprised the following:

Particulars		Amount
Claims Settled Subsequent to October 31, 1941		
First National Bank, Beaver Falls, Pa.		$ 1,002.31
First National Bank, Braddock, Pa.		2,059.04
Federal Title and Trust Company, Beaver Falls, Pa.		4,285.71
First National Bank and Trust Company, Greensburg, Pa.		24,941.80
Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa.		2,984.52
First National Bank, Cresson, Pa.		6,254.90
First National Bank, Freeland, Pa.		585.00
First National Bank and Trust Company, Frackville, Pa.		986.91
United States National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.		9,004.70
First National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.		46,752.20
Taylor Discount and Deposit Bank, Taylor Pa.		25,000.00
Title Trust and Guarantee Company, Johnstown, Pa.		18,709.78
Mid-Valley Trust Company, originally: Olyphant Bank, Olyphant, Pa.	$ 50,000.00	
Throop State Bank, Throop, Pa.	6,250.00	56,250.00
		$198,816.87
Claims Unsettled		
First National Bank, Clarion, Pa.	$ 9,200.00	
Manayunk Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	45,000.00	
Media-69th Street Trust Company, Media, Pa.	86,302.25	
Northwestern National Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	166,633.02	
Reading National Bank and Trust Company, Reading, Pa.	66,200.00	
Real Estate Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,000.00	
West Reading Title and Trust Company, West Reading, Pa.	4,560.00	402,895.27
Total		$601,712.14

No provision has been made, in the statements herewith submitted, for any losses which were or may be incurred or realized upon final settlement of the accounts above enumerated. We understand that subsequent to October 31, 1941 settlement was effected on claims aggregating $198,816.87 with the Receivers of the National Surety Company upon the basis of approximately 55½% of the claim, and interest. Inasmuch as we understand that this is the final settlement of the accounts included in the classification mentioned it would appear that in the absence of collateral security applicable thereto, some substantial losses will be sustained on this particular group, which have never been formally recognized in the accounts of the Treasury Department. On the other hand, as to the claims unsettled, we understand that arrangements have been completed looking to the collection in full of the claim against the Northwestern National Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The situation with regard to the Media-69th Street Trust Company and the Reading National Bank and Trust Company is unquestionably quite serious and upon the basis of information available, some substantial losses may be anticipated on these accounts unless collateral, if any, presently available is such as to preclude that possibility.

The accounts with the aforementioned closed institutions were confirmed by direct communication with the receivers, with the following exceptions:

First National Bank, Braddock, Pa.	$ 2,059.04
Federal Title and Trust Company, Beaver Falls, Pa.	4,285.71
First National Bank, Freeland, Pa.	585.00
Title Trust and Guarantee Company, Johnstown, Pa.	18,709.78
	$25,639.53

Second and third requests mailed to the addresses of record in these cases failed to elicit any response to the request for confirmation of the outstanding balances at October 31, 1941. The reply received from the Secretary of Banking, Receiver of the Title Trust and Guarantee Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, stated that no balance appeared in the account of the Commonwealth with that institution at October 31, 1941. In addition to the foregoing the amounts and status of the aforementioned claims at October 31, 1941 were also confirmed by communication with the office of the Attorney General.

In this connection it was observed that a distribution in the amount of $3,562.50 was available in August 1941 from the First National Bank and Trust Company of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, included in the foregoing summary, and had not been recorded as having been received on the records of the Treasury Department at February 11, 1942. The Secretary for the Trustees for the Creditors of the latter institution informed us under date of February 11, 1942 that this payment was withheld "because they did not mail the Certificate to us so that we could make a record of the payment." We understand that subsequent to February 11, 1942 this condition was rectified.

In connection with our confirmation of the balances appearing in the bank accounts at October 31, 1941, by direct communication with the depositaries other than those previously mentioned with respect to closed institutions, we did not receive replies to our requests from the following:

Berks County Trust Company, Reading, Pa. State Work Relief Compensation Fund	$10,000.00
Farmers Trust Company, Middletown, Pa., General Fund	50,000.00
Lewisburg National Bank, Lewisburg, Pa., Sinking Fund	25,000.00
Total	$85,000.00

In the execution of the work pertaining to the examination of bank reconciliations prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliations in the Treasury Department at October 31, 1941 it was noted that numerous old bank charges applicable to the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 were unadjusted upon the records of the Treasury Department at that date, as set forth on Exhibit "D" appended to this report. Many of these charges represent errors, such as cannot be deemed to be attributable to the banks, and, to that extent, should have been adjusted upon the records maintained in the Treasury Department, during the period stated. Other items of a similar character which were also unadjusted at October 31, 1941 affecting the periods prior to May 5, 1941 are set forth in a separate report for the period ended on that date submitted to the Honorable F. Clair Ross. To the extent that the items enumerated in the latter report affect lapsed appropriations or appropriations and allocations which have been fully expended, it will now be necessary to secure additional legislative authority for such adjustments.

It is suggested that immediate action be taken with respect to the items listed which are applicable to appropriations and allocations now open and that adjustments be made therefor upon the books and records maintained in the Treasury Department, so that the necessity for legislative action with respect to these items at a later date may be avoided.

Upon examination of the checks outstanding at October 31, 1941 as set forth on the various reconciliations for the active accounts prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliations, it was established that checks aggregating $62,358.62 had been outstanding for more than two years prior to May 31, 1941 and this amount was therefore subject to recapture by the Treasury Department in accordance with Section 1 of Act No. 315½ approved under date of July 12, 1935, P. L. 996, which provides as follows:

> "Be it enacted, etc., that the Treasury Department as of the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and on the first day of June of each year thereafter, shall take credit on its books and calculate as cash to the credit of the proper funds all amounts held in State Depositaries, or otherwise, for the payment of checks which on said dates had been issued for a period of two years or more, and which had not been pressed for payment."

In connection with the confirmation of the reconciliations prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliations at October 31, 1941, numerous differences were disclosed in the

amounts of checks listed as outstanding at that date, as follows:

Name of Bank and Fund	Outstanding Checks Listed on Reconciliations Over	Under
Mellon National Bank		
General Fund	$	$ 34.92
Motor License Fund	1.25	.....
State Stores Fund	.....	.10
Corn Exchange National Bank		
Game Fund	4.00	.....
Pennsylvania Company		
General Fund	30.00	.....
Harrisburg Trust Company		
General Fund	.....	96.59
Motor License Fund	.....	64.50
State Workmen's Insurance Fund		
Series E	.....	11.89
Series F	10.03	.....
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	.10	.....
State Employees' Retirement Fund	.....	.43
School Employees' Retirement Fund	.89	.....
Berks County Trust Company		
General Fund	.....	.01
Market Street National Bank		
General Fund	.....	34.20
Land Title Bank and Trust Company		
General Fund	.....	20.00
Motor License Fund	.09	.....
Colonial Trust Company		
General Fund	351.00	.....
Motor License Fund	3.70	.....
Philadelphia National Bank		
General Fund	11.64	.....
Motor License Fund	.11	.....
Totals	$412.81	$262.64

The aforementioned differences were discussed with the Bureau of Reconciliations and efforts are now being made to locate and adjust the items involved.

Conclusion

We wish to record that every courtesy was shown us during the course of our examination by the representatives of the Treasury Department, of the Department of the Auditor General, and of the other Department and Bureaus with which we came in contact.

By the terms of our engagement no investigation was conducted by us relative to the adequacy of the system of internal control or of the assignments and proficiency of the personnel of the Treasury Department, nor did we determine the propriety of the expenditures warranted by the Auditor General as submitted to the Treasury Department for payment, other than these applicable directly to the latter Department. (See supplementary correspondence)

With the exception of the irregularities set forth and discussed in pages 10 to 32 of this report and based upon the examination made as hereinbefore described, we found the recorded receipts of the State Treasurer to have been duly deposited and disbursements therefrom to have been made upon proper authority during the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY

SUPPLEMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY
Certified Public Accountants

1530 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia
April 25, 1942

Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor
Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer
Honorable F. Clair Ross, Auditor General
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to our reports dated March 19, 1942 upon the examination of certain records maintained in the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the periods from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, respectively. Upon the basis of discussion of these reports with State Treasurer Wagner and Deputy Auditor General Howe, it appears that certain comments therein made may be supplemented and amplified to the end that the reports may not be susceptible of misinterpretation and misconstruction. Accordingly we submit hereunder supplemental remarks and comments dealing with certain specific matters set forth in the aforementioned reports.

The report on the examination for the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941, on page 12 thereof, contains the following statement:

> "The work incident to the tracing of receipts in the form of transmittals to the State Employees' Retirement Fund disclosed deductions therefrom aggregating $49,198.24, as follows:"

The first paragraph immediately following upon page 13 adequately covers the situation mentioned. However, it has been indicated to us that the foregoing comment may be susceptible of misunderstanding and the following is submitted as an acceptable amplification thereof:

> "The work incident to the tracing of receipts in the form of transmittals to the State Employees' Retirement Fund disclosed adjustments in the classification of receipts aggregating $49,198.24, as follows:"

The report on the examination for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, on page 25 thereof in a tabulation shown for the purpose of endeavoring to establish the inventory of postage which should have been on hand at May 5, 1941, sets forth the following items:

> "Stamps indicated verbally to have been used in the office of Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer, from October 14, 1941 to February 25, 1942 ..... $176.50
>
> "Stamps not transmitted to Honorable G. Harold Wagner by Clifford G. Baugher .. 753.04"

The description of these items may be further amplified by the statement that subsequent to the date of our report reports were submitted to us indicating that

postage in the amount of $176.50 had been used in the office of the State Treasurer during the period from October 14, 1941 to February 25, 1942 and therefore the following description of this particular item is in order:

"Stamps indicated to have been used in the office of the Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer from October 14, 1941 to February 25, 1942 ..... $176.50"

As to the item of $753.04, under date of April 22, 1942, we have received a communication from Mr. James J. Jennings, Director of Publicity of the Treasury Department to the effect that stamps were issued by Mr. Clifford G. Baugher for use in mailing the monthly statement of balances of the Treasury Department to approximately 18,000 persons whose names appear upon the mailing lists maintained in the Bureau of Publicity, during the months of June and July 1941 and for "press releases and assorted correspondence." Upon the basis of the aforementioned communication it would appear that the description of the item under discussion may be amplified as follows:

"Stamps not transmitted to Honorable G. Harold Wagner by Clifford G. Baugher but indicated to have been used in the Bureau of Publicity of the Treasury Department for the purpose of mailing monthly statements of balances, press releases and assorted correspondence .... $753.04"

Exhibits "D" appended to the reports on the examination for the periods from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 set forth particulars of unadjusted bank charges and credits appearing on bank reconciliations prepared by the Bureau of Reconciliation in the Treasury Department at October 31, 1941. Of the unadjusted bank charges and credits appearing on the aforementioned exhibit attached to the report for the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941, it now appears that 166 of such items originated prior to May 5, 1941 but had not been so designated on the reconciliation records at October 31, 1941 and consequently had been allocated to the latter period in our reports. All but a very few of the other 53 unadjusted bank charges and credits appearing on Exhibit "D" originating in the period from May 5, 1941 to October 31, 1941 have now been adjusted.

If any further information is required in connection with any of the matters set forth herein, it will be gladly furnished upon request.

Respectfully submitted,
TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY

April 28, 1942

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 25th, supplementary to the two audit reports recently forwarded to me. Note has been made of the corrections and explanations. The letter will be considered part of the reports.

Permit me to take advantage of your offer to supply further information in connection with the matters set forth in the reports and letter. May I ask such further information pertaining to the following:

(1) Reference is made to the tables shown as Exhibits B in each report, wherein are considerable sums listed as traveling expenses.

In view of the categorical statement that stamps purchased for distribution of relief checks were used for general Treasury Department purposes, I wish to ascertain whether there is evidence in your possession indicating that travel expenses for general departmental purposes may likewise have been charged against the Public Assistance allocations.

(2) May I ask you for parallel information as to the entries for printing, binding, and stationery in the aforesaid tables. The same question arises, whether printing not properly chargeable to Public Assistance was nevertheless so charged.

(3) Reference is made to page 3 of your letter in which you state you have a communication from the Director of Publicity of the Treasury Department referring to the use of $753.04 worth of stamps for use in mailing the monthly statement of balances of the Treasury Department to approximately 18,000 persons on the mailing lists of the Bureau of Publicity. Will you please further clarify certain points.

Were the stamps in question, referred to on page 25 of the report for the period of May 5 to October 31, 1941, purchased as a result of requisitions drawn on the Public Assistance account?

In this connection I should like to ask also for whatever data you may have available on the expenses, operating charges, printing bills and postal expenses of the Publicity Bureau.

Repeated protest has come to my attention that the present and previous incumbents as State Treasurer have enlarged what was originally a brief and statistical financial report into a handsome and illustrated pamphlet or booklet containing dissertations upon matters only remotely connected with the office. If you are in position to show the cost and the method of financing this enterprise, it will be distinctly helpful.

(4) On page 7 of the report for the period prior to May 5, 1941 appear the following words:

"In this connection it is pertinent to observe that although the salaries and wages attributable to Public Assistance administration are substantially higher than those recorded as being applicable against the Treasury Department appropriations" etc.

Will you please permit me to have the statistics in your possession upon which the conclusion was reached that the salary and wage levels in the Public Assistance administration were higher than those of the rest of the Treasury Department.

(5) Reference is made to the paragraph appearing on page 26 of the report for the period ending May 5, 1941, and repeated on page 33 of the other report reading:

"By the terms of our engagement no investigation was conducted by us relative to the adequacy of the system of internal control or of the assignments and proficiency of the personnel of the Treasury Department, nor did we determine the propriety of the expenditure warranted by the Auditor General as submitted to the Treasury Department for payment, other than those applicable directly to the latter department."

It may be that your staff, without having made specific

nquiry or investigation in such direction, nevertheless ame into possession of information shedding light on me of the still unexplained matters in the Treasury epartment. If ou have such information, covering ntrol system, personnel, propriety of requisitions, or ne working habits of employes, may I ask that you rnish me with it?

(6) Am I to assume from their omission from your upplemental letter of statements and explanations on ll matters not therein specifically referred to, as estabshing that no such explanation or clarification of points overed by the audit, and not referred to in your supplemental letter, has been furnished you by the present and ast incumbent in the office of State Treasurer?

Your early attention to these matters will be greatly ppreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

urner, Crook and Zebley,
530 Chestnut Street,
hiladelphia, Pennsylvania.

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY
Certified Public Accountants

1530 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia
May 2, 1942

onorable Arthur H. James, Governor
tate Capital
arrisburg, Pennsylvania

ear Governor James:

We duly received your letter of April 28, 1942 wherein ou request certain further information relative to matters ealt with in our reports dated March 19, 1942 and our upplemental letter dated April 25, 1942 upon the examination of the receipts, disbursements and fund alances of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as reorded by the State Treasurer for the periods from June 1940 to May 5, 1941 and from May 5, 1941 to October , 1941, and in compliance therewith submit in the quence indicated in your letter the following:

Items (1) and (2)

We have no evidence in our possession indicating that xpenditures for general departmental purposes, attributable to the objective classifications for "Traveling xpenses" and "Printing, Binding and Stationery" were roneously charged against the Public Assistance Allocaons.

Item (3)

As to your query regarding the stamps referred to on ge 25 of the report for the period from May 5, 1941 October 31, 1941, your attention is invited to the fact at the amount of $753.04 represented that part of penditures aggregating $7,000.00 which had not been counted for prior to the receipt of the letter from Mr. nnings under date of April 22, 1942. Of the aggregate nount of $7,000.00 referred to, $2,500.00 was charged ainst the Treasury Department Appropriation and $4,500.00 was charged against Treasury Department Public Assistance Administration Allocation.

Regarding your inquiry as to the cost of operating the Bureau of Publicity, no segregation was made of specific expenditures applicable to that Bureau and the records submitted for our inspection did not contain any such segregation. We regret, therefore, that we are not in a position to furnish a comparative statement showing the expenses attributable to the Bureau of Publicity under current and previous incumbents as requested.

Item (4)

The portion of the last paragraph appearing on page 7 of the report covering the period from June 1, 1940 to May 5, 1941 to which reference is made in your letter is intended to be read "in connection with" the other material presented in that paragraph and therefore cannot be interpreted or construed to indicate that "the salary and wage levels in the Public Assistance Administration were higher than those of the rest of the Treasury Department."

The comment presented on page 7 merely indicates that on a comparative basis the aggregate expenditures for salaries and wages for Public Assistance Administration during the period covered by the report above-mentioned were higher than similar expenditures applicable to the Treasury Department in the same period. We do not have in our possession any statistics upon which such a conclusion as you infer may be based.

Item (5)

We note your inquiry for information relating to the system of internal control, personnel, working habits of employes and propriety of requisitions such as may have come to our attention although not covered by the scope of our examination.

We made no tests as to the adequacy of the system of internal control since this was specifically excluded from the scope of the examination. The actual utilization made of personnel, or of such items as stationery and supplies purchased or of traveling expenses, for example, is not readily determinable from an examination of accounting records and we are accordingly unable to furnish you with any evidence of improprieties concerning any of the afore-mentioned subjects other than as already set forth in our reports.

We suggest that such matters might appropriately be made the subject of further investigation but we are unable to forecast the result of any such examination.

Item (6)

No explanations or data in clarification of points raised or mentioned in our reports have been furnished to us other than those specifically recited in the supplemental letter, a copy of which was forwarded to you under date of April 25, 1942.

We believe that the foregoing covers all of the items mentioned in your letter of April 28, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

TURNER, CROOK and ZEBLEY

PART II—MATERIAL ORIGINATING FROM THE SECRETARY OF REVENUE, EDWARD B. LOGAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office

Harrisburg, July 24, 1942.

Governor James today issued the following statement:

"I am making public herewith a preliminary report which I have received from the Hon. Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue. In this report, Doctor Logan notifies me that he is declining to approve the monthly settlements for mercantile and inheritance taxes in each of the counties. These settlements carry deductions for payroll and expenses authorized by the Auditor General.

"As Doctor Logan's report makes clear, he is declining to approve the charges on the grounds that the amounts being deducted are 'unreasonable and thoroughly unjustified.'

"The concluding paragraphs of Doctor Logan's preliminary report are worthy of especial attention:

> 'The increase in the number of employes and expenses is so large that I have made some preliminary investigations of these employes who have been placed under my supervision. Many of them are performing little or no service for the State. Some employes are assigned to counties but perform no services whatever in those counties yet their salaries and expenses are being deducted from the taxes collected in those counties. The salaries of many are far out of line with the positions they hold. So many of the employes are Democratic State Committee members or local Democratic Committeemen that the question of serious political abuse of the collection of these two taxes is raised. There are at least twenty-one members of the Democratic State Committee either on the mercantile or inheritance tax payroll and many local Democratic Committeemen. In my opinion, this aspect of the situation, as well as others, needs much more attention than I have been able to give thus far.
>
> 'I am bringing this to your attention and protesting this because I do not believe one cent of this increase can be justified. Money paid by the taxpayers in the form of inheritance and mercantile taxes is being used to support entirely needless employes and is not finding its way into the Treasury as it should.'"

July 23, 1942.

Mercantile and Inheritance Taxes.
Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor.
Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue.

There is a matter involved in the collection of mercantile and inheritance taxes which I feel should be brought to your attention.

When I came to this department on June 1st, I found before me for approval the monthly settlements for mercantile and inheritance taxes in each of the counties for April. I am withholding my approval of these settlements because of certain questions I find upon an examination of them.

The settlement sheets to which I refer show the amount of mercantile and inheritance taxes collected in each county and the amounts which have been deducted for salaries and expenses involved in the collection of the taxes. It is this latter item—the amounts deducted for salaries and expenses—which raises the question.

Perhaps I should review here the system for collecting these two taxes.

The law gives the Auditor General authority to appoint mercantile and inheritance tax appraisers and clerks, investigators and other employes. He also has the authority to fix their compensation and approve their expenses. The law places no limit upon the number of employes who may be appointed by the Auditor General.

The County Treasurers deduct from the mercantile taxes collected in the counties an amount for payroll and other expenses of the employes appointed by the Auditor General, and the Register of Wills does similarly for the employes appointed by the Auditor General to aid in collecting the inheritance taxes. As with the number of employes, the law places no limitation upon the amount which may be deducted for payroll and other expenses.

July 14, 1942.

The law gives the Department of Revenue the power to supervise the work of the employes appointed by the Auditor General and to approve the settlements mentioned above. As I have already stated, the law gives the Auditor General the authority to appoint employes and approve their expenses. Nevertheless, some of the deductions made by County Treasurers and Registers of Wills for payroll and expenses of employes of the Auditor General, as shown on the settlement sheets, are so excessive that I am withholding my approval because it appears to me that giving approval would be an indication that I approve of the payroll and expenses which are being deducted from the taxes collected.

An examination of the payroll and expenses of the employes appointed by the Auditor General for inheritance tax and mercantile tax work convinces me that the amount being deducted is unreasonable and thoroughly unjustified and, therefore, I want to take whatever steps I can to protest and stop if possible this misuse of inheritance and mercantile taxes.

I find that the situation I am protesting began soon after Mr. Ross became Auditor General in May, 1941, as can be seen in the information which follows.

The situation is especially bad in Philadelphia. The amount deducted for salaries and expenses for the collection of mercantile taxes in the month of April, 1942, was $20,400.61. For the month of April, in 1941, the amount deducted was $15,253.14. The amount deducted in April, 1942—$20,400.61—represents an increase of $5,147.47, or an increase of 33 per cent. This means that in the course of a year's time at this rate the payroll and expenses of the Auditor General employes will cost $61,000 more than was the cost before Mr. Ross came into office.

In looking back, the amount deducted in April, 1940, was $13,011.06. The amount deducted in 1942 exceeds that amount by $7,389.55, or an increase of 56 per cent.

I find at the present time that there are 113 employes appointed by the Auditor General in Philadelphia assigned to the collection of mercantile taxes. A year ago, in April, 1941, there were 71 employes. In one year's time, therefore, Mr. Ross has increased the number of employes by 42, or 59 per cent increase in the number of employes in one year. When this increase occurred can be seen in the following table which shows the number of employes of the Auditor General's Department in Philadelphia for each month from April, 1941, to June, 1942:

Month	Number of Mercantile Tax Employes appointed by the Auditor General in Philadelphia
April, 1941	71
May	73
June	73
July	74
August	80
September	93
October	97
November	98
December	99
January, 1942	98
February	100
March	100
April	101
May	110
June	113

While the situation is especially bad in Philadelphia, it is just as bad, and even worse, in some other counties The following table shows the number of employes when Mr. Ross came into office and the number at the present time and the percentage of increase in a number of counties:

	1941 Number of Employes	1941 Cost	1942 Number of Employes	1942 Cost	% Increase in number of employes	% Increase in Cost
Fayette	1	$150.00	2	$250.00	100%	66%
Lancaster	2	275.00	3	350.00	50	27
Lehigh	2	230.00	3	330.00	50	43
Northampton	2	225.00	3	375.00	50	66
Schuylkill	5	700.00	6	775.00	20	10
Westmoreland	1	150.00	2	250.00	100	66

To show the increase in number of employes throughout the State I have prepared the following table which shows the number of employes of the Auditor General's Department for each month from April, 1941, to June, 1942. As the table shows, Mr. Ross has added 47 employes to be paid from mercantile license taxes since April, 1941:

Month	Mercantile Tax Employes appointed by the Auditor General—all counties
April, 1941	140
May	144
June	139
July	132
August	135
September	145
October	140
November	140
December	141
January, 1942	144
February	158
March	166
April	175
May	184
June	187

As shown previously, forty-two of the forty-seven additional appointments made were in the City of Philadelphia.

I examined the records to see if additional work was being done but I find that the number of assessments has remained practically the same for the years concerned. I can find no justification for these increases.

This is also true in the collection of mercantile taxes.

As for the collection of inheritance taxes, I find that the amount deducted for salaries and expenses in Philadelphia was $27,767.45 in April, 1942. Last year in April, 1941, the amount deducted for salaries and expenses was $21,369.10—a difference of $6,398.35. This represents an increase in April, 1942, of 29 per cent. This means that in a year's time collecting inheritance taxes in Philadelphia is costing $77,000 more than it cost before Mr. Ross came into office.

The number of employes in Philadelphia appointed by the Auditor General in April, 1941, was 116. In May, 1942, the number had increased to 160, an increase of 44 employes, or 37 per cent. The time at which these employes were added to the payroll by Mr. Ross can be seen in the following table which shows the number of the Auditor General inheritance tax employes for each month from April, 1941, to May, 1942:

Month	Number of Inheritance Tax Employes appointed by the Auditor General in Philadelphia
April, 1941	116
May	116
June	118
July	124
August	146
September	151
October	153
November	153
December	153
January, 1942	150
February	156
March	157
April	155
May	160

The amount of inheritance taxes collected in Philadelphia in April, 1941, was $1,345,333.33. In April, 1942, the amount was $1,271,251.47—$74,081.86 less than in the previous year. It is evident that there is no justification on the basis of taxes collected.

In my opinion this abnormal increase in the number of employes in Philadelphia to help collect inheritance taxes is beyond all reason and entirely without justification.

The situation in other counties is similar as the following table shows:

	1941 Number of Employes	1941 Cost	1942 Number of Employes	1942 Cost	Per Cent Increase in Cost
Huntingdon	1	$ 1,800	2	$ 3,000	66%
Lackawanna	9	15,780	10	19,380	22
Luzerne	11	19,920	12	25,200	26
Montgomery	8	21,680	12	28,740	32
Northumberland	5	4,500	6	8,100	80
Washington	4	7,320	7	12,120	65

Throughout the State in April, 1942, $77,910.52 was deducted from inheritance taxes for salaries and expenses when the year before in April, 1941, $65,099.45 was deducted. This is an increase of $12,811.07, or an increase of 19 per cent. Over a period of a year it means $153,000 more than the cost of collecting inheritance taxes before Mr. Ross took office. Throughout the State, Mr. Ross had 354 inheritance tax employes when he took office in May, 1941. Since that time he has added 79, bringing his total number to 433 in May, 1942. The following table shows when the increases were made:

Month	Total Number of Inheritance Tax Employes appointed by the Auditor General
April, 1941	354
May	369
June	372
July	377
August	399
September	404
October	411
November	409
December	417
January, 1942	413
February	418
March	423
April	431
May	433

I have already shown that forty-four of these additional employes were in the City of Philadelphia.

Inheritance tax collections during the year prior to Mr. Ross coming into office were $15,392,191.42. During his first year in office, when he added 79 employes, collections were $13,307,389.49—a drop of more than two million dollars. Again, I say, these increases were made entirely without justification.

I find that in some counties where inheritance tax appraisers had been compensated on a per diem basis for the days worked, they have been placed on a yearly salary basis, thus greatly increasing the cost of collecting inheritance taxes in those counties. For example, in Perry County, prior to July, 1941, the inheritance tax appraiser had paid at the rate of $8.00 per day. In August, 1941, he was placed on a salary of $1020 per year. For the year prior to July, 1941, this employe received total compensation of $616.00 for his work during that year at the rate of $8.00 per day. Therefore, under this change which the Auditor General has made, there is an increase of $404.00, or an increase of 65 per cent, to collect inheritance taxes in that county.

In Wyoming County the inheritance tax appraiser prior to July, 1941, received $8.00 per day and in August, 1941, was placed on a salary of $1200 per year. For the year prior to July, 1941, at $8.00 per day, this employe received $820.00 total compensation for the year. There is, therefore, an increase of $380.00 per year—an increase of 40 per cent for the collection of inheritance taxes in that county.

I checked the records to see if these increases could be justified on the basis of collection and I found that in Perry County for the year August, 1940, to July, 1941, when the appraiser received $616.00—$11,287.00 was collected. For the year August, 1941, to May, 1942, the amount of the collections was $11,518.00—practically the same.

In Wyoming County the amount collected from August, 1940, to July, 1941, when the appraiser was paid $820.00, was $28,312.84. During the year for which the appraiser received $1200, August, 1941 to May, 1942, the amount collected was $4,360.48.

And this is not all—more employes are being added continuously. The payrolls for both mercantile and inheritance tax collecting are being built still higher. New appointments are still being made. With the additional employes already appointed and at the rate new appointments are being made, merchantile and inheritance tax collections will cost about a quarter of a million dollars more per year than was the cost before Mr. Ross came into office. This means that for his four-year term, the additional cost will approximate one million dollars.

The increase in the number of employes and expenses is so large that I have made some preliminary investigations of these employes who have been placed under my supervision. Many of them are performing little or no service for the State. Some employes are assigned to counties but perform no services whatever in those counties yet their salaries and expenses are being deducted from the taxes collected in those counties. The salaries of many are far out of line with the positions they hold. So many of the employes are Democratic State Committee members or local Democratic Committeemen that the question of serious political abuse of the collection of these two taxes is raised. There are at least twenty-one members of the Democratic State Committee either on the mercantile or inheritance tax payroll and many local Democratic Committeemen. In my opinion, this aspect of the situation, as well as others, needs much more attention than I have been able to give thus far.

I am bringing this to your attention and protesting this because I do not believe one cent of this increase can be justified. Money paid by the taxpayers in the form of inheritance and mercantile taxes is being used to support entirely needless employes and its not finding its way into the Treasury as it should.

For Immediate Release.
July 29, 1942.

Subject: Mercantile and Inheritance Taxes

To: Honorable Arthur H. James

From: Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue

I have just read a statement of J. Warren Mickle, Chief of Inheritance Tax and Mercantile Tax Appraisers, Department of the Auditor General, concerning the report I made to you on July 23rd, pertaining to the excessive number of appointments which have been made by the Auditor General in connection with the collection of inheritance and mercantile taxes. It is possible that Mr. Mickle's judgment is somewhat biased by his own position in the matter.

Mr. Mickle was appointed Chief of Inheritance Tax and Mercantile Tax Appraisers May 16, 1941 at a salary of $5,000. He has been drawing his $5,000 salary and expenses from Allegheny County although he does little or no work in that county. Moreover, he was appointed Secretary of the Democratic State Committee on June 24, 1942 and continued to draw his salary as Chief of the Inheritance Tax Division. It seems to me that Mr. Mickle is poorly qualified to make the reply for the Auditor General in connection with the matter which I brought to your attention.

In his report, Mr. Mickle states: "We have sought without success to identify in our official records, figures quoted by the Secretary of Revenue." I am willing to let any competent interested party inspect our records and see for themselves that from April, 1941 to June, 1942, Mr. Ross made forty-seven additional appointments of mercantile tax employes and from April, 1941, to May,

1942, seventy-nine additional inheritance tax employes, or a total of one hundred twenty-six additional employes for the collection of those two taxes.

In speaking of the additional employes appointed for mercantile license tax collection, Mr. Mickle states: "Most of these extra employes were added at the request of the Department of Revenue which pointed out that they were needed to insure businesslike operation." This statement is not borne out by our records. No requests have been made by this Department upon the Auditor General for the appointment of either inheritance tax employes or mercantile license tax employes. Certainly none have been made during the two months I have been in charge of the Department of Revenue, and I have not been able to find a single request made before I came to the department. I should like to ask Mr. Mickle to produce these requests which he says were made by the Department of Revenue.

A number of additional appointments have been made by Mr. Ross since I came to the Department two months ago.

This is the manner in which it is done. Mr. Ross places these employes on the payroll and sends me a letter notifying me that he has already appointed the employe and notifies me of the salary which the employe is to receive. For instance, notice of Mr. Mickle's own appointment, which occured May 16, 1941, arrived at the Department of Revenue on August 4, 1941, under date of August 1, 1941. The salary and expenses of the employe are deducted from the inheritance or mercantile taxes whichever it may be and there is no approval whatever of the appointment of these employes by the Department of Revenue. The fact of the matter is that the law gives the sole power of appointment and fixing the salaries and expenses to the Auditor General. The salaries and expenses of the employes are deducted from the taxes collected by Registers of Wills and County Treasurers before the Department of Revenue has a chance to approve or disapprove the settlements for these two taxes.

Mr. Mickle states: "Since Auditor General Ross took office more than 14 months ago every appointment for this work has been certified regularly to the Department of Revenue as required by law, and heretofore no criticism has been forthcoming." The most of the additional mercantile tax appointments have been made since January, 1942. In January, 1942, there were 144 mercantile tax employes and in June, 1942, that number increased to 187. Therefore, of the 47 additional employes appointed, 43 of them were appointed from January, 1942, to June, 1942. 10 of the additional inheritance tax employes were appointed between January, 1942, and May, 1942. The point is that the situation is rapidly getting worse.

The statement is a mass of conflicts and inaccuracies. For example, on page one of the statement, Mr. Mickle disavows on behalf of the Auditor General, all responsibility for appraising and collecting the two taxes. On page two of the statement, he brags extravagantly of the Auditor General's alleged success in the field which he had previously said was a Revenue Department responsibility.

Since I came to the Revenue Department I have not approved a single monthly settlement because, as I stated in my report to you, I believe all of these 126 additional appointments to be entirely needless and thoroughly unjustified.

The law gives the Department of Revenue authority to supervise the work of the employes appointed by the Auditor General. Therefore, I am ready to call upon the Auditor General to release the 126 additional employes which he has appointed since he came into Office on May 6, 1941. These employes are entirely unnecessary and their salaries and expenses should not constitute a burden placed upon the inheritance and mercantile taxes collected in the various counties.

For Immediate Release
July 30, 1942

The following letter was sent today by Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue, to Auditor General F. Clair Ross:

July 30, 1942.

"Honorable F. Clair Ross,
Auditor General,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Dear Mr. Ross:

As you know, the Department of Revenue has the authority to supervise the work of the employes you have appointed to assist in the collection of inheritance and mercantile taxes.

I have reported to the governor that the number of employes you have appointed is far in excess of what is needed to perform the necessary work in collecting these two taxes.

Therefore, in order to prevent needless deductions for salaries and expenses from the receipts from these two taxes in the various counties, I wish you would release the one hundred twenty-six additional employes who have been appointed since you took office on May 6, 1941. This will leave sufficient employes to give the necessary assistance in the various counties in collecting these two taxes.

I hope this can be done promptly because there has already been a large needless cost imposed and this unnecessary cost is continuing every day these employes stay on the payroll.

Sincerely yours,
Signed, EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenues."

For Immediate Release
August 3, 1942

Subject: Mercantile and Inheritance Taxes

To: Honorable Arthur H. James
Governor

From: Edward B. Logan
Secretary of Revenue

In accordance with my memorandum to you last week, I made a formal demand upon Auditor General Ross to consent to the elimination of 126 superfluous employes in the mercantile and inheritance tax staffs.

In a public statement Mr. Ross has defended this long roster, which is eating up inheritance and mercantile taxes at the rate of about a quarter of a million dollars per year, and rejected my suggestion.

Mr. Ross' statement points out that he took office May 6, 1942. The correct date of course is May 6, 1941.

Mr. Ross states that he hired more employees to try to collect more taxes. Tax collection under the statutes is not his function. He is attempting to justify these additional employees by citing a function not given to him by law.

In any event, less taxes were collected during the period in which he added 126 employees. His newspaper re-

lease was conspicuous for the absence of any supporting figures.

The reason for decreased collections is very obvious. The work reports of the employes in question will show that many of them devote little time to the tax collecting job for which Mr. Ross says he hired them. Some of them rarely even visit the counties in which their salaries are being deducted from tax collections.

I wish to take most vigorous exception to Mr. Ross' unfair and unsportsmanlike attack on former Acting Secretary of Revenue, Walter Kress, embodied in the following paragraph:

"It is a well known fact among the people who contact the Department of Revenue, that the Department has been in a chaotic condition ever since Governor James fired Secretary of Revenue, William J. Hamilton, Jr., on July 29, 1941, etc."

This is a direct affront and public slap at a man who is unable to defend himself, for the reason that he is away from Pennsylvania in the armed services of the United States. Captain Kress, former State Commander of the American Legion, was continuously attached to the Department of Revenue from his appointment in January of 1939 until he left to join the Army, June 1, 1942. Twice in that period, between January and June of 1939, prior to the ratification by the Senate of Mr. Hamilton as Secretary of Revenue, and again between July, 1941 and June 1, 1942, Captain Kress was Acting Secretary of Revenue.

The statement that the Department has been in a chaotic condition since Captain Kress became Acting Secretary for the second time, is ridiculous.

Mr. Ross's own official audits of the Department do not back up his criticism. Neither has there been any notice from him of the discovery of such conditions.

Mr. Ross made one lone suggestion about the Department of Revenue in the period he refers to as "chaotic." In a letter to you under date fo March 26, 1942 he recommended that cash registers of a certain type be placed at the elbows of Revenue employes selling automobile licenses over the counter. It eventually turned out that no such machine as he recommended was on the market.

The facts remain the same—Mr. Ross is making the choice to maintain a padded payroll and the consequent large unnecessary charges upon inheritance and mercantile taxes.

As I told you in my former report, I am withholding approval of the monthly settlements of these taxes and I intend to take whatever steps I can to prevent this unjustified waste of the funds collected from these two taxes.

For Immediate Release,
August 5, 1942.

Subject: Mercantile and Inheritance Taxes

To: Honorable Arthur H. James.
Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

In my recent report to you on July 23rd, I showed that twenty-one Democratic State Committeemen were appointed by Auditor General F. Clair Ross and are holding either mercantile or inheritance tax positions. Now I find upon further investigation that in Philadelphia, Mr. Ross has twenty-seven of the fifty-two Democratic ward leaders of the City in inheritance and mercantile tax positions. The yearly salaries paid to these ward leaders range all the way up to $7,000, with the total for all twenty-seven amounting to $103,000 yearly. These ward leaders and their positions are as follows:

	Ward	Position	Salary
Maxwell Seidman ..... 1618 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1	Special Deputy Appraiser .... Mercantile Tax	$3,000
Joseph Marinelli ..... 1020 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	2	Supv. Deputy Appraiser ..... Mercantile Tax	6,000
Helen Liston ..... 124 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	6	Asst. Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	2,700
William Long ..... 1221 Panama St., Philadelphia, Pa.	7	Special Investigator ..... Inheritance Tax	3,500
Benjamin Shuler ..... 2109 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.	9	Investigator ..... Mercantile Tax	2,640
Peter Chmiel ..... 152 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.	11	Asst. Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	3,000
Louis Kaplan ..... 607 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	12	Asst. Clerk ..... Inheritance Tax	3,000
Louis Silverman ..... 1325 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.	14	Special Deputy Appraiser .... Mercantile Tax	3,000
Joseph Coghlan ..... 1415 E. Wilt St., Philadelphia, Pa.	18	Clerk ..... Inheritance Tax	2,250
Thomas Meehan ..... 2630 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	19	Asst. Clerk ..... Inheritance Tax	2,250
Andrew Rappo ..... 1717 N. Warnock St., Philadelphia, Pa.	20	Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	4,000
Louis C. Voight ..... 4738 Silverwood St., Philadelphia, Pa.	21	Asst. Clerk ..... Inheritance Tax	3,200
Vincent A. Dean ..... 35 E. Clapier St., Philadelphia, Pa.	22	Chief Clerk ..... Mercantile Tax	3,000
John F. Boggin ..... 4413 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	23	Chief Investigator ..... Inheritance Tax	4,000
Angelo Pasquarello ... 1808 S. Hicks St., Philadelphia, Pa.	26	Asst. Chief Clerk ..... Mercantile Tax	2,500
William J. Green, Jr. .. 3309 "G" Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	33	Chief Clerk ..... Mercantile Tax	5,000
Harvey Kimmel ..... 915 Anchor St., Philadelphia, Pa.	35	Asst. Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	3,500
William Barrett ..... 2324 Reed St., Philadelphia, Pa.	36	Board of Mercantile Appraisers Approx.	7,000
Emanuel Weinberg .... 2639 S. Mildred St., Philadelphia, Pa.	39	Asst. Clerk ..... Inheritance Tax	4,000
Edward Titterton ..... 2616 S. Dewey St., Philadelphia, Pa.	40	Supv. Investigator ..... Mercantile Tax	3,000
Joseph Vogt ..... 4505 Magee St., Philadelphia, Pa.	41	Supv. Investigator ..... Mercantile Tax	3,000
John B. Albany ..... 5121 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.	44	Deputy Mercantile Appraiser.. Mercantile Tax	4,500
Walter Putko ..... 4476 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa.	45	Board of Mercantile Appraisers Approx.	7,000
Frederick Bickert ..... 1908 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	47	Asst. Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	3,500
William Hagen ..... 1836 McKean St., Philadelphia, Pa.	48	Deputy Appraiser ..... Mercantile Tax	3,500
Charles Finley ..... 6238 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.	50	Asst. Appraiser ..... Inheritance Tax	4,000
Herbert McGlinchey ... 596 E. Geneva St., Philadelphia, Pa.	42	Board of Mercantile Appraisers Approx.	7,000

In my former report I stated that the presence of twenty-one Democratic State Committeemen on the inheritance and mercantile tax payrolls raised the question of serious political abuse of the collection of these two taxes. This information to me is even stronger evidence of such abuse.

For Immediate Release,
August 7, 1942

The following letter was received by Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue:

August 5, 1942.

The Honorable Edward B. Logan
Secretary of Revenue
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Logan:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 30 regarding employees appointed to assist the Department of Revenue in the collection of Inheritance and Mercantile Taxes.

I am advised by my Chief of Inheritance and Mercantile Tax Appraisers that these employees are performing their assigned duties promptly, efficiently and economically; and that as a result of their work collections by the Commonwealth are being increased by many times the total amount of salaries paid them.

However, if you have in mind any particular employees who in your opinion are not performing their duties efficiently, I shall be glad to give these cases my careful consideration if you care to submit them to me.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. CLAIR ROSS,
Auditor General.

The following letter was sent today to Auditor General F. Clair Ross from Edward B. Logan, Secretary of Revenue:

August 7, 1942.

Hororable F. Clair Ross,
Auditor General,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Ross:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 5th.

I was amazed at the difference of its tone from that of your public utterances and statements. The interference of your letter is plain you would prefer to be advised privately of my information concerning your appointees on the mercantile and inheritance tax staffs.

I cannot consent. The reasons which lead me to this conclusion do not particularly involve your public criticism of my "lack of understanding" or any desire on my part to vindicate myself from such personalities.

This is the public's business. It is the public's money.

As the matter is pursued, more and more light is shed on many items of public concern, involving both public administration and political campaigns.

I cannot imagine that many Pennsylvanians failed to see the point that, if you had possessed a factual defense to my statements, you would have chosen such factual reply, instead of crying "politics" and making personal remarks about me.

I note in your letter you state that you are relying for advise in this matter upon the Chief of Inheritance and Mercantile Tax Appraisals, who I presume is Mr. J. Warren Mickle.

In a statement issued by Mr. Mickle after my first report on the excessive number of employees you have appointed, Mr. Mickle said, "Most of these extra employees were added at the request of the Department of Revenue which pointed out that they were needed to insure businesslike operation.

I challenged that statement and called upon Mr. Mickle to produce such requests.

None has been forthcoming.

Neither has Mr. Mickle denied he drew his $5,000 salary and expenses from Allegheny County although he did little or no work in that county.

As I said earlier, in a report to the Governor, it does not appear to me that Mr. Mickle qualifies as an accurate and impartial advisor in these matters.

So far as concerns your request for information, sufficient is contained in reports already made public to permit you to reach certain obvious conclusions.

The chief issue here is that you have at least 126 employees too many cutting into the revenues from inheritance and mercantile taxes to the amount of approximately $250,000 yearly. I have pointed out that you have 21 State Committeemen on these payrolls and 27 of the 52 Democratic ward leaders in Philadelphia.

I am enclosing copies of all reports which I have made in these matters, including the one issued yesterday in which were listed the 27 Democratic ward leaders in Philadelphia who are receiving a yearly total of $103,000 at the taxpayers' expense, without need, excuse or justification.

My concern in this matter is not that of determining your motives or passing judgment on your conduct; my responsibility is that of seeing that the revenues to which this State is entitled are not dissipated or diverted. I propose to exhaust every means at my disposal to prevent this waste of State monies.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenue.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO ALL COUNTY TREASURERS

August 7, 1942.

As you have been advised, I have declined to approve the monthly mercantile tax settlements from April to date because of unwarranted and excessive payroll charges.

After further investigations, I am now in position to notify you formally and officially that I shall not approve any further reports so long as the padded payrolls are maintained. The Commonwealth intends to make every effort to obtain its proper return from the collection of these taxes.

I cannot conscientiously permit these revenues to be wasted by the employment of persons not needed for the proper performance of State functions.

The responsibility for these excess employes, totaling 126 througout the State, lies at the door of the Auditor General who appointed them and who has refused to consent to their dismissal.

The Auditor General's only explanation is to attempt to establish that he is hiring these extra employes for the purpose of collecting delinquent taxes. Unfortunately for his assertions, tax revenues have decreased rather than increased with this additional staff.

Furthermore, as you are well aware, the Auditor General, under the statutes, has neither responsibility nor authority in this field; the collection of these taxes is assigned as a responsibility of your office and mine.

After very careful investigation of many phases of this problem, I am convinced that the only proper course to follow is to reduce employment to the number on the rolls as of April, 1941. You know and I know that the number of employes at that time was ample for the work to be done.

Under the statutes I am charged with "supervising" the appointments made in these fields by the Auditor General. In my judgment the responsibility of supervising carries the authority to evaluate their services and to recommend dismissal when the value of a given employe to the Commonwealth is less than the salary he is receiving.

I, therefore, instruct you in your capacity as agent of the Commonwealth for the collection of mercantile taxes that you notify enough of the mercantile tax employes for which you and I are responsible that their services are unnecessary in order to bring that list back to the number employed in April of 1941. In your county there were — employes in April, 1941. Now, according to our latest information, there are —. I further recommend that no further salary be paid to those whom you notify.

My suggestion is that your notifications be to those whose services are of least value. In making that decision you have authority to call for work reports and other pertinent information if you feel it is necessary.

I am perfectly well aware that certain legal questions may be involved which have never been decided by Pennsylvania courts; the present situation, in which a State official insists that there is no legal limit to the number or nature of his appointments, is one which, be it said to the credit of the State, has probably never risen before.

Since the present Auditor General has raised it, I would be very pleased to have the matter passed upon by the courts.

It unquestionably would be helpful to you also to have a court decision in this matter, since it would finally answer the question, so vexing to both of us, as to the extent to which you might become liable under your bond, if salaries and expenses are paid to unnecessary employees.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenue.

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO ALL REGISTERS OF WILLS

August 7, 1942.

As you have been advised, I have declined to approve the monthly inheritance tax settlements from February to date because of unwarranted and excessive payroll charges.

After further investigations, I am now in position to notify you formally and officially that I shall not approve any further reports so long as the padded payrolls are maintained. The Commonwealth intends to make every effort to obtain its proper return from the collection of these taxes.

I cannot conscientiously permit these revenues to be wasted by the employment of persons not needed for the proper performance of State functions.

The responsibility for these excess employes, totaling 126 throughout the State, lies at the door of the Auditor General who appointed them and who has refused to consent to their dismissal.

The Auditor General's only explanation is to attempt to establish that he is hiring these extra employes for the purpose of collecting delinquent taxes. Unfortunately for his assertions, tax revenues have decreased rather than increased with this additional staff.

Furthermore, as you are well aware, the Auditor General, under the statutes, has neither responsibility nor authority in this field; the collection of these taxes is assigned as a responsibility of your office and mine.

After very careful investigation of many phases of this problem, I am convinced that the only proper course to follow is to reduce employment to the number on the rolls as of April, 1941. You know and I know that the number of employes at that time was ample for the work to be done.

Under the statutes I am charged with "supervising" the appointments made in these fields by the Auditor General. In my judgment the responsibility of supervising carries the authority to evaluate their services and to recommend dismissal when the value of a given employe to the Commonwealth is less than the salary he is receiving.

I, therefore, instruct you in your capacity as agent of the Commonwealth for the collection of transfer inheritance taxes that you notify enough of the inheritance tax employes for which you and I are responsible that their services are unnecessary in order to bring that list back to the number employed in April of 1941. In your county there were — employes in April, 1941. Now, according to our latest information, there are —. I further recommend that no further salary be paid to those whom you notify.

My suggestion is that your notifications be to those whose services are of least value. In making that decision you have authority to call for work reports and other pertinent information if you feel it is necessary.

I am perfectly well aware that certain legal questions may be involved which have never been decided by Pennsylvania courts; the present situation, in which a State official insists that there is no legal limit to the number or nature of his appointments, is one which, be it said to the credit of the State, has probably never risen before.

Since the present Auditor General has raised it, I would be very pleased to have the matter passed upon by the courts.

It unquestionably would be helpful to you also to have a court decision in this matter, since it would finally answer the question, so vexing to both of us, as to the extent to which you might become liable under your bond if salaries and expenses are paid to unnecessary employes.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenue.

August 7, 1942.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter I have just sent to each County Treasurer in whose county the present Auditor General has appointed unnecessary mercantile tax employes. Because this states a policy I am sending it to you for your information and guidance in case additional employes should be appointed in your county. If there are now unnecessary employes on the payroll I wish you would advise me.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenue.

Enclosure.

August 7, 1942.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter I have just sent to each Register of Wills in whose county the present Auditor General has appointed unnecessary inheritance tax employes. Because this states a policy I am sending it to you for your information and guidance in case additional employes should be appointed in your county. If there are now unnecessary employes on the payroll I wish you would advise me.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Secretary of Revenue.

Enclosure.

For Immediate Release,
August 11, 1942.

Subject: Mercantile and Inheritance Taxes.

To: Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

I want to report to you additional information which I have as a result of further investigation of the Auditor General's inheritance and mercantile employes.

In my first report to you I showed that the number of employes in Philadelphia on the inheritance tax payroll at the time Mr. Ross came into office was 116. At the present time there are 160—an increase of 44. There were 71 on the mercantile tax payroll when Mr. Ross came into office and at the present time there are 113. The increase for both of these taxes was 86 employes in a little more than a year's time.

I showed you in a report last week that investigation which I had made revealed that 27 of the 52 Democratic ward leaders in Philadelphia were on the payrolls for these two taxes. Now I find upon further investigation that in addition to the 27 ward leaders, there are 160 Philadelphia Division Committeemen on these two payrolls. The salaries and expenses of 96 of the 160 are being deducted from the inheritance taxes as collected in Philadelphia and the salaries and expenses of 64 from the mercantile taxes collected. The 160 Division Committeemen are drawing $24,600 from these two taxes monthly, or $295,000 yearly.

The total number of the Auditor General's employes for these two taxes for Philadelphia is 273. Of this number 187 or 69 per cent are ward leaders and division

committeemen of the Philadelphia Democratic organization with total yearly salaries of $398,000.

The presence of 187 members of a political organization on a staff of 273 employees shows clearly that these positions are being used for political purposes. It is evident that the basis of selection was the party position held. From all appearances the funds being collected from inheritance and mercantile taxes in Philadelphia are being used to subsidize in a very substantial measure the Democratic organization in that city.

It is clearly impossible to have efficient and economical appraisement and collection of these two taxes under these conditions.

In order to prevent any further waste of these funds I have sent a letter to the Registers of Wills and County Treasurers notifying them that I shall not approve any further settlements so long as the padded payrolls are maintained and instructing them to give notices to unnecessary employes and stop payment at once. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that letter.

Enclosure.

For Immediate Release,
August 31, 1942.

STATEMENT FROM EDW. B. LOGAN,
SECRETARY OF REVENUE

There are two points in Mr. Ross's statement as I read the account of it.

First, he tried to justify the padded inheritance and mercantile tax payrolls on the basis of being necessary to collect delinquent taxes. Forty-seven of the 126 unnecessary employes are mercantile license employes. They have nothing whatever to do with the collection of delinquent mercantile taxes. Such taxes are turned over to the magistrate for collection. Seventy-nine of the 126 unnecessary employes are inheritance tax employes and I have already shown that considerably less inheritance taxes were collected during the year in which Mr. Ross added these employes.

The second point, according to the newspaper report he attempts to make is that the Republican Party has something to do with my efforts to get rid of these unnecessary employes because, as he said: "they want to shield tax dodgers."

This is pure fabrication.

Democratic party leaders charged during the primary campaign that Mr. Ross had padded the payroll to win the nomination.

When I became Secretary of Revenue in June, I began immediately to investigate the situation. I found inheritance and mercantile tax payrolls grossly padded and I refused to approve monthly settlements containing those padded payrolls. I reported the situation to the Governor and called upon Registrars of Wills and County Treasurers to stop payment to these unnecessary employes. What ever action I have taken has been done to prevent the waste of a quarter of a million dollars a year of funds paid by inheritance and mercantile taxpayers.

It so happens that this is an election year but the action I have taken would have been taken election year or no election year. To charge this to the Republican Party is, as I said, pure fabrication and without the slightest foundation.

Never in the history of the Commonwealth has a candidate for Governor used public funds to promote his candidacy to the extent that Clair Ross has done. It is not an exaggeration to say that his campaign for nomination and the present campaign for election have been promoted primarily at the expense of the taxpayers of this State.

During the primary campaign for nomination, even his own party members made the assertions that his campaign was being advanced primarily by the use of the public payroll. Mr. Arthur Colegrove, Secretary of Property and Supplies during the Earle Administration, in an editorial in the Corry Evening Journal on May 6, 1942, charged that:

> "This is not the first time that campaigns for public office have been financed with state funds—with the taxpayers' money.
>
> "But never before in the history of Pennsylvania politics has such worker-buying with state funds been conducted on such a wholesale scale.
>
> "Every active Democrat knows that Ross agents for months past have been operating in every county in the state contacting every available potential vote-getter. Those worth-while who agreed to support Ross were immediately put to work rounding up votes for Ross. Their pay came not from the Ross Campaign Committee but out of State Funds and Inheritance estate fees in the form of state salaries for unneeded jobs."

Senator Guffey made a similar charge during the primary campaign. In a letter sent to prominent Democrats throughout the State, Senator Guffey stated:

> "Ross secured the State Committee indorsement with jobs. He is endeavoring to secure the nomination with jobs.
>
> "Should he be nominated it is reasonable to expect he will be called upon by his Republican opponent to justify the many high salary jobs created since and prior to the campaign and the using of these jobs to secure the support of individuals in every county in this State.
>
> ". . . not only will be have to explain his unprecedented payroll increases to the taxpayers but to get back within his budget there must be wholesale lay-offs in his office before the general election.
>
> "The Ross campaign is largely a payroll proposition." The facts support these contentions.

From the time Mr. Ross came into office in May 1941 to the primary election in May 1942, he added forty-four (44) Mercantile Tax employees throughout the State and seventy-nine (79) Inheritance Tax employes. At the time Mr. Ross came into office, there were sufficient Mercantile and Inheritance Tax employees to perform all the work necessary in the collection of these two taxes. The one hundred twenty-three (123) employees added between the time he took office and the primary election were entirely unnecessary. At a time when all available men are needed in production for war purposes, Mr. Ross places these unnecessary employees on the state payroll to do his poliitcal work, thus keeping them from helping in our war effort. Their yearly salaries and expenses amount to approximately $250,000. This shows the slice which Mr. Ross took from receipts from the Inheritance and Mercantile taxes to promote his nomina-

tion between the time he came into office and the primary campaign.

More than that, the records show that after Mr. Ross took office in May 1941, he began to use the appropriation to his Department to promote his campaign for nomination by placing persons on the payroll who could help his campaign. When he came into office on May 6, 1941, he had three hundred eighty-nine (389) employes. He increased the number as high as four hundred sixty-one (461), seventy-two (72) more than when he took office—an increase of eighteen percent (18%) in the number of employees. This great increase in the number of employees was made without any increase whatever in the functions or duties of the Auditor General's Office. As a result of placing this large number of persons on his own payroll to promote his nomination, he has "short-changed" his budget to the tune of $180,000. This means that Mr. Ross used $180,000 of the taxpayers' money in this fashion to promote his nomination. He was able to use this $180,000 for his campaign purposes because the shortage, while it is evident to anyone who examines his expenditures at the present time, will not cripple the Auditor General's Department until next February. At that time it will be necessary for him to ask the Legislature to appropriate additional funds to the Auditor General's Department to run it from February to the end of the biennium, May 31, 1943. In order to promote his candidacy, he used, during the primary campaign and is continuing to use during the election campaign, the money which should have been set aside to run his Department from February to May 1943.

And more than that, Mr. Ross did not stop with using the receipts from Inheritance and Mercantile Taxes and his own appropriation to promote his campaign. He dug into Public Assistance funds for that purpose. When he came into office in May 1941 he had seventy-eight (78) employees who were paid from Public Assistance funds. He increased this number from seventy-eight (78) to ninety-six (96), an increase of twenty-three percent (23%). This increase occurred in spite of the fact that the relief rolls were descending rapidly when he came into office and descended rapidly thereafter. His predecessor in office was doing all the necessary Public Assistance work at a cost of $12,500 per month and when relief rolls were much higher. Mr. Ross spent an average of $15,000 per month and in some months went as high as $20,000. As a result, he spent at least $47,500 of Public Assistance money unnecessarily. This shows how much regard Mr. Ross has for relief funds when he is a candidate for public office.

The first hurdle Mr. Ross had to overcome was the primary election in May and he got over that first hurdle by making the taxpayers pay the bill. After his nomination in May his clear intent was to continue his election campaign on the same basis at the expense of the taxpayers. Not only did he keep on all of the Inheritance and Mercantile Tax employees, but also he increased the number and was continuing to increase them until the Secretary of Revenue refused to approve the settlements carrying payment of the unnecessary employees. Mr. Ross has advised these employees to continue in their positions and the Secretary of Revenue ordered that the pay of these unnecessary employees be withheld. But since Mr. Ross' nomination in May, he has used about $80,000 more of Inheritance and Mercantile license receipts for his election campaign. The payroll from his own appropriation continues with the deficiency of $180,000. He continued wasting Public Assistance money until the Governor called a halt and reduced his allocation from $15,000 to $12,500 per month, the month his predecessor had received.

Another expenditure which Mr. Ross is making to promote his campaign is one for publicity. Every month he sends a pamphlet called "Monthly Analysis of Expenditures by Departments" throughout the State, prpeared, printed, and mailed at public expense. About 18,000 copies of this are mailed each month. This pamphlet contains what is called a Monthly Report of Auditor General Clair Ross, showing the condition of appropriations, allocations, receipts, etc. of large branches of the Commonwealth as of the close of business at the end of the month for which the pamphlet is issued. This report is meaningless to anyone who examines the statement, because expenditures are not made regularly in many of the departments. Subsidies, appropriations for improvements, and the like are not paid regularly, and therefore the figures given by the Auditor General are not understandable. On the face of the pamphlet appears the picture of Clair Ross and an examination of the pamphlet shows that this is the only purpose of it. Mr. Ross started this personal publicity scheme in August 1941 and has kept it up to date, with the taxpayers paying many thousands of dollars for this publicity scheme. This expenditure shows clearly the attitude of Mr. Ross toward the taxpayers' money. This is clearly a case of publicizing oneself at the taxpayers' expense.

The upshot of this is that F. Clair Ross' campaign for nomination and for election has been a publicly financed campaign. He has spent upwards of a half million dollars of the taxpayers' money promoting his campaign. The taxpayers in this State should understand this for what it is. No worse example of the use of public funds for private political purposes can be found. Mr. Ross has squandered upwards of a half million dollars of public money, with only one department under his control. If he does this with only one department under his control, what would he spend of the taxpayers' money in future campaigns, if he had the whole State Government under his control?

For Immediate Release,
September 28, 1942.

Subject: Inheritance and Mercantile Tax Employees

To: Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

A matter has arisen which I feel should be brought to your attention. I reported to you sometime ago that investigations which I made as soon as I came to the Department of Revenue in June convinced me that the Auditor General had grossly padded the Inheritance and Mercantile Tax payrolls. I found that he had added to those two payrolls at least one hundred twenty-six unnecessary employees, with salaries amounting to approxi

nately $250,000 per year. I reported to you that these additional employees were entirely unnecessary, that here were sufficient employees on the payroll to do all necessary work at the time Mr. Ross took office in May 941, and I reported that this great unnecessary burden placed upon the receipts from these two taxes was thoroughly unjustified. I showed you that during the year in which Mr. Ross had made this great increase in he payroll, the collections of Inheritance taxes dropped more than $2,000,000. I showed in my reports to you hat there are twenty-one members of the Democratic State Committee on either the Mercantile or Inheritance Tax payrolls, as well as many local Democratic Committeemen throughout the State. In Philadelphia, I howed you that there are one hundred eighty-seven Democratic ward and division leaders on these two payolls. This I pointed out to you because it appeared to me that it was sufficient evidence that Mr. Ross was subecting the collection of these two taxes to political abuse.

I reported to you that I was withholding approval of monthly settlements carrying payments from Inheritance and Mercantile license receipts for these padded payrolls, and I instructed Registers of Wills and County Treasurers o notify a number of Inheritance and Mercantile tax mployees that their services were no longer necessary, n order to bring the payrolls back to what they were when Mr. Ross took office. Moreover, I instructed the Registers of Wills and the County Treasurers to withhold urther payments to these unnecessary employees. Registers of Wills and County Treasurers have withheld ayment to these unnecessary employees.

Now I want to report to you the latest developments n this matter. The latter part of last week I received ighty petitions of these unnecessary Inheritance and Mercantile Tax employees being made upon the General Claims Board, comprised of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, asking that payment of salaries be made o these employees up to September 15, 1942, although hese employees had been notified peoviously that their services were no longer necessary.

The letter to me accompanying these petitions asked ne to make a reply to this Board before October 2, 1942, t which time this Board, the Auditor General and the tate Treasurer, intended to act upon these claims.

As for the legality of this, I have referred the matter o the Attorney General for an opinion, but I want to oint out what is happening here. Whatever may be he legality of this move, it strikes me as ethically improper and lacking of all respect for the rights of those who pay the taxes in this State. This is a scheme to ave the Auditor General sit as judge and jury in a case n which he has the chief interest. These padded payolls were built up for one purpose—to promote the campaign of Mr. Ross for the Governorship, and now Mr. oss would sit as a judge to determine whether these nnecessary employees are to stay on the payrolls at a ost of about $250,000 per year to the taxpayers. I know f no more brazen attempt upon the part of a public fficial to perpetuate the needless expenditure of public unds for his own ends.

And there is this side of it too which I want to point ut. The Auditor General, I am informed, has advised hese unnecessary employees to stay at their jobs, although as Supervisor of the collection of these two taxes under the law, I have found they are entirely unnecessary. He is keeping one hundred twenty-six persons on unnecessary jobs, hoping that he can, by sitting as judge and jury, have them continue to receive unnecessary salaries amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars yearly. By advising these employees to stay at their unnecessary jobs, Mr. Ross is keeping that many persons from war production or other war activities at a time when all available manpower is needed.

I am making this report to you so that you will know how the situation stands at the present time. After receiving these petitions I felt that he first step was to ask the Attorney General for an opinion in this case, and as I stated. I have done that

As I have stated before in reports to you, I want to do everything in my power to protect the collection of Inheritance and Mercantile taxes and to prevent these funds being wasted in paying the salaries and expenses of unnecessary employees.

October 26, 1942

Inheritance Tax Employes of Philadelphia County

Honorable Arthur H. James
Governor

Edward B. Logan
Secretary of Revenue

As you know, I appointed a Supervisor of Inheritance Taxes in Philadelphia, effective October 1, 1942. The Register of Wills, the Supervisor of Inheritance Taxes, and this Department have made a preliminary survey of the Inheritance Tax employes appointed by the Auditor General in Philadelphia and the system for appraising and collecting Inheritance Taxes in that city.

I have just had a report on the result of their survey, which contains some facts which I think should be brought to your attention.

In making the survey, an organization chart was prepared and the heads of each unit were asked to designate the employees within their unit. 112 employees were so designated as holding positions in the various units. In spite of this, the Auditor General continues to present a payroll to the Register of Wills containing the names of 155 employees. 43 of these, according to information received from the heads of the different units, had no positions in those units. They constitute a group unaccounted for as a part of the organization of the employees appointed by the Auditor General. Since they had no definite positions and were not considered to be working under those at the head of the various units, it is safe to assume they were doing little or no work for the State. You will remember that this is precisely the number of employees from whom we asked the Register of Wills to withhold payment of salaries, because that number of employees was unnecessary for Inheritance Tax work in Philadelphia.

In the survey it was found prior to September 1, 1942, no work reports were made. During August, the Register of Wills requested the employees doing field work, appointed by the Auditor General, to furnish him with daily reports in order that he might be informed of their ac-

tivities. Since September 1, 1942 reports have been filed in a fashion. The daily reports of 30 field men from October 1st to October 20th show that in the case of 12 of the employees there were no reports filed and no reports of any calls made during that twenty-day period. With other cases there were reports that they had worked 1 day, another worked 2 days, others worked 3 days, and so on. It is clear from the examination we have made thus far that most of the employees doing field work are not giving full time for every working day. Not over a half dozen employees were doing the amount of work that should be expected of them. There are fifteen men being sent out on work, ninety per cent of which could be accomplished by the simple devices of mailing out an inquiry and receiving a reply. Ninety-eight per cent of the calls of these 15 investigators show that there were no estates and that, therefore, most of these calls represent unnecessary work when it could be done in the manner I indicated above. Because of this system of sending investigators to do unnecessary work, a large number of employees is required with unnecessary salaries and expenses. This is one type of situation which has brought about the large number of unnecessary employees appointed by the Auditor General.

During survey, it was discovered that there was no rhyme or reason for salaries being paid. The Assistant Cashier, who performs many responsible duties, receives a salary of $1,600 a year, while 2 Janitors and a Janitress are each paid $1,400 a year for approximately four hours work per day. An employee, with the payroll title of Appraiser, performs the simple task of an interviewer. This person calls at various banks and verbally verifies the amount of bank accounts. For this service this employee receives a salary of $4,500 per year. Proper classification of this position would be at a salary of about $1,620 per year. And, it should be pointed out here, that most of the work this employee does could be better handled by sending out a letter and receiving a reply in writing from the bank, so that the statement from the bank would be on record.

In the survey we found that some of the employees have remunerative employment outside of their State positions. One employee was appointed in June 1941 at a salary of $6.00 per day. This individual was paid for every working day during the period of over a year while he was on the State payroll. During that period of time, the same individual appeared on the payroll of a local manufacturer. During the 7 months ended March 31, 1942, he received $875.24 from that company.

Another employee, at a salary of $2,250 per year, was employed the first [illegible] months of 1942 by another local manufacturer. This employee received $942.00 from that source, while drawing his full salary from the State.

Another employee, who draws a salary of $2,000 from the State, was employed with a local manufacturer, and over the past two years has been drawing from $20.00 to $30.00 a week from this local concern. It is clear to us that these employees cannot engage in this outside work without neglecting their State work.

From the information we received during the survey, there is clear indication that, I told you previously, there were sufficient Inheritance Tax employees to do all necessary work before Mr. Ross came into office and increased the number from 116 to 160. The fact of the matter is that our survey indicates that by the elimination of unnecessary work, the payroll can be reduced even further.

We found that there are some employees who are efficient and are carrying the load of work in the office. This is true, because there were so many who were not giving proper service and whose work had to be carried by someone.

As I stated previously, the Auditor General continues sending a payroll to the Register of Wills with about 155 names included. This is true, in spite of the fact that 43 of them have no assigned positions in the organization and are wholly unnecessary. The Register of Wills deletes that number from the list before honoring the payroll.

October 26, 1942.

Mercantile Appraisements in Philadelphia Counts.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor.

Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

Information in possession of this Department and reports which have come to me indicated that assessments for the Mercantile Tax, which had been made in December 1941, were not properly made in many cases in the City of Philadelphia. As a result of this information, I have made an investigation of assessments in Philadelphia to determine in what manner assessments are being made. I have just received the results of that investigation.

Our investigation shows that of 192 assessments, 20 of them were incorrect; 17 of these were assessments on retail and wholesale establishments. The total assessment on these 17 establishments was $356,600. Our investigation showed by an examination of the books of these establishments and verification with Income Tax reports that the total assessment for these establishments should have been $1,104,000. These esablishments, therefore, were assessed at 32% of the correct amount.

I am attaching hereto a schedule which shows the volume of business of the individual establishments as assessed by the Board of Mercantile Appraisers and the volume of business as shown on the taxpayer's books. You will notice that in one case a wholesale establishment had its volume of business assessed by the Board of Mercantile Appraisers at $12,000 when the books showed that its volume of business was $283,500. Another was assessed at $20,000 when the books showed $144,400. Another was assessed at $1,000 when the books showed $18,000, and etc.

Three of the incorrect assessments made were on brokerage businesses and these were found to be just as incorrect as were the retail and wholesale assessments. I have included these in the schedule as well. An establishment performing $47,000 worth of business, as shown on the books, was assessed at $5,000. This means that this Company paid $11.75 in tax, instead of $101.75, the correct amount. Another company, whose business according to its books was $69,600, was assessed at $10,000; another, which did a business of $28,300 was assessed at $10,000.

There is an important fact about the manner in which these assessments were made, which I wish to point out to you. Of the 17 incorrect retail and wholesale assessments, 4 of the assessments were made by the taxpayers in their returns to the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, and 13 of the assessments were made by the Board of Mercantile Appraisers themselves. In the 4 cases where the taxpayers had assessed themselves, the total assessment was $78,000, when the correct amount was $120,800. The taxpayers had assessed themselves at 64%. As for the 13 incorrect assessments made by the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, the total assessment was $278,600, when the correct volume of business according to the books of the companies was $983,200. The Board of Mercantile Appraisers has assessed these companies at 28% of the correct amount. The Board, therefore, you see, did a much worse job of assessing than did the taxpayers when they made the returns themselves. But even in the cases where the taxpayers made the returns themselves, the Board has the duty of checking the returns. And obviously they permitted these under-assessments to stand.

I should like to point out that we found in our investigation that 10% of the assessments were incorrect. There are about 45,000 individual assessments and if this percentage is true throughout the City, you can see that there would be an enormous number of incorrect assessments and a consequent great loss in revenue.

In spite of the great increase in the number of Mercantile Tax employees in Philadelphia, which I showed you sometime ago had jumped from 72 in April 1941 to 213 in June 1942, our investigation reveals that the assessments are being made in a most unsatisfactory manner. It appears that in spite of this great increased staff, there is not proper investigating and checking in making these assessments.

It appears on the basis of the information we have obtained from our investigation that the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, which is appointed by the Auditor General, is not making assessments in many cases in a proper manner and is causing not only inequality in taxes as far as Mercantile Taxes are concerned, in Philadelphia, but moreover is causing a large loss of revenue to the Commonwealth.

In a letter to me, dated August 5, 1942, Mr. Ross stated:

> "I am advised by my Chief of Inheritance and Mercantile Tax Appraisers that these employees are performing their assigned duties promptly, efficiently and economically; and that as a result of their work collections by the Commonwealth are being increased by many times the total amount of salaries paid them."

Our investigation disproves that statement.

MERCANTILE TAX APPRAISERS

Errors in Returns Made by Taxpayers

	Volume of business reported	Volume as shown on Taxpayers Books
Retail	$ 500	$ 12,000
Retail	6,500	23,000
Retail	1,000	8,200
Wholesale	70,000	77,600
(64%)	$ 78,000	$ 120,800

Incorrect Assessments by Board of Mercantile Appraisers

	Amount of Assessment by Board	Volume as shown on Taxpayers' Books
Retail	$ 1,000	$ 18,000
Retail	5,400	10,400
Retail	500	2,400
Retail	500	1,200
Retail	500	3,000
Wholesale	12,000	22,000
Wholesale	175,200	361,700
Wholesale	2,000	14,000
Wholesale	6,500	10,300
Wholesale	28,000	60,300
Wholesale	12,000	283,500
Wholesale	20,000	144,400
Wholesale	15,000	52,000
(28%)	$ 278,600	$ 983,200
Total Retail and Wholesale	$ 356,600	$1,104,000
Brokers ....Less than	$ 10,000	$ 69,600
Brokers ....Less than	10,000	28,300
Brokers ....Less than	5,000	47,000

October 26, 1942

For Release Friday October 30, 1942—
A. M. & P. M. Newspapers

October 30, 1942.

Subject: Inheritance and Mercantile Employees

To: Honorable Arthur H. James
Governor

From: Edward B. Logan
Secretary of Revenue

On July 23, 1942 I reported to you that the Auditor General, from the time he came into office from May 1941 to June 1942, had placed 126 unnecessary employees on the Inheritance and Mercantile Tax payrolls throughout the State, costing the taxpayers about ¼ of a million dollars yearly. There were 140 Mercantile Tax employees when Mr. Ross came into office in May 1941 and in June 1942 there were 187. There were 354 Inheritance Tax employees when he came into office in May 1941 and in June 1942 there were 433. This number of 126 unnecessary employees should be increased by 10, because I found that Mr. Ross, without any authority by law, had set up 10 supervisory districts throughout the State and had appointed a high-priced supervisor for each District, with total salaries of $41,000 yearly, when the law plainly eliminates supervision by the Auditor General.

I showed that Mr. Ross had made this great increase in the payroll although the amount of taxes collected during the period was considerably less.

Several months have gone past and Mr. Ross has given no satisfactory explanation for padding the payrolls in the amount of about $291,000 per year.

On July 30, 1942 I wrote a letter to Mr. Ross, asking him to release these unnecessary employees, in order to prevent needless salaries and expenses, and pointed out to him that there would be sufficient employees remaining to do all necessary work. Mr. Ross refused to comply with that request, and accordingly, I instructed the Registers of Wills and the County Treasurers in the counties where the payrolls had been padded to withhold payment from these unnecessary employees, in order to get rid of that unnecessary expense.

Mr. Ross instructed them to continue working and had them submit claims for salaries and expenses to the Board of Claims, of which he is a member, along with the State Treasurer. This was a scheme whereby the Auditor General would sit as judge and jury in cases in which he was chiefly interested. Mr. Ross, sittingfi as judge and jury along with the State Treasurer, has made salary awards to the larger share of these unnecessary employees up to the present time, even after he was advised by the Attorney General that the Auditor General and the State Treasurer have no authority to allow these claims. Notification of 78 of these awards reached me on October 27, 1942. This is Mr. Ross' method of taking care of padded payrolls. Instead of eliminating the unnecessary employees, he sits as judge and jury in an attempt to keep them on the payroll. I know of no more brazen attempt upon the part of a public official to perpetuate the needless expenditure of public funds for his own ends. On the advice of the Attorney General I have notified Registers of Wills and County Treasurers that they cannot take these payments.

Investigations which I have conducted since I reported to you in July show that conditions were even worse than I found in my preliminary survey. In spite of the fact that in Philadelphia Mr. Ross increased the number of Mercantile Tax employees from 71 at the time he came into office to 113, I find that the Mercantile Tax assessments in many cases are not being made correctly. In order to determine this, I had investigators go to retail and wholesale establishments to examine the books to determine the proper assessments. They found for example a wholesale establishment which had its volume of business assessed by the Board of Mercantile Appraisers at $12,000 when the books showed that the volume of business was $283,000. Another establishment was assessed at $20,000, when the books showed $144,000. Another was assessed at $1,000, when the books showed $18,000, etc. It is clear that the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, appointed by Mr Ross, with the padded payrolls which have been built up, is falling down on the job of making proper assessments. Besides the unnecessary payroll costs, which Mr. Ross has imposed upon the receipts from the Mercantile taxes, improper assessments are causing an additional great loss in revenue.

In surveying the Auditor General's Inheritance Tax employees in Philadlephia, where he increased the number from 116 when he came into office to 160, I found that there were 43 employees who had no assigned positions in the organization. Moreover, I found that there were no work reports prior to September 1, 1942, and no system for checking up to see that employees were doing the amount of work that should be expected of them. A large number of employees were being sent around to banks, institutions, and other useless calls on work which could have been better done by mailing out a request and receiving a reply. Th survey showed that there is no rhyme or reason to some salaries being paid. The Assistant Cashier, with many responsible duties, receives a salary of $1600 per year, while 2 Janitors and 1 Janitress are each paid $1400 per year for approximately 4 hours work per day. One employee, Marie Bickert, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, with the payroll title of "Appaiser" performs the simple task of an interview. For this service she receives a salary of $4500 per year. Proper classification of the position would be a salary of $1620 per year, although it appears the position itself is unnecessary.

I have found in the survey that there are some of the Auditor General's employees who have regular employment on jobs other than their State jobs, with very substantial remuneration from those outside jobs.

One employee, Joseph McKenna, was appointed in June, 19[illegible], at a salary of $6.00 per day. This individual was paid for every working day during the period of over a year. During that period of time he appeared on the payroll of the Quaker Lace Company, 22nd and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia. During the seven months ended March 31, 1942 he received $875.24 from that company.

Another employee, [illegible] E. Osman, employed at a State salary of $2250 per year, was employed the first five months of 1942 by M. L. Bayard, 20th & Indiana Streets, Philadelphia. This employe received $942.00 from that source for the five-months period while drawing his full salary from the State.

Another employee, Ralph G. Luff, Jr., who draws a salary of $2,000 from the State was employed with the D. L. Ward Paper Company, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and over the past two years has been drawing from $20.00 to $30.00 a week from this local concern.

It is obviously impossible for these employees to earn their State salaries.

In spite of all of this, Mr. Ross, instead of complying with my request to get rid of these unnecessary employees, chooses a method of encouraging these employees to stay on the payroll and to submit their claims for salaries to a Board on which he sits as judge and jury.

PART III—BUDGET OF AUDITOR GENERAL F. CLAIR ROSS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Auditor General
Harrisburg

F. Clair Ross
Auditor General

November 16, 1942.

Hon. Edward B. Logan
Secretary of Revenue
Harrisburg, Penna.

Attention: H. J. G. Strack, Comptroller

Dear Mr. Logan:

Effective at once, this Department's Pre-Audit Crew which has been attached to your Department has been transferred to the Main Office, located in the Finance Building.

Therefore, please send your requisitions directly to Room 225, New Finance Building, and if you desire to communicate with this Department regarding same, please call Extension 875, Bureau of Disbursements.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I remain

Sincerely yours,
TED A. ROSENBERG,
Deputy Auditor General

November 17, 1942

Dear Mr. Ross:

Pursuant to Section 10 of Article 4 of the Pennsylvania

Constitution, and Section 605 of the Administrative Code of 1929, I wish you to submit a report to me, at your earliest convenience, concerning your plans for maintaining for the balance of this biennium the adequate and proper auditing of State financial transactions as required under the statutes.

I have attempted to disregard current reports that you intend trying to make up the large deficiency in the balance of your appropriation by stripping your staff to the bone and continuing only the inconsequential auditing of warrants, etc., necessary to allow checks to issue.

Word coming to me today from various department heads, however, to the effect that the valuable and important pre-auditing work of your department is being scrapped in its entiretly serves as confirmation of these reports.

No single function of your office has been a more satisfactory protection of the people's rights and the people's money than these pre-audits, established by your predecessor, Warren F. Roberts. I am at a loss to know how the abandonment of this program can be justified.

If, as has been so frequently stated and, to my knowledge, never staisfactorily denied, you so greatly overexpended your appropriation during the past few months that insufficient funds now remain to allow you to perform your duties fully and properly under the statute, it is your obvious responsibility to so report to the Governor or to the Legislature, regardless of how painful such disclosure may be to you personally.

You could not properly attempt, in such circumstances, to balance your budget by inaction and non-performance.

To repeat a phrase which I have observed your fondness of using, you as Auditor General are one of the "watchmen of the Treasury." It is my responsibility as Chief Executive and under the Constitution to see that you so function—that the watchman, if he be needed, isn't taking the night off.

If, after study, you discover that it is financially impossible to complete the biennium with full performance of your responsibilities, please advise me the amount of deficiency appropriation you believe necessary and the date when it must be in hand to prevent a breakdown of your department—whether the shortage is sufficiently acute to warrant a special session of the General Assembly or can wait until the regular session next January.

If, on the contrary, you believe you can economize enough, without stopping proper services, to complete the biennium under the remainder of your appropriation. please advise me in detail how you propose to do it and at the same time advise me why your expenditures were so disproportionately high during the campaign and unexpectedly low thereafter.

Sincerely yours,
AHJ

Hon. F. Clair Ross,
Auditor General,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
if

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of Auditor General
Harrisburg

F. Clair Ross
Auditor General

November 28, 1942.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor James:

Are you starting another campaign for the Republican omination for President? If so, you apparently believe n the principle that one good laugh deserves another.

I ask this question after reading your letter of November 7, 1942 addressed to me as Auditor General—a letter ypical of the many you have sent me under the guise of official business—uncivil, discourteous, filled with untruths, half truths and misleading statements. The letter, by its tone and contents, was evidently written by you for political purposes and since the 1942 elections are over, the only conclusion I can draw is the one set forth in the preceding paragraph.

You base your letter on "reports" coming to you—on rumors. "Even your best friend won't tell you", Governor, but I will. Do not pay too much attention to rumors or you might become confused mentally and end up in a dark room talking to yourself. Any psychiatrist will tell you that.

"Rumors" have apparently come to you that our Department is "scrapping" pre-auditing. That is a false rumor, Governor. Not only have we continued and are continuing pre-auditing but we have greatly improved the system.

I note what you say relative to funds for this Department to continue our work "fully and properly" to the end of the biennium. It is my intention to ask the incoming legislature at its regular session to reappropriate to this Department the amount which you capriciously and vindictively slashed from the appropriation made at the 1941 session.

You will recall that by Act No. 12A of the 1941 Session, the Legislature unanimously voted to this Department for the 1941-1943 biennium the sum of $1,629,759. You slashed this appropriation and this Department, as a result, received only $1,450,000. The Legislature based the amount it voted on data, facts and figures submitted to it; you based your "slash" on venom.

I want to assure you that it will not be necessary for you to call a Special Session of the Legislature for the purpose of appropriating money to the Department of the Auditor General. But I am equally sure that if you are to keep a single one of the promises you made to the people of Pennsylvania in 1938 when you were a candidate. it will be necessary for you to call a Special Session. Thus far you have kept none of your many promises and a Special Session would be your last chance to make good.

Yours truly,

F. CLAIR ROSS,
Auditor General.

PART IV

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX AND ASSESSMENT OF PIN BALL MACHINES

June 10, 1942.

To: The Governor's Office.

From: Otto F. Messner,
Deputy Secretary of Revenue.

As requested in your telephone conversation, I am enclosing copies of the weekly reports of the special investigation made by our Investigator and covering the mercantile tax situation in Luzerne County.

In the column Additional Tax, you will find the amount of additional tax assessed on establishments where tax already had been assessed. In the column New Tax Assessed, you will find amounts assessed where no mercantile tax had been assessed on any machine in the establishment.

(Signed) OTTO F. MESSNER.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Week Ending March 20, 1942

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAMES, ETC.

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
3/16/42	Working in the Department						
3/17/42	Luzerne	22	11	11	.....	$245.00	$245.00
3/18/42	Luzerne	22	2	20	.....	435.00	435.00
3/19/42	Luzerne	23	8	15	$30.00	250.00	280.00
3/20/42	Luzerne	23	11	12	.....	300.00	300.00
3/21/42	Saturday						
3/22/42	Sunday						
Totals	.....	90	32	58	$30.00	$1230.00	$1260.00

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Week Ending March 27, 1942

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAMES, ETC.

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
3/23/42	Luzerne .. A.M.	Working in the Department					
	P.M.	12	6	6	.....	$130.00	$130.00
3/24/42	Luzerne	23	9	14	$35.00	320.00	355.00
3/25/42	Luzerne	25	9	16	10.00	850.00	860.00
3/26/42	Luzerne	23	14	9	20.00	170.00	190.00
3/27/42	Luzerne	22	18	4	10.00	90.00	100.00
3/28/42	Saturday						
3/29/42	Sunday						
Totals	.....	105	56	49	$75.00	$1560.00	$1635.00

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Week Ending April 3, 1942

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAMES, ETC.

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
3/30/42	Lehigh	Special Mercantile Tax Investigation work —Penna. Power & Light Co.					
3/31/42	Luzerne	Pin Ball Tax Investigation:—					
		19	13	6	.....	$170.00	$170.00
4/ 1/42	Luzerne	22	4	18	.....	380.00	380.00
4/ 2/42	Luzerne	22	13	9	$30.00	170.00	200.00
4/ 3/42	Good Friday (Holiday)						
4/ 4/42	Saturday						
4/ 5/42	Sunday						
Totals	.....	63	30	33	$30.00	$720.00	$750.00

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Week Ending April 10, 1942.

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAMES, ETC.

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
4/ 6/42	Luzerne	21	6	15	$10.00	$330.00	$340.00
4/ 7/42	Luzerne	22	7	15	.....	380.00	380.00
4/ 8/42	Luzerne	19	5	14	.....	350.00	350.00
4/ 9/42	Luzerne	20	11	9	.....	220.00	220.00
4/10/42	Luzerne	15	14	1	.....	30.00	30.00
		Also working on reports					
Totals	.....	97	43	54	$10.00	$1310.00	$1320.00
4/11/42	Saturday						
4/12/42	Sunday						

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Week Ending April 24, 1942

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAMES, ETC. (1941 Tax)

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
4/20/42	Luzerne	18	13	5	.....	$120.00	$120.00
4/21/42	Luzerne	21	9	12	$10.00	295.00	305.00
4/22/42	Luzerne	23	10	13	.....	280.00	280.00
4/23/42	Luzerne	24	8	16	10.00	310.00	320.00
4/24/42	Montgomery..	Special investigations in Norristown and Collegeville					
Totals	.....	86	40	46	$20.00	$1005.00	$1025.00
4/25/42	Saturday						
4/26/42	Sunday						

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
MERCANTILE TAX INVESTIGATIONS

Weeking Ending May 1, 1942

To: Linn L. Reist, Commissioner,
Bureau of County Collections,
Department of Revenue.

PIN BALL GAME MACHINES, ETC.

Date	County	No. Investigations	Number Correct	Number incorrect	Add'l tax assessed	New tax assessed	Total
4/27/42	Luzerne	16	13	3	.....	$ 60.00	$ 60.00
4/28/42	Luzerne	27	4	23	$20.00	440.00	460.00
4/29/42	Luzerne	26	8	18	10.00	445.00	455.00
4/30/42	Luzerne	21	15	6	.....	130.00	130.00
5/ 1/42	Working in the Department						
Totals	.....	90	40	50	$30.00	$1075.00	$1105.00

GLENN M. GARDNER,
Investigator.

PART V.—CORRESPONDENCE ON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS.

Newspaper Information
For Immediate Release

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 31, 1939.

Letter to Hon. F. Clair Ross from Governor James, dated January 30, 1939:

January 30, 1939.

Honorable F. Clair Ross, State Treasurer,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I have your letter of January 24th replying to my letter to you in which I requested your cooperation toward making funds available for meeting the deficit.

My understanding of your reply is that you feel you will not be able to make any reductions to help us in solving the problem and you state that the reason is that you are operating under a ten per cent smaller appropriation than your predecessor. In that respect I should like to call certain facts to your attention.

The appropriation to your predecessor for 1935-1937 for salaries and expenses was $775,000. The appropriation made to you for 1937-1939 was $700,000, but the information which I have is to the effect that you are not now carrying the cost of getting out the checks for the special assistance cases from this $700,000 appropriation, whereas the appropriation of $775,000 in the former biennium did carry that cost. My information is that the cost of writing the checks for the special relief cases, which you have shifted over to the funds which are allocated to you from public assistance, amounts to about $140,000. This, when added to your $700,000 appropriation, amounts to $840,000, which is more nearly a ten per cent increase rather than a ten per cent decrease. Besides your appropriation of $700,000 you receive an allocation from public assistance funds of $1,663,000, making total funds available to you of $2,363,000.

It seems inconceivable to me that you cannot make a reduction in this large amount to help with the problem before us when other departments are making reductions at an average of about twenty per cent. My information is that your salary cost per case in writing and getting out the public assistance checks is considerably higher than the cost of that same function when formerly handled by the Department of Public Assistance. It seems to me that a study of more economical methods of performing that function would produce a substantial reduction, which funds could then be made available for relief and other public assistance.

I feel confident that cooperation of the nature I am receiving from the other departments would produce reductions that would help in meeting the deficiency which was left to us.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. JAMES.

Newspaper Information
For Immediate Release

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, September 5, 1940.

The Governor today sent the following letter to State Treasurer Ross:

'Dear Mr. Ross:

"I have before me your letters requesting an allocation of $65,000 to cover the cost of disbursing assistance for the month of September, 1940, which is $5,000 more than you received for last month and for previous months.

"In view of the fact that there has been a large decrease in the number of assistance cases I can see no justification for an increased allocation. Rather there should be a considerable decrease. Accordingly, I am making an allocation of $55,000 to your department from the appropriation for public assistance (Act 6-A, 1940 Special Session) to pay expenses of disbursing public assistance funds for the month of September, 1940. This makes a total to date of $235,000 allocated to your department under this act.

"As pointed out in previous letters, I again wish to call your attention to the fact that at your present rate of expenditure you are going to incur a large deficiency in the appropriation made by the Legislature for disbursing public assistance funds to the end of the biennium.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR H. JAMES."

Newspaper Information
For Immediate Release

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, September 11, 1940.

Hon. F. Clair Ross,
State Treasurer,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Ross:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 6th in which you explain that you asked for 8.3 percent more money because you needed 39.6 percent less. Your explanation is novel, to say the least.

I note that you yourself seem unwilling to accept your own conclusions, for in the same letter in which you claim the savings of 39.6 percent, you take occasion to warn me that my failure to grant the increases you have been asking "may imperil the whole relief system in the State" and that you further "wash your hands of this responsibility"—whatever that means.

If you were in earnest in believing you had reduced expenditures 39.6 percent, you would hardly be so alarmed over not receiving an 8.3 percent increase.

Examination of your statistics indicates that you have good reason to be skeptical of your claims. Your fingers have been examined by the Budget Secretary, who advises me as follows:

"The statement made by the State Treasurer in reply to the Governor's letter contains some incorrect figures. The State Treasurer gives $47,862,425 as the amount paid in benefits, including Federal subsidies, for the period June 1, 1940, to August 31, 1940. This amount is incorrect. The correct amount is $27,894,896.79, or $19,967,528.21 below the figure given by the State Treasurer.

"The amount given by the State Treasurer as representing the administrative cost of the Department of Public Assistance was too high by $70,819.32.

"The upshot of these inaccuracies is that instead of the State Treasurer's costs decreasing from .646% to .390%, there was an increase from .646% to .670%."

In view of the very large discrepancies indicated in the above memorandum, it is possible that you will wish to revise your claim of savings. However, if you are convinced that your relief administrative costs are really 39.6 percent less than during the previous year, I shall be pleased to entertain requests from you for allocations revised downwards in that proportion. If I do not receive such requests for smaller allocations, I shall be able to conclude only that you do not believe your own claims of economy.

Let me point out to you what is implied by your assertion that your administrative costs have been cut 39.6 percent. The total allocations to you for the period you use as your yardstick, June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940, were $846,045 or an average per month of $70,503.75. Reduced by 39.6 percent, this would call for a monthly allocation to you of $42,584.27, or a total for the months of June, July, August and September of this year of $170,337.08. In that period you have been allocated $235,000, or $64,662.92 more than on your alleged basis of a 39.6 percent reduction.

At no time have your requests for allocations reflected any such decrease as you now claim. Instead, for this month you requested an increase of $5,000, and when that increase was rejected as being entirely and obviously unwarranted, you saw fit to warn me to "bear in mind if you will that any reductions below the rock-bottom estimates we furnished you in good faith may imperial the whole relief system in the State."

Let me assure you that allocations made to your Department are being determined after proper and detailed study. They are entirely adequate for the purposes intended. If at any time you care to certify to me in writing that you find yourself unable to operate under these allocations, I shall be very glad to furnish you, without charge to your Department, competent fiscal

advisers who will show how it may be done without any impairment to the State's relief system.

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR H. JAMES.

Newspaper Information
For Immediate Release

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, October 11, 1940.

Hon. F. Clair Ross,
State Treasurer,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ross:

In Mr. Bennett's letter of October 10th a request is made for an allocation of $65,000 to your department for disbursing assistance funds for the month of October.

Your request for September was for $65,000 which was an increase over previous months and due to the fact that there had been a great decrease in the case load I made an allocation of $55,000. This is the amount which I am allocating to you for the month of October.

In my letter to you under date of September 11th, to which you have never replied, I pointed out that if, as you had written me in a previous letter, you had cut your administrative costs 39.6%, you would need only a monthly allocation of $42,584.27 to handle the distribution of public assistance funds.

This new request of $65,000 for the month of October again leads me to conclude that you do not believe your own claims of reducing your administrative costs. The allocation I am making to you exceeds the $42,584.27 by $12,415.73, and in view of the greatly decreased case load, should be ample.

I want to point out, too, that you have not made the economies in check writing which you could have made and which were required by an act of the Legislature. The Secretary of Public Assistance informs me that he made a request of your department on September 27th for action to enable the Department of Public Assistance to write the general assistance checks in compliance with the law and that to date you have not complied with that request. This delay on your part is causing needless waste of public assistance funds and is further delay on your part in complying with the act of the Legislature pertaining to the writing of general assistance checks. The fact that at your present rate of expenditure you are going to incur a large deficiency makes such delay all the more inexcusable.

Your request for $65,000 for October would,if granted, allow you to keep on your staff many unnecessary employees and make other extravagant expenditures from relief funds. This is in line with your expenditures from the appropriation made to you by the Legislature.

Comparisons which I have before me show the reckless manner in which you have made expenditures. These figures are in the Auditor General's report on the Treasury Department for the years 1938-1939 and give comparisons for the year 1938-1939 under your administration and 1936-1937 under Mr. Waters' administration. You may read them for yourself if you care to on Page sixty-six. But let me point out a few of the tremendous increases which have occurred in the Treasury Department under your management as compared with your predecessor.

Expenditure for Printing, Binding, and Stationery increased 99% in your administration over Mr. Waters'; you have spent 648% more for Materials and Supplies; your Traveling Expenses have increased 921%; Postage has increased 600%.

During the year 1938-1939 you spent $3,377 for the purchase of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Waters did not spend one cent.

Up to last May 31st, according to the Auditor General's report, you had increased the number of employees from 196, at the time Mr. Waters left office, to 589. Leaving out three new bureaus which were established—Bureau of Assistance, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, and the State Employes' Retirement Board—still you had an increase of 47 employees and with no more work to do than Mr. Waters had.

You are an elected State Official and accountable only to the people, but I urge that before you request another allocation you take steps to bring about the economies which the Legislature intended you to make and stop this unnecessary waste of relief funds.

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR H. JAMES.

Newspaper Information
For Immediate Release

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, December 6, 1940.

Hon. F. Clair Ross,
State Treasurer,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I am in receipt of Mr. Bennett's letter of December 4th, requesting an allocation of $65,000 for the month of December to cover the cost of disbursing assistance.

I hereby make an allocation in the amount of $50,000 to your department from the appropriation for Public Assistance (Act 6-A, 1940 Special Session) to pay expenses for disbursing Public Assistance funds for the month of December, 1940. This makes a total of $390,000 allocated to date for this purpose from the total appropriation of $550,000.

Again I wish to point out, as I have done repeatedly in making these allocations, that at your present rate of expenditure you are using up an appropriation made to you by the Legislature for this fiscal year in such a way that you will incur a large deficiency in that appropriation, and your expenditures continue on this high plane in spite of the fact that the relief load has been cut in half.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) ARTHUR H. JAMES.

Letter to President Pro Tempore of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Auditor General, who, with the Governor, constitute four-man committee on DPA allocations to the Auditor General:

September 9, 1942.

Gentlemen:

I am submitting herewith a recommendation for the allocation of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the Department of the Auditor General for the payment of the cost of auditing public assistance disbursements, including the special county eligibility audits, under provisions of Section 3 of Act No. 53-A of the 1941 Session.

The amount of the allocation is a reduction from the fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) a month which has been in effect for many months under Mr. Ross' administration and represents a return to the twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) monthly amount allocated to Mr. Ross' predecessor for the last year of his administration.

As Mr. Ross has been informed over the Governor's signature on many occasions, there appears to be no justification whatever for his receiving a larger allocation than his predecessor, when relief has been reduced so greatly.

The allocation in the aforementioned year of Mr. Ross' predecessor represented an auditing charge for public assistance expenditures of one-tenth of one per cent of the total. Under Mr. Ross, this ratio has been doubled, and expenditures for his audits have represented two-tenths of one per cent of the total public assistance expenditures.

In a letter to the Governor, under date of January 19, 1942, on one of the previous occasions when protest was made to Mr Ross that his requests for allocations were unreasonably high, Mr. Ross referred to a number of

changes in the auditing procedure which he had made since coming into office.

Ample opportunity has been afforded for these changes to justify themselves, if they represent improvements. On the contrary, the Governor is informed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance that these changes have not justified themselves and that the special eligibility investigations, on a county by county basis, as conducted by General Roberts, were far more productive of tangible benefits in the exposure of relief improprieties and abuses than the so-called spot check procedure with its considerably higher cost, as established by Mr. Ross.

It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that Mr. Ross, if he will follow the procedures established by General Roberts, with a much higher case load, will find the present allocation more than sufficient, in view of the considerably lessened number of relief recipients.

It may be observed that, while Mr. Ross, as Auditor General, has held out for a twenty per cent higher allocation than his predecessor, the other fiscal officer, the Honorable G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer, has found it possible to operate his own public assistance functions on a less costly basis than Mr. Ross, when Treasurer, and furthermore, has voluntarily requested reduced amounts on various occasions.

In view of the obvious disparities in the matter, and further, in view of the fact that the Auditor General has been on notice for many months that the amounts he was requesting were disproportionately high, and has submitted no convincing justification for the excess, there appears no reason why the reduction should not be made effective at this time.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) ARTHUR H. JAMES.

November 25, 1942.

Honorable Arthur H. James.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Governor:

On November 5th I wrote you advising that the then-current quarterly allocation to the Department of the Auditor General for administrative expenses pertaining to Public Assistance, as provided in Section 3 of Act No. 53A of the 1941 Special Session, would be exhausted by November 1st, and requesting $45,000 to insure continuation of this work during the then-ensuing quarter. Shortly thereafter you allocated $12,500 to continue this work for one month.

This $12,500 allocation has now been exhausted and we are in need of the remaining $32,500 so that this work may be continued without interruption through the remaining two months in this quarter.

We have recently been informed by Mr. Russell of the Department of Public Assistance that new food grants will be given, starting December 1st. This will necessitate heavy additional work in our regional offices and we will need our full allocation to complete this work efficiently.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. CLAIR ROSS.
Auditor General

January 7, 1943.

Hon. Charles H. Ealy,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
Hon. Ira T. Fiss,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Hon. F. Clair Ross,
Auditor General.

Gentlemen:

Herewith you will find an allocation for your consideration and signature, if you approve, turning over to the Auditor General the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) of public assistance funds for the current month.

I have prepared and signed the allocation in the above amount, in accordance with the amounts of the more recent allocations.

As you doubtlessly are aware, the Auditor General has requested, and until recently had been allowed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), which appears to me to have been extravagently large in view of the success of the previous Auditor General in meeting his responsibilities with that amount at a time when relief was a great deal larger.

In my judgment, before allocations are made for the next three-month period beginning February 1st, this entire matter should be reconsidered and the Auditor General called upon to justify the great increase in per capita cost which his demands and allocations represent.

From my own study of the matter, I believe the allocation susceptible of considerable further reduction without impairment of proper service on the part of the Auditor General.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) ARTHUR H. JAMES.

PART VI

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL IN REPORTS OF AUDITOR GENERAL WARREN R. ROBERTS ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIODS JUNE 1, 1937 TO MAY 31, 1938; JUNE 1, 1938 TO MAY 31, 1939; JUNE 1, 1939 TO MAY 31, 1940. ALSO EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORTS FOR THE PERIODS JUNE 1, 1938 TO MAY 31, 1939 AND JUNE 1, 1939 TO MAY 31, 1940

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of
AUDITOR GENERAL
Harrisburg

Warren R. Roberts,
Auditor General.

Bureau of Audits
and Accounts
April 4, 1939.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Governor:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 402 of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 343, as amended, we have made an audit of the books of accounts and records of the

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

from June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938.

The results of the examination preceded by our comments and recommendations are presented in Schedules "A" to "K", inclusive.

Your attention is directed to certain outstanding matters which are discussed in the succeeding pages of this report.

It is suggested than an opinion be requested from the Department of Justice as to the legality of paying current refunds from appropriations granted for prior bienniums. (Page 8)

Deposits in active depositories exceeded the limits fixed by the Board of Finance and Revenue during the entire period under review. (Page 12)

A number of instances were noted where the amount of surety coverage was insufficient, which is contrary to the provisions of Section 505 of the Fiscal Code. (Page 13)

At the time of our examination, a reconciliation of active bank accounts was approximately six months in arrears. (Page 18)

As a result of excessive purchases of postage at the close of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1937, expenditures charged to this account amounted to only $20.00 during the period under review. (Page 24)

Recommendations are made for the elimination of individual fund deposits in all depositories of the State Treasury Department. (Page 36)

We take pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and cooperation extended to us by the officers and employes of the Department during the course of our audit.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WARREN R. ROBERTS,
Auditor General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of
AUDITOR GENERAL
Harrisburg

Warren R. Roberts, Auditor General
Bureau of Audits and Accounts

March 11, 1940.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

My dear Governor:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 402 of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 343, as amended, we have made an audit of the books, records and accounts of the

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939.

The results of the examination, preceded by our comments and recommendations are presented in Schedules "A" to "L", inclusive.

Your attention is directed to certain outstanding matters which are discussed in the succeeding pages of this report.

Deposits in active depositories exceeded the limits fixed by the Board of Finance and Revenue during the period under review, which is at variance with the provisions of the Fiscal Code. (Page 15)

Numerous instances were noted where the surety bonds or collateral pledged to secure State deposits in active depositories were insufficient, which is contrary to the provisions of Section 505 of the Fiscal Code. (Page 16)

Recommendations are made to adjust numerous old items affecting bank reconciliations. (Page 23)

Excessive expenditures for postage during the fiscal year under audit are discussed on page 31.

(POSTAGE

The sum of $39,506.21 was expended for postage for all purposes of the Department, exclusive of the Public Assistance Division, during the period covered by our audit, while expenditures for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1938 amounted to $20.00, as shown in Schedule "E-1". The records indicate that four requisitions of $10,000.00 each were drawn between the months of December 1938 and April 1939, inclusive. These, together with other expenditures totaling $40.00 and a credit adjustment of $533.79, equals the amount of $39,506.21 as shown in Schedule "E-1". We are informed that the actual purchases were not made but checks were issued to the order of the Harrisburg Postmaster and held for future requirements.

Section 2 of the General Appropriation Act No. 103-A of 1937 reads as follows:

"The following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, for the two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and for the payment of bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine."

Two checks for $5,000.00 each and two checks for $10,000.00 each, aggregating $30,000.00, have not been paid. It is evident that they were not in payment of expenses for the two years beginning June 1, 1937 nor for payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1937.

The issuance of these checks for use in subsequent operating periods is contrary to the provisions of the General Appropriation Act.)

Necessary adjustments of open items of overpayment and underpayment of interest are discussed on page 40.

Attention is called to the recommendations made in our previous report for the elimination of individual fund deposits in all depositories of the State Treasury. (Page 42)

We acknowledge with pleasure the courtesy and cooperation extended to us by the officers and employes of the Department during the course of our audit.

Respectfully submitted,
WARREN R. ROBERTS,
Auditor General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of
AUDITOR GENERAL
Harrisburg

Warren R. Roberts, Auditor General
Bureau of Audits and Accounts

April 8, 1941.

Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Governor:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 402 of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 343, as amended, we have made an audit of the books, records and accounts of the

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

for the fiscal year June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940.

As a separate audit was made and report filed covering the examination of securities in the custody of the State Treasurer as of May 31, 1940, no further reference will be made thereto in this report.

The results of the examination, preceded by our comments and recommendations, are presented in Schedules "A" to "L", inclusive.

In the following paragraphs we bring to your attention matters which, in our opinion, are worth special comment.

The cash balance of funds at May 31, 1940, as shown by the records of the State Treasurer, includes $867,024.89 in securities and coupons due subsequent to that date. (Page 10)

At May 31, 1940 there remained $619,641.47 of State funds in banks in possession of banking authorities. (Page 11)

Deposits in active depositories exceeded the legal limits established by the Board of Finance and Revenue under the provisions of the Fiscal Code. (Page 14)

During the entire period under review deposits in active depositories exceeded the amount of coverage by bonds and collateral, in violation of Section 505 of the Fiscal Code. (Pages 15 to 18)

Our examination of reconciliation records disclosed numerous unadjusted items in transit, which apparently represented inflated or forced differences, rather than the amount of deposits actually in transit. Purely as the result of negligence, differences existing during 1937 and each year thereafter had not been given proper accounting treatment and were, therefore, erroneously reflected on the records of the Department at May 31, 1940. A summary of these differences, supported by exhibits and corresponding journal entries, has been forwarded direct to the Department for the purpose of adjusting their records. (Pages 25 and 26)

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 1940 the Treasury Department took no credit for outstanding checks that were over two years old and under seven years old at

May 31, 1939. This is contrary to the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1935, P. L. 996. (Page 27)

During the period under review the Department installed a Remington Rand machine that tabulates and takes a "film-reel" picture of all paid checks of the Commonwealth, thereby establishing a long needed control of all paid checks delivered to the Auditor General's Department for filing. (Page 30)

The salaries and other expenses incurred by the Department in connection with the disbursement of Unemployment Compensation checks were paid from the Administration Fund provided by the Federal Government and are not reflected in the schedules of this report. They do appear, however, in our audit report of the Division of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service of the Department of Labor and Industry. (Pages 32 and 40)

Expenditures for postage reflect a credit balance of $8,954.78 for the period under review, as shown in the schedules of this report. This condition was brought about by the refunding of a check dated February 27, 1939 in the amount of $10,000.00, which had been included in the expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1939. Our comments in connection with this transaction and the postage situation in general are set forth on pages 41 and 42.

POSTAGE

Actual expenditures for postage, exclusive of the Bureau of Assistance, during the year under review amounted to $1,045.22. This amount, however, was more than offset by a check for $10,000.00 dated February 27, 1939 which was included as an expenditure in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1939 and which was redeposited and entered as a refund to expenditures, leaving a credit balance in the postage account of $8,954.78 as indicated in Schedule "E-1".

In our report for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1939, attention was directed to the fact that checks totaling $30,000.00 had been issued but had not been paid during the period. One of these checks, however, as stated heretofore was redeposited and used as a refund to the postage account and the others validated and cashed.

As stated in our previous report, the issuance of checks in one period for use in subsequent periods is contrary to the provisions of the General Appropriation Act No. 103-A of 1937, which reads as follows:

"The following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, for the two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and for the payment of bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending may thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.")

Necessary adjustments of open items of overpayment and underpayment of interest are discussed on pages 48 to 50.

Full details in connection with the financial activities of the various funds under the jurisdiction of the Board of Finance and Revenue are set forth on pages 51 to 56.

On pages 56 to 61 of this report are presented general comments relating to the operation and administration of the Department.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation and courtesy extended by everyone with whom we came in contact during the course of our examination.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN R. ROBERTS,
Auditor General.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, January 13, 1943.

Subject: Inheritance and Mercantile Employees of Philadelphia.

To: Hon. Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

From: R. A. Bowman.

In addition to the pay roll irregularities previously furnished you as a result of our investigation of Mercantile and Inheritance Tax appointments by the Auditor General in Philadelphia, I wish to call your attention to the following:

William A. Cibotti, 1414 South 2nd Street, Philadelphia. Clerk in the Mercantile Appraiser's Office. Appointed October 1, 1938 at a salary of $2,000. The records of the Unemployment Compensation Bureau show that Mr. Cibotti was employed by Selby, Battersby and Company, 33rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Apparently his services were only part time until 1942. We were informed by C. P. Paintor, Treasurer, that Mr. Cibotti was paid $1,750.33 for the first 25 weeks in 1942.

Angelo Pasquarella, 1808 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia. Assistant Chief Clerk in the Mercantile Appraiser's Office. Appointed April 16, 1941, salary $2,500. Records of the Unemployment Compensation Bureau disclose that this employee worked for the Progressive Clothing Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia in 1941 and 1942. He is on full time salary for the State and at the same time during 1942 he earned $593.13 for the first quarter and $476.84 for the second quarter.

James J. Dodd, 2338 E. Clearfield Street, Philadelphia. Supervising Inheritance Tax Investigator, salary $3,600, appointed December 16, 1941. We were informed that Mr. Dodd was employed by the International Resistance Company as a full time employee. This was confirmed by the Company under date of December 12, 1942 in which they stated that Mr. Dodd's employment started November 23, 1942 in the capacity of a supervisor. His working hours are 12 M. through 10 A. M. He is paid a monthly salary of $225.

Photostatic copies of our records are attached hereto.

ANGLO PASQUARELLA 1808 S. Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Assistant Chief Clerk
Appointed April 16, 1941—
Salary $2,500.00

Reported Employer: Progressive Clothing Manufacturing Co. — Philadelphia, Penna.

Earnings:

1941—1st Qtr. ..	$	1942—1st Qtr.	$593.13
" 2nd Qtr. ..	292.85	" 2nd Qtr.	476.84
" 3rd Qtr. ..	288.39		
" 4th Qtr. ..	252.68		

Shop Chairman employed about 7 or 8 years.

Employed here at present time as presser.

Salary $46.36 last week	week ending Aug. 28-42
$53.86	Aug. 21-42
$37.19	Aug. 14-42

Second quarter salary $476.84.

Pay Roll Clerk's signature Sept. 4th

MARY MEYERS, Progressive Clothing Mfg. Co.

Anglo Pasquarella 1808 S. Hicks St., Philadelphia, Pa. Has been employed by the Progressive Clothing Co. for the past 7 or 8 years. He is Chairman of the Shops Union. Salary for the second quarter of 1942 was $476.84. Signature of the Pay Roll Clerk on attached slip.

WILLIAM A. CIBOTTI — 1414 South Second St., Philadelphia, Penna.

Clerk
Appointed October 1, 1938—
Salary $2,000.00

Reported Employers:

Selby, Battersby & Co.—33rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penna.
Johns Mansville Co.—New York City
Interstate Flooring Construction—New York City
Neolithic Floor Products Co.—Philadelphia, Penna.

Earnings:

1940—1st Qtr. ...	$		1941—1st Qtr.	$	
" 2nd Qtr. ..		127.00	" 2nd Qtr.		90.00
" 3rd Qtr. ..		185.00	" 3rd Qtr.		247.19
" 4th Qtr. ..		158.75	" 4th Qtr.		44.38
Total		$470.75	Total		$381.57

1942—1st Qtr. $814.68

Father worked for firm 25 years both employed here.
Brother works for firm steady now.
Wm. A. Cibotti works on extra assignments out of town work—Salary from Jan. 1, 1942 today.
Worked 25 weeks—Total salary earned $1,750.33.

1938—Salary— 4 week —$111.50
1939—Salary— 1 week —$ 71.82
1940—Salary—13 weeks—$470.75
1941—Salary— 8 weeks—$478.77

Payroll figures hand written taken from payroll records of Selby, Battersby & Co.

C. P. PAINTOR, Treasurer.

William A. Cibotti—1414 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Father of this man employed by this firm for the last 25 years. Brother also employed here. William A. Cibotti is only employed here part time and on jobs that are out of town. Listed below is the money paid him since 1938—

1938—4 weeks	$111.50
1939—1 week	71.82
1940—13 weeks	470.75
1941—8 weeks	478.77
1942—25 weeks	1750.33

These figures taken from Firm's Pay roll book Signature of Treasurer on attached slip.

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPANY
I R C
401 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 12, 1942.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Department of Revenue,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Attention: Mr. Edward B. Logan.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of the 8th inquiring as to Mr. James J. Dodd, 2338 E. Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Dodd was employed by us on November 23, 1942 in the capacity of a supervisor. His working hours are 12 midnight through 10 A. M. He is paid a monthly salary of $225.00 at the present time.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPANY,
(Signed) W. BOOTH,
Employment Manager.

WB:M.

June 16, 1942.

Subject: Attached letter.

To: Honorable J. Paul Pedigo,
Secretary to the Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

With reference to the anonymous letter which you referred to me, two of the men mentioned—Joseph McNamara and Ralph Luff—were appointed by and are employes of the Auditor General's Department assigned to the collection of inheritance taxes. Mr. Luff is an investigator on a salary basis at $166.00 per month and Mr. McNamara is a per diem employe at a salary of $6.00 per day.

The other person mentioned—Harry M. Straub—is also an employe of the Auditor General's Department assigned to the collection of mercantile license taxes. He is an investigator on a per diem basis at $6.00 per day.

All of these men were still employed as of June 9, 1942.

I am returning letter herewith.

Enclosures

Phila., Penna.

Hon. Arthur James,
Executive Offices,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Governor James:

The writer is reliably informed that a number of employees of the State Inheritance Tax Department are holding-down jobs in private industry during night shifts, and have arranged with fellow employees to cover up so that their work is being "kept up" in order to avoid detection. They report on occasions for an hour or so in the course of each week.

Among them are Ralph Luff, Jos. McNamara; Harry Straub of the Mercantile Tax office.

We can think of nothing so base and treacherous as conduct of this nature; it not only has caused us to lose interest in our work; we cannot help but believe that their superiors are aware of their conduct. We hear that some are employed at Cramp's Shipyard. Criminal prosecution is not enough for men of this stamp, and we hope that you will use your good offices to investigate these cases and bring them to swift justice.

Respectfully yours
STATE EMPLOYEES.

July 28, 1942.

To: Honorable J. Paul Pedigo,
Secretary to the Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan,
Secretary of Revenue.

There are two members of the Democratic State Committee on the Auditor General's public assistance payroll for the last half of July, 1942. The one is:

Ernest P. Chamberlin.
314 Main Street,
Hallstead, Pa.
23rd District,
Susquehanna County.

The payroll for the second half of July shows that he received a salary of $67.50 for that period.

The other person is:
Fred R. Mellott, Amaranth, Pa.
36th District, Fulton County.

The payroll for the second half of July shows that he received a salary of $80.00 for that period.

October 5, 1942.

Employees of the Department of the Auditor General working in Bureau of County Collections—Department of Revenue.

To: Honorable Arthur H. James,
Governor.

From: Edward B. Logan.
Secretary of Revenue.

I should like to bring to your attention the fact that there are two employees of the Department of the Auditor General who have been working in the Bureau of County Collections in this Department at what they stated to be an audit for the past fiscal year.

These two men—Mr. J. Donald Alexander and Mr. Charles M. Dillon—were engaged in this work in the Bureau of County Collections on September 14th and September 15th—in the payroll period for the first half of September—and have worked rather regularly in the Bureau of County Collections during the payroll period ending September 30th.

Both of these employes are paid out of the allocation from Public Assistance funds although they are doing General Fund work. J. D. Alexander appeared on the payroll of the Department of the Auditor General for the first half of September and for the second half of September as an Auditor at a salary of $75.00 for each payroll period. Mr. Charles M. Dillon appeared on the payroll for each of these two periods as a Sr. Auditor receiving $104.16 for each payroll period.

This is a clear case of Public Assistance funds being used for a purpose other than that for which it was appropriated, and I felt that when this definite knowledge of the misuse of the Public Assistance appropriation had come to my attention you should know about it.

Excerpts from Yearly Report of Hon. G. Harold Wagner, State Treasurer, from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942

"When I became State Treasurer there were 503 persons on the Treasury's payroll. Despite the gradual increase of State business during the Pre-War and War Periods, the number of our employes has been decreased to 373, a reduction in personnel of approximately twenty-five per cent. We are now operating on a budget which is approximately $14,433.00 less per month than it was for the first quarter of my administration."

REASONS SUBMITTED BY HONORABLE G. HAROLD WAGNER, STATE TREASURER, FOR INCREASE IN APPROPIATION TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM 1941-43

	Expended and Commitments to June 1, 1941	Amount Necessary for 1941-43 Biennium
1. Printing—Treasury Checks ..	$10,547.50	$15,500.00*
*Note:—Due to increase in the cost paper from 1½ to 3 cents per lb. and increased labor costs.		
2. Material and Supplies	12,229.18	16,000.00*
*Note:—Purchase of paper used in printing Treasury forms has increased in cost from 1½ to 3 cents per lb. and general increase in costs of materials and labor.		
3. Motor Vehicles	2,407.08	22,000.00*
*Note:—Only one automobile was purchased by this department during the present biennium. Treasury has a total of six cars, five of which must be replaced. The purchase of additional cars for investigators will save the Commonwealth considerable money. If this request and the request of item 4 is refused the present request for traveling expenses will have to be increased correspondingly. (See Item 14)		
4. Motor Vehicle Maintenance .	6,353.62	23,350.00*
*Note:—With the purchase of additional motor vehicles for investigators there will by necessity, be an increase in maintenance costs.		
5. Equipment and Machinery ..	2,407.08	22,000.00*
*Note:—The Administrative Department of Treasury has 67 typewriters, 17 adding machines and 1 calculating machine all over 5 years old which must be replaced immediately. Due to the work of the State Treasury having been doubled during the past five years and with added burdens of new departments, the purchase of at least 50 additional machines will be necessary. Additional, 15 new pin point machines needed at $150.00 each		2,250.00
6. Freight and Drayage Expense	1,411.19	1,500.00
7. Postage	96.00	20,000.00*
*Note:—The Public Assistance Appropriation to the State Treasury has been charged for the necessary postage used in the operation of the Main Treasury Department. This department mailed 8,639,000 checks this biennium and the above amount of postage is absolutely necessary.		
8. Telephone and Telegraph	5,226.84	5,500.00
9. Contemplated Repairs	337.27	10,337.22*
*Note:—Upon investigation I find that there is absolute need for immediate alterations in the Bureau of Deposits of the State Treasury Department. Under the present system, taxpayers having business with the Deputy in charge, must pass the open cages of the cashiers of the said offices to reach their objective. Mr. Sahms, General State Authority Architect, states that in his opinion this alteration is the most needed alteration in the Finance Building.		

	Expended and Commitments to June 1, 1941	Amount Necessary for 1941-43 Biennium
10. Rental of Real Estate	722.27	750.00*
*Note:—Rents during the ensuing biennium are increasing.		
11. Rental of Equipment	676.00	676.00
12. Insurance, Surety and Forgery Bonds	9,561.90	11,000.00*
*Note:—It is the opinion of the State Treasurer that the forgery coverage of the employees of the Treasury Department is insufficient.		
13. Other Maintenance and Expenses	538.31	538.31
14. Traveling Expenses	11,116.64	35,116.64*
*Note:—Upon investigation it has been determined that there is approximately 10,000 lost, strayed or forged checks which must be investigated immediately. It is imperative that these daily records are balanced and brought up to date. This department has been materially under-staffed and the safety of the Commonwealth's funds are being jeopardized through the understaffing of this unit.		
15. Salaries	574,279.45	729,731.83*
*Note:—Reconciliation Bureau.		

1. Need for additional personnel in Reconciliation unit. This is inadequately staffed and is not current in its work. The additional employees are necessary to bring the work up to date and to maintain that status. Additional monies needed $38,400.00.
2. Investigators
   Need for additional personnel to investigate lost, stolen and strayed checks. There are several thousands of such cases to be investigated. Additional monies needed $52,400.00.
3. Internal Audit
   A Department such as the State Treasury which dwarfs by comparison any of the largest banking institutions in the State should have several competent auditors and examiners who will be constantly checking the various units in the Treasury.

Salaries ...	$27,400.00
Expenses ..	1,052.48
Total ...	$28,452.48*

   *This is a very important item and is deemed an absolute necessity for the proper functioning of the Treasury Department
4. Securities Unit
   This unit which has custody of upwards of $300,000,000.00 worth of securities is inadequately staffed. Additional monies needed $28,200.00.
5. Readjustment of Salaries of Lower Bracket Employees
   Additional monies needed $8,000.00.

Note No. 1. The above estimates do not include any estimate of additional sums that will be necessitated by employees on military leave.

Note No. 2. The general work of the Main Treasury Department has increased during the past biennium approximately 25% and there is indication that the work will continue to increase during the ensuing biennium at the same rate. This is particularly true of the work in connection with special assistance:

(a) Aid to Dependent Children 92½% increase during present biennium as compared with 1937-39.
(b) Aid to Blind—10% (same as above)
(c) Old Age Assistance —17% (same as above)
(d) Creation of new departments — Department of Commerce
(e) Recommended increase of $10,000,000.00 for other departments. thereby creating additional duties.

Note No. 3. There is now a federal project in progress in the Treasury Department, under the direction of the Works Progress Administration, employing 42 persons for the purpose of correcting and indexing personnel records and, additionally, sorting and filing millions of old checks. The reason for the accumulation of this large number of unfiled checks was due to previous lack of personnel. With the closing of this project, which cannot be renewed, it is obvious that there will be a renewal of this condition unless additional personnel is provided. The total amount expended on this federal project was $92,000.00.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

Eighty-Eighth Annual Statement, January 1, 1943

Chartered 1854

School Lane and Germantown Avenue

East Germantown Office

Chelten Avenue and Wister Street

BANKING HOURS—BOTH OFFICES

Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Fridays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to Noon
Closed on Legal Holidays

The Managers serve without compensation, and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

January 1, 1943

President
ARTHUR W. JONES

Vice-President
WILLIAM N. PRICE

Treasurer
HOWARD H. HEWETT

Secretary
ROBERT H. BOLLING

Asst. Treasurer
EDWARD M. MOSBROOK

Asst. Treasurer
STANLEY H. HEIST

Asst. Treasurer
HAROLD A. HAINES

Solicitor
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER

MANAGERS

MARRIOTT C. MORRIS
Trustee

ARTHUR W. JONES
President

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
Insurance

CHARLES C. WRIGGINS
Vice-President, B. F. Dewees, Inc.

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
Attorney-at-Law

JOHN T. EMLEN
Trustee

SOMERS SMITH

EDWARD STARR, JR.
of Drexel & Co.

ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD
Vice-President, Provident Trust Company

RICHARD P. BROWN
Vice-President, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

WALTER M. SCHWARTZ
Chairman of the Board, Proctor and Schwartz, Inc.

C. SEWELL CLARK
of E. W. Clark & Company

C. STEVENSON NEWHALL
Chairman of the Board, Pennsylvania Co. for Ins. on Lives & Granting Annuities

WILLIAM N. PRICE
Vice-President

WILLIAM ADAMSON

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1943

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 2,831,513.22
United States Government Bonds	12,217,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds	4,838,327.02
Australian and Canadian Bonds	694,870.00
Railroad Bonds	6,378,364.59
Public Utility Bonds	7,849,375.02
Industrial Bonds	1,858,401.91
First Mortgages on Real Estate	11,008,693.34
Loans on Collateral	1,955.00
Main and Branch Office Buildings	290,000.00
Other Real Estate	60,200.00
Real Estate Sold Under Agreement	747,146.65
War Stamps	1,457.95
	$48,777,304.70

LIABILITIES

Due to 52,137 Depositors	$43,431,561.51
Surplus	5,285,807.53
Other Liabilities	59,935.66
	$48,777,304.70

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

WILLIAM H. EMHARDT,
GEORGE W. EMLEN, JR.
STANLEY R. YARNALL,
JAMES STARR,
ARTHUR H. JONES

January 6, 1943.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
War Savings Bonds	2½	1953-1954	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00
Savings Bonds	2.9	1948-1950	22,500.00	22,500.00
Treasury Notes	⅞	1943	240,000.00	240,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2	1950-1955	719,000.00	719,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¼	1955-1956	287,000.00	287,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2½	1945-1972	6,103,000.00	6,103,000.00
Treasury Bonds	2¾	1947-1965	1,108,500.00	1,108,500.00
Treasury Bonds	3	1948	200,000.00	200,000.00
Treasury Bonds	3⅛	1948-1952	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
Treasury Bonds	3¼	1946	475,000.00	475,000.00
Treasury Bonds	3⅜	1947	426,000.00	426,000.00
Treasury Bonds	3¾	1956	100,000.00	100,000.00
Treasury Bonds	4¼	1952	300,000.00	300,000.00
*Commodity Credit Corp.	1⅛	1945	80,000.00	80,000.00
*Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	3	1949	50,000.00	50,000.00
*Home Owners Loan Corp	1½	1947	150,000.00	150,000.00
*Home Owners Loan Corp.	3	1952	226,000.00	226,000.00
*Reconstruction Finance Corp.	1	1944	140,000.00	140,000.00
*Reconstruction Finance Corp.	1⅛	1943	180,000.00	180,000.00
*U. S. Housing Authority	1⅜	1944	60,000.00	60,000.00
*Guaranteed Principal & Interest by United States Government			$12,217,000.00	$12,217,000.00

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

California Toll Bridge Authority, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Toll Bridge	4	1976	150,000.00	149,580.00
Chattanooga .....Tenn.	4¾	1961	30,000.00	30,000.00
Chattanooga (Electric Power Revenue) Tenn.	2¾	1968	100,000.00	100,000.00
Chicago .....Ill.	3	1944	60,000.00	60,000.00
Chicago (Park District) Ill	3½	1956	100,000.00	100,000.00
Chicago ..... Ill.	4	1946-1947	40,000.00	38,053.56
Chicago (Sanitary District) ..... Ill.	4½	1955	100,000.00	50,000.00
Delaware River Joint Commission, Philadelphia-Camden Bridge ..	4¼	1956-1959	200,000.00	200,000.00

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY—(Continued)

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
Dubuque Bridge Commission ..... Iowa	3¾	1969	100,000.00	100,000.00
Fort Worth ..... Texas	5	1949-1951	25,000.00	24,968.75
Grand Rapids (Water Revenue) ..... Mich.	2¾	1965-1966	100,000.00	100,000.00
Greensboro ..... N C.	3½	1960-1961	100,000.00	100,000.00
Greater Greenville (Sewer District) ..... S. C.	4½	1967	50,000.00	50,000.00
Greenville (Bridge Revenue) ..... Miss.	4	1971	75,000.00	75,000.00
Hanover Township (School District) ..... Pa.	5½	1943-1946	40,000.00	40,000.00
Houston (School District) ..... Texas	5	1945	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jacksonville ..... Florida	5	1946	10,000.00	9,850.00
Knoxville ..... Tenn.	4	1952	50,000.00	50,000.00
Knoxville ..... Tenn.	5	1951	30,000.00	29,700.00
Los Angeles (Department of Water & Power) Cal.	2¾	1957-1959	150,000.00	144,621.52
Los Angeles (Department of Water & Power) Cal.	3	1976	100,000.00	100,000.00
Los Angeles (Department of Water & Power) Cal.	4	1951	50,000.00	50,000.00
Los Angeles (Harbor Improvement) ..... Cal.	4½	1943	40,000.00	40,000.00
Los Angeles (Electric Plant) ..... Cal.	5	1945	60,000.00	60,000.00
Louisiana	4½	1947-1953	100,000.00	100,000.00
Madison (Village of) Kingshighway Bridge ..	4	1964	137,000.00	137,000.00
Marin Municipal Water District ..... Cal.	5	1944-1947	11,000.00	11,000.00
Memphis ..... Tenn.	4½	1945-1947	35,000.00	35,000.00
Miami Conservancy District ..... Ohio	5½	1943-1947	50,000.00	50,000.00
Mobile (Tunnel Revenue) ..... Ala.	4	1969	100,000.00	100,000.00
New Orleans ..... La.	4½	1952	50,000.00	50,000.00
New Orleans (Public Belt Ry. Bridge) ..... La.	4	1946-1947	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York ..... N. Y.	2½	1948-1949	100,000.00	99,287.99
New York ..... N Y.	3	1980	95,000.00	89,750.00
New York ..... N Y.	3¼	1950-1953	325,000.00	325,000.00
New York ..... N Y	3½	1954	150,000.00	150,000.00
New York ..... N. Y.	4	1959	75,000.00	75,000.00
New York ..... N Y.	4¼	1960	50,000.00	50,000.00
Niagara Falls Bridge Commission ..... N. Y.	4¼	1970	75,000.00	75,000.00
Northampton Boro (Municipal Water) .... Pa.	2¾	1958-1960	100,000.00	99,515.20
Philadelphia ..... Pa.	4	1952	50,000.00	50,000.00
Philadelphia ..... Pa.	4¼	1966-1975	520,000.00	520,000.00
Philadelphia ..... Pa.	4½	1975	50,000.00	50,000.00
Philadelphia ..... Pa.	5	1951	170,000.00	170,000.00
Pittsburgh ..... Pa.	5	1943-1951	60,000.00	60,000.00
Port of New York Authority ..... N. Y.	3	1976	200,000.00	200,000.00
San Diego ..... Cal	5	1947-1948	50,000.00	50,000.00
Seattle, Municipal Light & Power ..... Wash	4	1944	50,000.00	50,000.00
Spartanburg County S C.	4½	1945-1947	50,000.00	50,000.00
Triborough Bridge Authority ..... N Y	3¼	1980	300,000.00	300,000.00
White County Bridge Commission ..... Ind.	4	1960	75,000.00	75,000.00
			$4,903,000.00	$ 4,838,327.02

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN BONDS

Australia (Commonwealth of)	5	1955-1957	200,000.00	179,521.25
Canada (Dominion of) ..	2½	1945	33,000.00	33,000.00
Canada (Dominion of) ..	3	1968	127,000.00	116,538.75
Canada (Dominion of) ..	4	1960	100,000.00	90,250.00
Montreal (City of) Canada	4½	1971	30,000.00	25,560.00
New Brunswick (Province of) ..... Canada	3½	1949	50,000.00	50,000.00
Ontario (Province of) ..... Canada	4½	1943-1954	100,000.00	100,000.00
Ontario (Province of) ..... Canada	5	1960	100,000.00	100,000.00
			$ 740,000.00	$ 694,870.00

RAILROAD BONDS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (Transcontinental Short Line)	4	1958	50,000.00	46,146.09
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (California-Arizona Lines)	4½	1962	175,000.00	175,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st	4	1948	121,000.00	72,450.25
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Pittsburgh-Lake Erie & West Virginia)	4	1951	70,000.00	36,109.30
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Secured Notes	4	1944	100,000.00	65,000.00
Canadian National Ry. Equipment ..... Trust	4½	1943	114,000.00	114,000.00
Canadian National Ry. Guaranteed	4½	1956	100,000.00	97,625.00
Canadian National Ry. Guaranteed	4¾	1955	10,000.00	8,368.75
Canadian National Ry. Guaranteed	5	1969	50,000.00	48,875.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. Equipment Trust	4½	1943-1945	55,000.00	54,886.05
Canadian Pacific Ry. Consolidated	4	Perpetual	100,000.00	70,000.00
Carolina Central R. R. ..	4	1949	25,000.00	4,000.00
Central New England Ry.	4	1961	55,000.00	17,000.00
Central Pacific Ry. 1st Refunding	4	1949	172,000.00	120,427.00
Central Pacific Ry. (Thru Short Line)	4	1954	100,000.00	70,000.00
Central Pacific Ry. (Guarteed)	5	1960	50,000.00	26,563.75
Central Railroad of New Jersey General	5	1987	50,000.00	8,500.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Refunding & Improvement	3½	1996	50,000.00	46,793.75
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. General	4½	1992	75,000.00	65,615.75
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. General ..	4	1958	150,000.00	126,837.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st & Refunding	4½	1977	100,000.00	75,000.00
Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st	5	1982	35,000.00	28,029.25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. General	4½	1989	198,000.00	52,000.00
Chicago & North Western Ry. General	5	1987	32,000.00	6,000.00
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R.	5	1951	150,000.00	112,843.75
Chicago Union Station 1st	3¾	1963	85,000.00	83,807.50
Choctaw & Memphis R. R.	5	1949	85,000.00	28,000.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Division) ..	4	1990	190,000.00	130,538.45
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry (Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division)	4	1991	125,000.00	56,937.50
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry Refunding & Improvement	4½	1977	43,000.00	19,957.00
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Ry	5	1956	133,000.00	107,338.50
Eastern Railway of Minnesota (Northern Division)	4	1948	132,000.00	132,000.00
Erie R R (Ohio Division)	3¼	1971	100,000.00	95,500.00
Erie R R. 1st	4	1995	330,000.00	257,393.75
Great Northern Ry. General	4½	1977	100,000.00	91,312.50
Great Northern Ry. General	5	1973	50,000.00	48,871.25
Illinois Central R. R Equipment Trust	3	1944-1945	100,000.00	99,798.54
Illinois Central R. R Collateral Trust	4	1952	72,000.00	36,550.00
Illinois Central R. R & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R.	5	1963	100,000.00	47,500.00
Jacksonville Terminal Refunding & Extension ..	6	1967	55,000.00	55,000.00
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Ry Refunding	4	1936	100,000.00	35,000.00
Kansas City Terminal Ry.	4	1960	200,000.00	184,278.75
Kentucky Central Ry.	4	1987	50,000.00	42,065.00
Lehigh & New England R. R. General	4	1965	98,000.00	97,980.00
Long Dock Company	3¾	1950	100,000.00	100,000.00
Long Island R. R.	4	1949	100,000.00	97,947.50
Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Ry.	4	1947	19,000.00	3,000.00
Minneapolis, St Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 2nd	4	1949	52,000.00	12,503.00
Missouri Pacific R. R. Equipment Trust.	4½	1943-1944	20,000.00	15,633.61
Missouri Pacific Ry 3rd ..	4	1938	31,000.00	18,607.50
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. (Lake Shore Collateral)	3½	1998	100,000.00	53,563.75
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. (Michigan Central Collateral)	3½	1998	50,000.00	24,875.00

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY—(Continued)

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
New York Central Ry. Consolidated	4	1998	50,000.00	26,625.00
New York Central Ry. Refunding & Improvement	4½	2013	113,000.00	53,000.00
Northern Pacific Ry. General Lien	3	2047	50,000.00	22,876.25
Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien	4	1997	127,000.00	106,763.25
Oregon Short Line R R. Consolidated 1st Unstamped	5	1946	200,000.00	194,398.75
Pacific R. R. of Missouri 2nd	5	1938	75,000.00	51,000.00
Pennsylvania Company Trust Certificates	3½	1944	55,000.00	55,000.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Equipment Trust	2¾	1946-1947	100,000.00	98,243.01
Pennsylvania R R General	4¼	1981	70,000.00	67,200.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated	4½	1960	100,000.00	89,207.50
Pennsylvania R R. General	4½	1965	75,000.00	75,000.00
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Improvement	4	1947	50,000.00	50,000.00
Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R	5	1947	29,000.00	29,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis Ry Consolidated	4	1957	200,000.00	200,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Consolidated	4½	1963	105,000.00	101,087.50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis R R. General	5	1975	250,000.00	250,000.00
Reading Company Purchase Money Mortgage	4	1952	25,000.00	22,000.00
Reading Company General & Refunding	4½	1997	200,000.00	180,000.00
St. Paul & Duluth R. R.	4	1968	55,000.00	50,000.00
Southern Pacific Co Equipment Trust	4½	1943-1944	20,000.00	15,784.88
Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal)	4	1950	25,000.00	20,000.00
Southern Pacific Co. Oregon Lines	4½	1977	100,000.00	52,250.00
Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981	100,000.00	50,626.25
Southern Pacific R R	4	1955	100,000.00	61,093.75
Southern Ry. 1st Consolidated	5	1994	88,000.00	86,822.50
Southern Ry. (Memphis Division)	5	1996	15,000.00	14,487.50
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis 1st Consolidated	5	1944	35,000.00	35,000.00
Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Ry	4	1956	50,000.00	34,250.00
Toledo Terminal R R.	4½	1957	50,000.00	40,362.50
Union Pacific R R.	4	1947	150,000.00	150,000.00
Union Terminal Company Dallas	3¾	1967	75,000.00	75,000.00
Virginian Ry. 1st & Refunding	3¾	1966	165,000.00	164,801.25
Wabash R. R. 1st	4	1971	85,000.00	42,500.00
Wabash R. R. General	4	1981	28,300.00	4,500.00
West Shore R R.	4	2361	170,000.00	70,284.90
Western Maryland R R Equipment Trust	2⅛	1948-1951	100,000.00	98,644.51
Winston-Salem Southbound Ry	4	1960	142,000.00	116,525.00
			$8,234,300.00	$6,378,364.59

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
American Gas & Electric	2¾	1950	30,000.00	29,612.50
American Gas & Electric	3½	1960	10,000.00	9,931.25
American Gas & Electric	3¾	1970	23,000.00	22,965.00
American Telephone & Telegraph	3¼	1966	200,000.00	195,750.00
Appalachian Electric Power 1st	3¼	1970	200,000.00	200,000.00
Bangor Hydro-Electric	3¾	1966	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bell Telephone Company of Canada	5	1957	90,000.00	89,967.50
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric	3½	1968	59,000.00	59,000.00
Brooklyn Edison Consolidated	3¼	1966	225,000.00	202,500.00
Central Illinois Light	3¼	1963	250,000.00	244,000.00
Central Illinois Light	3½	1966	50,000.00	50,000.00
Central New York Power	3¾	1962	100,000.00	99,000.00
Chicago Railways 1st	5	Extended	18,750.00	5,605.00
Commonwealth Edison	3½	1968	95,000.00	95,000.00
Connecticut River Power	3¾	1961	140,000.00	139,430.00
Consolidated Edison of New York	3½	1948	200,000.00	200,000.00
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore	3	1969	115,000.00	115,000.00
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore	3¼	1971	221,000.00	196,520.00
Consumers Power	3¼	1969	150,000.00	150,000.00
Consumers Power	3½	1970	186,000.00	186,000.00
Delaware Power & Light	4¼	1969	144,500.00	118,691.35
Delaware Power & Light	4½	1969	5,000.00	5,000.00
Duquesne Light	3½	1965	350,000.00	350,000.00
El Paso Electric	3¼	1970	100,000.00	100,000.00
Gulf States Utilities	3½	1969	200,000.00	200,000.00
Houston Lighting & Power	3½	1966	100,000.00	100,000.00
Illinois Bell Telephone	2¾	1981	250,000.00	250,000.00
Indianapolis Power & Light	3¼	1970	100,000.00	100,000.00
Market Street Elevated Passenger Ry.	4	1955	200,000.00	175,336.25
Mississippi River Power 1st	5	1951	81,000.00	80,800.00
New England Telephone & Telegraph	5	1952	100,000.00	100,000.00
New York Edison	3¼	1965	100,000.00	90,000.00
New York & Westchester Lighting	4	2004	50,000.00	40,125.00
North American Company	3½	1949	113,000.00	112,947.50
Northern States Power (Minnesota)	3½	1967	100,000.00	96,500.00
Ohio Edison	3¾	1972	100,000.00	100,000.00
Ohio Power	3¼	1968	150,000.00	150,000.00
Pacific Gas & Electric	3	1971	100,000.00	100,000.00
Pacific Gas & Electric	4	1964	200,000.00	200,000.00
Pennsylvania Power & Light	3½	1969	250,000.00	250,000.00
Pennsylvania Water & Power	3¼	1964-1970	356,000.00	354,637.50
Philadelphia Electric	3½	1967	250,000.00	250,000.00
Philadelphia Electric Power	5½	1972	47,000.00	40,688.67
Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust Certificates	3½	1943-1957	250,000.00	249,960.00
Philadelphia Transportation Company 1st & Refunding	4	1969	151,000.00	69,000.00
Portland General Electric 1st Extended	5	1950	72,000.00	71,305.00
Public Service of Colorado	3½	1964	161,000.00	161,000.00
Public Service of Northern Illinois	3½	1968	100,000.00	100,000.00
San Antonio Texas Electric & Gas Revenue	2¾	1957	100,000.00	100,000.00
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½	1967-1970	75,000.00	75,000.00
Southern California Edison 1st & Refunding	3	1963	230,000.00	230,000.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone	3½	1964	105,000.00	97,102.50
Union Electric of Missouri	3⅜	1971	279,000.00	279,000.00
Union Passenger Ry. 2nd Extended	4	1960	20,000.00	12,000.00
Virginia Electric & Power	3½	1968	126,000.00	126,000.00
West Penn Power	3½	1966	165,000.00	165,000.00
West Philadelphia Passenger Ry. 2nd	5½	1956	50,000.00	35,000.00
Wisconsin Electric Power	3½	1968	176,000.00	176,000.00
Wisconsin Public Service	3¼	1971	100,000.00	100,000.00
			$8,119,250.00	$7,849,375.02

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Issue	Per Cent	Due	Par Value	As Charged
American Tobacco	3	1962	252,000.00	252,000.00
Atlantic Refining	3	1953	150,000.00	148,500.00
Beneficial Industrial Loan	2¾	1956	100,000.00	100,000.00
Inland Steel	3	1961	100,000.00	100,000.00
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st & Refunding	5	1954-1974	70,000.00	27,055.41
Pennsylvania Glass Sand	3½	1960	102,000.00	102,000.00
Shell Union Oil	2½	1954	150,000.00	144,312.50
Socony-Vacuum Oil	3	1964	250,000.00	250,000.00
Standard Oil of New Jersey	3	1961	234,000.00	234,000.00
Texas Corporation	3	1965	255,000.00	255,000.00
United States Steel	Var.	1943-1954	247,000.00	245,534.00
			$1,910,000.00	$1,858,401.91
TOTAL			$36,123,550.00	$33,836,338.54

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855	273	$12,788.84	
June 1, 1859	811	75,023.85	$923.24
January 1, 1867	1,273	133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872	2,196	361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876	3,543	581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880	4,547	875,144.55	52,514.96
January 1, 1884	7,190	1,439,825.13	99,722.55
January 1, 1890	11,285	2,361,209.14	206,548.53
January 1, 1895	13,052	2,810,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900	16,294	4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905	20,966	6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910	24,511	7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915	28,748	10,493,595.63	830,000.00
January 1, 1920	32,648	13,826,887.62	1,000,000.00
January 1, 1925	35,649	19,378,508.30	1,483,451.37
January 1, 1930	38,354	24,830,384.57	2,729,630.55
January 1, 1931	39,134	26,512,360.06	2,920,762.84
January 1, 1932	41,605	26,727,657.47	3,220,857.60
January 1, 1933	43,028	26,960,883.08	3,370,857.60
January 1, 1934	44,047	26,861,169.60	3,457,879.55
January 1, 1935	45,414	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
January 1, 1936	46,273	30,364,536.99	3,819,758.30
January 1, 1937	46,462	32,859,685.35	4,204,672.14
January 1, 1938	47,023	34,517,458.45	4,367,127.55
January 1, 1939	47,670	36,194,525.12	4,518,249.66
January 1, 1940	48,788	38,207,013.31	4,713,842.41
January 1, 1941	49,912	39,851,594.50	4,902,908.50
January 1, 1942	51,553	41,534,061.92	5,079,005.28
January 1, 1943	52,137	43,431,561.51	5,285,807.53

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization $27,010,110.43

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

MAIN AND BRANCH OFFICE

Classification of Accounts—Dec. 31, 1942

	No. of Accts.	Amounts
Below 5	14,737	$ 17,794.06
5-10	2,469	17,215.95
10-20	2,461	34,332.25
20-50	3,418	111,345.07
50-100	3,046	215,551.35
100-200	4,219	589,477.85
200-300	2,656	646,666.07
300-500	3,295	1,273,333.23
500-1000	4,681	3,241,570.48
1000-2000	4,920	6,639,225.65
2000-3000	2,293	5,502,031.91
3000-4000	1,209	4,152,178.31
4000-5000	808	3,584,200.24
5000 and up	1,925	17,406,639.09
	52,137	$43,431,561.51

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1943

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 2,831,513.22
United States Government Bonds	12,217,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds	4,838,327.02
Australian and Canadian Bonds	694,870.00
Railroad Bonds	6,378,364.59
Public Utility Bonds	7,849,375.02
Industrial Bonds	1,858,401.91
First Mortgages on Real Estate	11,008,693.34
Loans on Collateral	1,955.00
Main and Branch Office Buildings	290,000.00
Other Real Estate	60,200.00
Real Estate Sold Under Agreement	747,146.65
War Stamps	1,457.95
	$48,777,304.70

LIABILITIES

Due to 52,137 Depositors	$53,431,561.51
Surplus	5,285,807.53
Other Liabilities	59,935.66
	$48,777,304.70

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

WILLIAM H. EMHARDT,
GEORGE W. EMLEN, JR.
STANLEY R. YARNALL,
JAMES STARR,
ARTHUR H. JONES.

January 6, 1943.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
ON THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
RELATIVE TO
THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF
BIRTH CERTIFIATES

BY

THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Capitol Building Harrisburg, Penna.

January, 1943

Report presented to House on Feb. 24, 1943 by Joint State Govt. Commission.

ALBERT S. READINGER—Members
JAMES E. LOVETT
REUBEN E. COHEN

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, P. L. 1084)

"A continuing agency of the General Assembly, to undertake studies and develop facts, information and data on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly and Department and Agencies of the State Government."

Chairman: Elmer Kilroy
Vice Chairman: John H. Dent, Senator
Secretary: Albert S. Readinger, Representative
Treasurer: Clayton E. Moul, Representative

Senate Members	House Members
John H. Dent	Leo A. Achterman
Charles H. Ealy	David M. Boies
Franklin S. Edmonds	Reuben E. Cohen
James A. Geltz	Elmer Kilroy
Frederick L. Homsher	James E. Lovett
Harry Shapiro	James J. Malloy
O. J. Tallman	Charles Melchiorre
George Woodward	Clayton E. Moul
	Albert S. Readinger
	H. David Sarge *
	Ellwood J. Turner
	Robert E. Woodside, Jr. **

Director: Paul C. Moomaw
Assistant Director: David J. Dean

** Resigned December 31, 1941.

* Appointed January 7, 1942 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Robert E. Woodside, Jr.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pursuant to Resolution No. 51, Serial No. 95, Printer's No. 77, adopted by the House of Representatives, April 10, 1942 and under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1939, P. L. 1084, creating the Joint State Government Commission, we submit herewith a report on the Bureau of Vital Statistics relative to the issuance of certified copies of birth certificates.

ELMER KILROY, Chairman,
Joint State Government Commission

January 1943.

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Foreword
History of Vital Statistics In Pennsylvania
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Recommendations (Legislative) (Also specific findings & conclusions)
Final Comment
Description of Recommended Plan for Issuance of Certified Copies

Foreword

This report on the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health is in conformity with the Resolution adopted April 10, 1942 by the House of Representatives. This Resolution directed the Joint State Government Commission to make a study of the functions and procedures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics and to make any recommendations it deemed advisable which will expedite the work of the bureau, especially pertaining to its main function, namely, the issuance of certified copies of birth certificates. Shorty after the adoption of the Resolution, Honorable Elmer Kilroy, Chairman of the Commission, directed the staff of the Commission to study the problem.

In making this report attention is called to the fact that the bureau, during the last six months, has made considerable improvement, especially pertaining to fiscal control of receipts, also some of the administrative procedures recommended in this report have at least partially been put in operation. The bureau during this same period has likewise been relieved by a substantial decrease in the volume of applications received. However, if these administrative procedural recommendations are all adopted and conscientiously followed, the issuance of certified copies of birth certificates, which is now the most important function of the bureau, especially at the Capitol, will become a routine production operation in all cases where records are on file. This will enable the bureau to issue certified copies for about 80% of the daily volume of applications within at least one to two hours on applications personally presented at the office and within at least twenty four hours on applications received by mail. The present conditions of the birth records reveals that there is no birth certificate on file for about 20% of the applications filed. However, by using this recommended procedure of processing applications the bureau can, on this same time schedule, furnish "delayed birth registration" forms to this 20% so these applicants can establish their record of birth in the bureau. This will also mean that after the adoption of the other recommendations has resulted in improved quality and completeness of records in the bureau, practically all applications received in future years can be completed on this schedule.

To accomplish this type of service will require rigid administration in eliminating entirely all "special service" for various officials of the State Government, Legislators, Poltical Leaders and others who have "contacts" with various individuals in the bureau. With these recommended administrative procedures in full operation these "special service" requests can all be fulfilled by the rountine production method in a more expeditious manner than at present with "special service." This "special service" has in the past and still is a major contributing factor in greatly reducing the efficient operation and production of the bureau.

Both the legislative and administrative recommendations contained in this report concerning the improvement of future birth records will not overcome the prolems at present confronting the bureau due to the conditions of present records. It is, however, highly important that they be immediately adopted as an assurance against any repitition of their difficulties in future years when persons, who are born after adoption of these recommendations, later in life, apply for certified copies of their birth record. It is evident the need for birth certificates in future years will continue, not only as a means of proving citizenship when obtaining employment, etc., but probably most important of all will be the need of definite proof of date of birth when persons reach the retirement age under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The staff of the Commission desires to thank Mr. Tom E. Williams, Director, Mr. J. Robert Painter, Assistant Director and others of the bureau, also Mr. John H. Dorning, Comptroller of the Department of Highways, who since February 1942, has been supervising procedural improvements in the bureau and Mr. William J. Wall of the Auditor General's Department for their cooperation and assistance in furnishing information used in making this study.

PAUL C. MOOMAW,
Director

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES

HISTORY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

The registration of births, marriages and deaths in Pennsylvania started after the passage of the Act of 1852, Pamphlet Laws, 2, and registrations were made locally in

the various counties and cities in accordance with this act and the following additional acts:

1855 Pamphlet Laws 4
1860 Pamphlet Laws 130
1876 Pamphlet Laws 113
1881 Pamphlet Laws 51
1885 Pamphlet Laws 56
1893 Pamphlet Laws 340
1895 Pamphlet Laws 246 and 350
1941 Pamphlet Laws 114

The act of 1885, Pamphlet Laws 56 which created the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics contained the following provisions:

"It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics to have the general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, of prevalent diseases and practitioners of medicine and surgery; to prepare the necessary methods, forms and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records, and to insure the faithful registration of same in the several counties and in the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Capitol of the State."

After the passage of this act registration of these vital statistics became prevalent in the various counties of the Commonwealth. However, no file of these vital statistics was established at the Capitol, and no one at present connected with the bureau has any knowledge of the reasons for failure to set up a central record bureau. It was not until after the passage of the act of 1905, Pamphlet Laws 330 that the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the then State Board of Health, which is now the Department of Health, established a centralized system for the registration of births and deaths at the State Capitol. As a result of this act the State Bureau of Vital Statistics contains registrations of births and deaths occurring only since January 1, 1906.

The General Assembly, in 1915, passed the act of June 7, Pamphlet Laws 900 which re-enacted the act of 1905, Pamphlet Laws 330 and made it the duty of the Department of Health to have charge of the State System of registration, not only of births and deaths, but also of marriages and diseases. This law repealed all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith and provided that no other system for the registration of births and deaths shall be conducted or maintained at any of the municipalities of the State other than the state system of registration established in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health. This law has been variously amended by the following acts:

1921 Pamphlet Laws 181
1923 Pamphlet Laws 176
1927 Pamphlet Laws 498
1927 Pamphlet Laws 859
1929 Pamphlet Laws 81
1933 Pamphlet Laws 976
1933 Pamphlet Laws 979
1937 Pamphlet Laws 399

Since the passage of the Act of 1915, which caused complete discontinuance of acceptance of any birth registrations locally in the various counties and exclusively centralized the registrations at the Capitol, the records of births recorded at the central bureau are in better shape and more complete than for the years of 1906 to 1915 inclusive.

After the start of the defense program in the Spring of 1940, when it became necessary to submit evidence of citizenship to obtain employment in the defense industries, the demand for certified copies of birth certificates began to sharply increase, both at the central bureau at the Capitol and its branch offices, and also in the various counties where birth certificates for persons born prior to January 1, 1906 were filed. It was then discovered that no birth certificate had been filed in the counties of thousands of persons born prior to January 1, 1906 and likewise it was discovered that no birth certificate had been filed with the central bureau at the Capitol of thousands born after January 1, 1906. The 1941 General Assembly, therefore, in an effort to assist these persons in establishing their date and place of birth, passed;

1. The act of July 16, 1941, Pamphlet Laws 383 empowering the Bureau of Vital Statistics to record the birth of persons born prior to January 1, 1906, or to record the birth of these persons born since January 1, 1906 but whose record had not been filed with the Bureau, upon presentation of a so-called "delayed" birth registration accompanied by certain documentary evidence and to issue certified copies thereof.

2. The act of July 16, 1941, Pamphlet Laws 405 empowering persons born prior to January 1, 1906 whose record of birth had not been previously recorded, was incomplete or incorrect, to have a record of his birth filed and recorded or corrected in the office of the Clerk of The Orphans Court in the County in which he was born, by presenting a petition to the Orphans Court containing certain documentary evidence, and after acceptance by the Court the further power of the Clerk of the court to issue certified copies of such established birth records.

Registrations in the Bureau

The Bureau of Vital Statistics contains 6,993,398 registrations of live births which occurred in Pennsylvania between the years of 1906 to 1941 inclusive. The list includes for the same number of years 4,181,061 death registrations and for the years of 1906 to 1940 inclusive it contains 2,415,995 registrations of marriage. In addition to these registrations it contains registrations of stillbirths occurring in the State which in 1921 amounted to more than 10,000 but since that time stillbirths have gradually fallen to less than 5000 annually. In each case of stillbirth there is both a birth certificate and a death certificate filed with the bureau. A breakdown on live births, deaths and marriages shows the following:

	Live Births	Deaths *	Marriages
1906 to 1910	938,117	573,527	293,841
1911 to 1915	1,055,800	571,244	329,884
1916 to 1920	1,088,271	677,379	370,575
1921 to 1925	1,099,258	570,291	365,360
1926 to 1930	997,448	580,367	346,269
1931 to 1935	825,698	545,405	333,839
1936 to 1940	813,608	554,447	376,227
1941	175,198	108,401	.....
Total	6,993,398	4,181,061	2,415,995

* Does not include stillbirths.

The central bureau of Vital Statistics at the Capitol contains the above records of births, deaths and marriages for the entire State. However, the State maintains branch offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Erie, where duplicate copies of birth and death certificates are maintained for the convenience of persons born in those cities who may desire certified copies thereof.

Methods of Indexing in the Bureau

Since January 1, 1906 two different methods of indexing have been used in various years, likewise no index was made for certain years.

The types of index for birth records for the various years are as follows:

Alphabetized System by Years: 1906 to 1919 inclusive, 1922, 1925 to 1929 inclusive, (1926 incomplete, indexed "A" to "M" only)

Soundex System by Years: 1920 and 1921, 1923 and 1924, 1931 to 1936 inclusive.

No Index for Years: 1930, 1937 to 1942 inclusive.

The types of indexing for death records for various years are as follows:

Alphabetized System by Years: 1906 to 1919 inclusive, 1925 to 1929 inclusive.

Soundex System by Years: 1920 to 1923 inclusive, 1935 and 1936.

No Index for Years: 1924, 1932 to 1934 inclusive, 1937 to 1942 inclusive.

It is estimated that approximately 70% of all applications received in the bureau are found in the indexes. According to information received from the bureau, there are a number of birth records on file which are not indexed even though the births occurred during those years for which there was an index made. As a result, by special search the bureau is able to locate approximately an additional 10% of the records which are not found in the index. There are no records on file for approximately 20% of the applications being received, especially during the years 1906 to 1925.

Requests for Certified Copies

Prior to the start of the defense program in the Spring of 1940 the number of requests for certified copies of birth certificates was almost negligible and the problem of their issuance was a comparatively simple matter. The only problem confronting the bureau was the issuance of certified copies of death certificates, which was a routine problem and the volume was fairly consistent from year to year. According to information obtained from the bureau, the number of certified copies of death certificates issued monthly is approximately 5000 over the entire state.

The sharp increase in the volume of requests for certified copies since the start of the defense program in the Spring of 1940 is clearly reflected by the following figures for the central bureau at the Capitol:

1939—Total for 12 months		56,745
Highest month, October	6,709	
1940—Total for 12 months		131,548
Highest month, October	17,945	
5 Months, January to May inclusive	28,595	
7 Months, June to December inclusive	102,953	
1941—Total for 12 months		299,252
Highest month, December	33,001	
1942—Total for 11 months January to November inclusive		530,031
Highest month, March	69,261	

Of the above requests for certified copies received at the central bureau it is estimated approximately 1500 per month are for certified copies of death certificates and the remainder are for certified copies of birth certificates, except a negligible amount of which are requests for certified copies of marriage certificates, issued only from the central bureau at the Capitol.

The number of certified copies of birth and death certificates issued for the first eleven months of 1942 at the branch offices are as follows:

	Births	Deaths
Philadelphia	43,907	26,405
Pittsburgh	28,537	3,967
Scranton	6,174	585
Erie	2,850	.....

During the first eleven months of 1942 approximately 93% of all applications received by the bureau including its branch offices were for certified copies of birth certificates and 86% of these were received at the central bureau.

At the present time approximately 65% of all applications for certified copies at the central bureau are received by mail and the remaining 35% are made by personal application, whereas in the branch offices only approximately 10% of the applications are received by mail and the remaining 90% are made by personal application.

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

Since such a large percentage of the volume of work in issuing certified copies of birth certificates centers in the central bureau of the Capitol, all references hereinafter in this report when referring to the bureau will refer directly to the Central bureau at the Capitol. All recommendations made will be primarily for the central bureau and in all cases where these recommendations are applicable to the branch offices they can readily be adopted thereat.

General findings and conclusions:

The bureau found, prior to the Spring of 1940, geared itself for the issuance of a limited and fairly consistent number of certified copies of especially death certificates and very little public attention was focused on its activities due to the fact these requests were fulfilled on a reasonably current basis.

When the volume of requests for certified copies of birth certificates needed by persons to establish citizenship for employment in defense industries started to increase sharply, the bureau was not geared by personnel or by any systematic method of processing applications on a quantity basis to fulfill the demand. Neither did it at that time nor for nearly two years thereafter take full cognizance of the problem and establish and effectively put into operation any systematic method of processing this continually increasing volume. Accordingly, the bureau started to fall behind in its work and the number of unfilled requests for certified copies of birth certificates continued to increase almost progressively from time to time even though additional personnel was employed and given added space in which to work.

When this heavy demand for certified copies of birth certificates started the bureau also discovered for the first time the very poor condition of the records in Pennsylvania of births, especially between the years of 1906 to 1925 inclusive. This period covers persons now seventeen years of age or over and practically all of the demand

to date has been from this group. The poor condition of the birth records is due to an accumulation, since 1906, of gross carelessness and violations, especially by physicians, mid-wives, local registrars and State officials, whose duty, during those years, was to carry out or administer the provisions of this law. In future years the effects of these violations of the law and inefficient administration since 1925 will gradually come to light as younger people make application. Since these errors in the records are not generally discovered until seventeen or more years after date of birth, in a large percentage of cases the attending physician has died, parents have died and satisfactory documentary information to establish a record of birth or to correct errors is not readily available. This condition has also greatly added to the problems of the bureau.

This condition does not exist in the issuance of certified copies of death certificates because requests for such certified copies are generally made shortly after the time of death. Also, physicians and especially undertakers, under the law must see that a certificate of death is filed with the local registrar so a burial or removal permit can be issued for transporting or disposal of the body. These permits can only be issued after the filing of a death certificate. Only in very few instances have local registrars violated the law in this respect.

Particularly during the latter half of 1940, and the early months of 1941 many applicants did not send in the proper information and this necessitated the bureau attempting to carry on considerable correspondence which they were not properly set up and equipped to take care of, with the result that in many cases they were not able to give any attention to such applications.

In October 1940, added supervisory personnel was brought into the bureau in an effort to solve this ever increasing problem which even by that time was causing many persons to be seriously delayed in obtaining employment in defense industries.

As the volume increased the bureau was continually finding itself confronted with the problem of insufficient trained personnel and the need for additional space. Many attempts were made by the officials of the bureau to obtain necessary additional personnel and also to obtain sufficient additional space. In attempting to obtain needed additional personnel they were confronted with other obstacles, namely, the rate of pay was low and the positions were mainly classified on a per diem basis and considered as temporary, therefore it was difficult to obtain the proper personnel. Also, the employes brought in and trained along with some of the older personnel, who were working under these conditions, were soon attracted to other positions at higher pay and with a greater degree of permanency. This involved an excess amount of personnel turnover and the necessity for additional training of personnel to replace them.

The officials of the bureau were delayed in getting additional space as needed according to testimony by the Assistant Director before a House Committee in June of 1941. Referring to the problem of space he stated, "we made attempts, as the occasion demanded, for more space and fought for several months until we threw the Department of Military Affairs out of some of the space they had, comprising two large rooms down there on the side where our office is located." He also advised this committee that the bureau was handicapped in its work by having only one set of records with which to work. He advised at that time that, under the present setup of the department, when the personnel became trained they would be able to take care of the demand, provided they had duplicate sets of records on microfilm. He further advised at that time they had some machines and that he had been given authority by the Secretary of the department to go ahead with the microfilming of records.

The obtaining of the necessary number of machines and the microfilming of records was never carried out. This report will later discuss the subject of microfilming of records, its effect upon the preservation of the original record and the reduction of the cost of searching and producing certified copies.

Throughout 1941 the volume of requests continued to increase and then after December 7, 1941 when production in war industries was greatly expanded the requests for certified copies to prove citizenship increased far more rapidly than ever, reaching a peak load to date in March 1942. By this time the backlog of unfilled requests had accumulated to the staggering total of approximately 75,000 applications many of which had remained unfilled in the bureau for approximately a year, including those containing irregularities. At times the bureau became so swamped in its work that when any applications or records contained any irregularities they were laid aside without proper handling and many were never again found.

As these unfilled applications for certified copies of birth certificates continued to pile up the news of the increasing delay in obtaining a certified copy of one's birth certificate spread over the State and this resulted in many persor filing their application with the bureau even though they were in no immediate need of a certified copy of their birth certificate. They, learning of the difficulty in obtaining it, simply took the position, "I may need it some day so I had better apply." This helped increase the demands on the bureau.

After the bureau fell so far behind in this work considerable correspondence in the form of inquiries also poured into the bureau for applicants asking why they had not received a certified copy of their birth certificate. This added additional work to the already overburdened bureau in even attempting to handle this correspondence. During this time the bureau also started sending applicants a form post card with their individual application file number contained thereon as an acknowledgement of receipt of the application. This only added additional work on the part of the bureau which would not have been necessary had the bureau been able to handle the requests on even a reasonably current basis.

The Legislature in the Spring of 1941 was fully aware of the confusion in the bureau and the increasing difficulty of citizens obtaining a certified copy of their birth certificate, which at that time, and more so later, was seriously delaying the employment of thousands of persons in defense work, thereby causing a very serious man hour loss to the war effort. Therefore, it passed some remedial legislation and also increased the appropriation to the Department of Health $547,000, a large portion of which

was for the purpose of providing the necessary facilities to overcome these difficulties and for properly operating the bureau.

After the Spring of 1940 and throughout 1941 the Director and also the Assistant Director made numerous requests for the authority to increase pay rates and employ and train additional personnel. While they were able ot have part of their requests fulfilled such partial fulfillment fell far short of the increasing needs of the bureau. This is likewise true of requests for purchase of additional needed equipment, even after the passage of the 1941 appropriation act.

During this period of time, even with additional personnel which had been added in the bureau, no real systematic method of processing the applications was put into effect. This caused a continued increase in the number of "special service" requests by various officials of the Sta Government, Legislators, Political Leaders and others employed in and about the Capitol at Harrisburg having individual members of the staff of the bureau handle this "special service." Also outside service organizations were having many applicants pay them, in most cases, highly exhorbitant fees to obtain certified copies after which such organization would seek and obtain this "special service" from employes of the bureau. Such requests were continuing to increase because persons unable to get service by mail would ask or write these various officials, and others at Harrisburg or pay service organizations to assist them in getting their certified copy. Many persons also started to make personal trips to Harrisburg from all parts of the state, many of them several trips at considerable expense and loss of time in an effort to obtain results. This condition continued to increase to a point where it was the general accepted thought throughout the State that it was practically useless to attempt to get a certified copy of a birth certificate by mail. The rendering of this "special service" by various bureau employes, which took them off their routine work, slowed up and practically destroyed any attempt to systematically process applications on a quantity basis comparable with the demand.

Shortly after the beginning of the year 1942 with the number of applications again sharply increasing there became almost a complete breakdown in attempting to promptly obtain certified copies of birth certificates by any other method than through this "special service."

In February 1942, the Comptroller of the Highway Department was loaned to the bureau and given full authority to make whatever changes he deemed advisable in an effort to solve the increasing problems of the bureau. At that time there was an accumulation of approximately 30,000 pieces of unopened mail, most of which contained money and applications, and a backlog of approximately 75,000 unfilled applications. Since that time the bureau has been gradually working out from under its load and during this same period throughout 1942 the volume of applications received has gradually decreased with the result that at the present time (December 1942) applications for which the record is on file can be completed within a period of from one to fifteen days. Recommendations will be made in this report which will enable the bureau to further and more uniformly expedite the processing of these applications.

To bring about this improvement since March 1942 the bureau

1. Considerably reduced the practice of various persons coming to different individuals in the bureau for the handling of their "special requests." This practice still exists to such an extent that if the bureau completely establishes a production scheduling system its efficient operation will be considerably retarded unless such "special service" is entirely eliminated.

2. Set aside the backlog of approximately 75,000 unfilled applications and gave preference to the current applications. At the same time they gradually worked out the backlog in so far as it covered persons who had not in the meantime obtained their certified copy of birth certificate by either re-applying or having it obtained by "special service."

3. Installed a systematic fiscal control system for handling all incoming receipts.

There is still a large number of so called unfilled applications in the bureau (approximately 70,000). These, however, are practically all cases where, (1) no record was found on file and the bureau is awaiting the filing of a "delayed" birth registration by the applicant, or (2) cases awaiting additional corrective information or documentary evidence from the applicant.

The major causes of the difficulties which have been experienced by persons attempting to obtain a certified copy of their birth certificate are basically due to the following:

1. Carelessness and violations of the law by persons responsible for filing of birth certificates with local registrars, especially physicians and midwives by failure either to file a certificate, completely and accurately supply all names, dates and other required data or to supply it sufficiently legible as required by law for instance of certified copies thereof.

2. Failure of local registrars to carry out the provisions of the law pertaining to completeness and legibility of birth certificates furnished them.

3. Careless administration at the bureau since January 1, 1906 in:

A. Failing to more rigidly supervise the work of local registrars in securing proper certificates of birth.

B. Failure to refuse payment of registrars' fees on birth certificates filed with the bureau which were incomplete or illegible.

C. Failure to maintain the best possible uniform system of filing and indexing of these records at the bureau.

4. Failure of the bureau, especially during 1940 and 1941 to make proper provision for prompt and efficient handling, in a systematic manner, the progressively increasing volume of requests. Also, their failure to make proper provisions for promptly and systematically handling the correspondence and corrections to records necessary in overcoming, in so far as possible, the effects of the causes 1, 2 and 3 above.

Recommendation No. 1, (Administrative)

It is recommended that a systematic production scheduling system, as hereinafter described, be fully established in the bureau to complete all applications received daily, which contain sufficient information to be accepted, by processing them in groups or quantiites in hourly production cycles so that certified copies can be issued at least within one or two hours to all persons applying personally at the bureau and at least within twenty-four hours on all applications received by mail, except in cases where no registration record is found in the files. Also, that after installation of this production scheduling system no original applications be processed through the bureau in

any other manner. (See pages 37 to 40 inclusive for description of production scheduling plan.)

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 1.

During the latter months of 1942 the bureau has been, to a certain extent, processing applications by groups, but not to the extent that they evenly divide the daily load into equal groups being processed through the bureau on any scheduled time basis. Likewise, prior to March 1942 various employes of the bureau were almost continuously leaving their routine work to give "special service" to applications received from various State officials and others employed in and around the Capitol who have established "contacts" with these various individual employes of the bureau. This also greatly delayed the routine work and destroyed any possibility of efficient operation. This has, however, been considerably reduced but still exists to such an extent that it impedes the routine operation in issuing certified copies of birth certificates. After complete establishment of a systematic method of processing applications, better service can be had in the regular manner than is obtained at present by "special service."

Considerable delay to the routine processing of applications is also caused by record books being out of the record room in the possession of various persons throughout the bureau. This always necessitates the holding up of any applications whose record is in the books which are not in the record room when needed. For a period of time the various units of the bureau were not systematically arranged so as to require the minimum amount of travel by employes in their work. This has, to a certain extent, been improved upon during recent months but further improvement can be made in the physical setup of the bureau.

Recommendation No. 2, (Administrative)

It is recommended that at the earliest possible date a uniform modern system of indexing be established in the bureau for all birth registrations since January 1, 1906.

Findings and conclusions to Recommendation No. 2:

As will be noted by referring to page 5 of this report, there are two different methods of indexing in the bureau and in certain years no index whatsoever has been made. Likewise it has been found that the record books in most of those years which were indexed contained records of many births which are not found in the index.

At the present time the indexes for the years 1906 to 1925 are used mostly when searching for birth certificates. However, the index for the later years will in the future gradually become the ones most frequently used. This is especially true during the war when birth information must be obtained on minor children for use in verifying parentage in connection with military dependency allowances granted by the Federal Government. There is no index for the years 1930 and also 1937 to 1942 inclusive. Most of the need for certified copies of birth certificates in connection with military dependency allowance comes from dependents born in these latter years. Where there is no index it is necessary at present for searchers to go to the books for the proper year and registration district and locate the proper birth registration. This involves considerably more time in locating birth certificates than is required for those applications which have been previously indexed.

From information obtained in the bureau it is quite apparent that of the two systems now in use the Soundex system of indexing is most satisfactory. However, before carrying out the above recommendation for a uniform system of indexing for all registered births from 1906 to the present time it would be advisable to thoroughly investigate and select the most modern system which can be best adapted to the needs of the bureau.

Recommendation No. 3 (Administrative)

It is recommended that, if possible, a uniform and more simplified method of filing birth registrations in the bureau be established. At least on those birth records being filed at the present time.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 3.

As will be noted on page four of the report, there are now over 7,000,000 birth registrations alone filed in the bureau. The birth registrations for 1906 to 1928 are filed chronologically by months and alphabetically by registration districts in each year. The birth records for years 1929 up to the present are filed chronologically by month and year for each county. The simplest possible form of filing birth registrations will aid materially in speeding up the work in searching the records of this unit.

Recommendation No. 4 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the correspondence filing system be thoroughly studied with a view of improving the conditions in the unit of the bureau.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 4.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in a large number of cases where there is any correspondence necessary in connection with an application. There have been numerous complaints where documentary evidence filed with the bureau which has been considered unsatisfactory or insufficient cannot be readily located after the applicant has submitted additional or corrective data as requested by the bureau and in some instances the applicants have been required to even re-submit the original data. This and other conditions in the correspondence units have not only caused extra work, etc., contributing to the difficulties of the bureau, but have withheld and considerably delayed the issuance of birth certificates to many persons.

Recommendation No. 5 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the Prosecution Unit of the bureau be provided with the necessary facilities to frequently make spot checks in various counties to obtain prosecutions for violations of the law, especially by physicians and midwives, for their failure to properly file a complete and accurate birth certificate.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 5.

The bureau at present has an Investigation Unit, same having been established originally in 1927. For a number of years they conducted spot checks in the form of county surveys and found numerous births which had not been recorded. They likewise found where physicians would withhold the filing of birth certificates and then periodically turn in large quantities of same. In many cases

[illegible]s advised they were careless in filing these birth certificates. For a number of years this unit obtained frequent prosecutions, but according to information received from that unit they have not had the facilities to make these spot checks as they did formerly and there have been no prosecutions for failure to file birth certificates since June of 1940. (See page 31 for legislative recommendation No. 14.)

It is quite evident that these violations of the law still continue in considerable volume. The Federal Bureau of the Census, when taking the 1940 Census, had their enumerators inquire in each household if there had been a birth during a certain number of months during that year. In each case where there was a birth the enumerator made the proper record of the birth and forwarded it to the Bureau of the Census. These reports from the State of Pennsylvania were compared with the transcription of the birth records furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics to the Bureau of the Census. During the period for which the Bureau of the Census made the special check they found births of several thousand persons in Pennsyl[illegible]h had not been reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Recommendation No. 6 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the number of registration districts in Pennsylvania be considerably reduced, that the local registrars be more carefully selected as to their qualifications, that they be employed on a salary basis and that the turnover of appointments of local registrars be considerably reduced by instituting some form of tenure.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 6.

At the present time there are over seven-hundred registration districts in the State. In practically all cases local registrars are paid on a fee basis and in most cases the annual remuneration is very low. The work is generally given to someone in each locality to make a small amount of extra money, along with their regular occupation. Local registrars are, in practically all cases, selected by local political leaders for appointment by the Department of Health, and in a large number of cases little or no consideration is given to their qualifications to effectively perform the work. Even, if qualified, the remuneration is so low that properly qualified persons quite frequently resign. This also adds to the turnover of local registrars. It is the opinion of the Commission that if the number of registration districts are considerably reduced, thereby making possible the increase in the remuneration, it will attract to these positions persons in all cases with sufficient qualifications to properly perform their duties.

Recommendation No. 7 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the bureau authorize the payment of no fees to any registrar for any certificates received in the bureau which are not complete in every essential detail and satisfactorily legible. Also, that the bureau more closely supervise the field activities of the local registrars in properly carrying out their duties.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 7.

It has been pointed out in this report that the large number of incomplete and illegible records is a major contributing factor to the difficulties which have been experienced in the bureau. There is sufficient authority under the law to refuse payment of fees for incomplete or illegible records when filed with the bureau, and likewise for the local registrar to refuse acceptance of such incomplete or illegible birth certificates from physicians and midwives.

Recommendation No. 8 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the personnel of the bureau be reclassified, and in so far as possible, be put on a permanent salary basis and that rates of pay be properly established commensurate with the importance of the work being performed.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 8.

As has been previously pointed out in this report, one of the major problems confronting the bureau has been the large turnover in personnel. This has been mainly due to low rates of pay which are not commensurate with the type of work being performed and having a large number of employes on a per diem basis rather than on a permanent salary basis. Not only has there been considerable turnover among the new employes; but many of the older employes have left the bureau to take positions at better rates of pay and with a greater degree of permanency.

Recommendation No. 9 (Administrative)

It is recommended that the Bureau of Vital Statistics impress upon physicians and midwives, by seeking cooperation through their State Associations, the importance of accurately spelling all names when filling out birth certificates.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 9.

Many birth records filed with the bureau by physicians have surnames spelled differently from the correct spelling as shown on the application. This has added considerably to the correction work necessary in the bureau.

Recommendation No. 10 (Administrative)

It is recommended that steps be taken immediately to have all records in the bureau microfilmed and that all future records as they are received in the bureau be microfilmed. Also, that facsimile certified copies be issued instead of hand written certified copies.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 10.

The importance of permanent preservation, especially of birth certificates filed in the bureau, cannot be over stressed. It is known that under the present provisions of the Social Security Act the certified copies of birth certificates will be widely used as a definite proof of date of birth when persons reach retirement age, which at present is 65 years. Some of the records which have come into the bureau since 1906 have now deteriorated to such an extent that the writing is harly legible. This has been due to poor quality of paper frequently furnished by the bureau in past years instead of a high percentage rag content paper, and the fading of ink even though the law required the records be "written legibly in unfading ink." There has also been considerable wear and tear on some of the records due to continuous searching of the

books since the start of the heavy demand for certified copies of birth certificates. It is, therefore, especially important that the existing records be microfilmed before they deteriorate further.

The 1941 amendment to the Administrative Code which legalized the microfilming of State records would give facsimile prints from microfilm sufficient legal status to meet all the requirements even though the original record filed with the bureau may become illegible or destroyed.

In making the recommendation to microfilm all present and also all future records as they come to the bureau it would be advisable to make a duplicate set, one set to be kept in reserve in a fireproof vault and the other set to be used for making facsimile type certified copies. When the existing records are microfilmed it would also be advisable, in so far as possible, to re-group the birth records into a uniform filing system.

Experience in the use of microfilming for both locating the proper record and making certified copies therefrom, clearly indicates that the work can be done much faster and far more economically than the present method wherein all certified copies are hand written. This saving in labor cost alone will justify the expense of microfilming all present records.

It is not believed that two sets of microfirmed records will be needed for searching and producing facsimile copies. If the work is properly scheduled through the bureau one set of records will suffice for each scheduled search.

Even with war conditions requiring priority to obtain microfirming equipment and supplies, the importance of issuing certified copies of birth certificates in connection with employment in war industries is sufficiently important that the necessary priorities can no doubt be obtained to secure this equipment.

Recommendation No. 11 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the Vital Statistics law be amended to require physicians, midwives or any other person responsible for the filing of birth certificates to print in unfading ink or typewrite all information on forms furnished by the bureau made of not less than 50% rag content paper.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 11.

While the law has always required all birth certificates to be "written legibly in unfading ink," examination of the records clearly indicates that the ink is badly faded on thousand of the records and while the writing may have been legible to the person making out the birth certificate, in a large number of cases it has not been legible to the personnel of the bureau whose duty it is to attempt to make certified copies thereof. By having the information printed or typewritten it will insure the record being legible to those making certified copies or to those receiving a facsimile.

Recommendation No. 12 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to require physicians and midwives in attendance at any birth to be legally responsible, not only for the filing of a complete registration with the local registrar, but also be responsible for the filing of any supplementary information which was not originally available but which is necessary to complete the birth certificate.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 12.

The law, at present contains a provision requiring the local registrar, upon receipt of a birth certificate, to send the parent a copy of the information contained thereon and requesting the parent to immediately notify the bureau of any errors or omissions on the certificate so the bureau can correct its records. This amendment to the act has resulted in some improvement in the accuracy and completeness of especially the more recent birth records. Parents, however, as a general rule, have been rather careless in reporting the necessary corrections. It is, therefore, believed advisable to center the responsibility for supplementary information with the physician, midwife or other person responsible for filing the birth certificate.

Recommendation No. 13 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to require physicians and midwives, who have failed under the provisions of the law in the past to file a birth certificate, to furnish the necessary affidavit or other data when requested to do so, to assist any person to establish a record of their birth without any cost whatsoever to the applicant. Also, that furnishing of such information shall in no way relieve the physician or midwife for failure to file a birth certificate under the provisions of the law.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 13.

Information obtained in the bureau indicates that there have been many complaints on the part of applicants that physicians have charged their regular office visit fee when the physician furnished them with an affidavit as to their birth. There have been other complaints that in some instances physicians did not file a birth certificate due to nonpayment of their fee for delivery.

Recommendation No. 14 (Legislative)

It is recommended that violations of the Vital Statistics Law be made a misdemeanor instead of a summary conviction and that the penalties be increased.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 14.

Prior to the amendment to the Vital Statistics Law in 1929, P. L. 81, any violation of the law was a misdemeanor punishable by fine ranging from five to one-hundred dollars, and in some cases imprisonment of as many as sixty days, or both. The 1929 amendment eliminated these penal provisions and substituted a summary conviction before a magistrate, carrying a fine of from five to fifty dollars, or in default, a jail sentence of not more than thirty days. It is believed penalties similar to those prior to the 1929 amendment should be restored to the act and with strict enforcement by the enforcement unit it will act as a stronger deterrent in reducing the violations and carelessness which have caused so much trouble to persons now attempting to obtain certified copies of their birth certificate. This is especially necessary due to the two year statute of limitations on summary convictions. In most instances these violations for failure to file a birth certificate are not known to the person involved until they

apply for a certified copy, generally seventeen or more years after date of birth.

Recommendation No. 15 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to permit the bureau to use a "short form" certified copy of birth certificate containing only name of child, date and place of birth, age of parents at time of birth, and date of filing of birth certificate.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 15.

By far the greatest need for a certified copy of a birth certificate is to establish age and place of birth. If a "short form" of certified copy is used certifying this essential information it will save considerable cost to the bureau as long as certified copies are hand written, and also save considerable embarrassment to applicants in many cases, especially cases of illegitimacy. The bureau estimates that at the present time they receive applications for certified copies of birth certificates of approximately five hundred cases per month where the records indicate illegitimacy of birth.

Recommendation No. 16 (Legislative)

It is recommended that whenever any court grants a decree changing the spelling or in any other manner changing any part of the full name of any person born since January 1, 1906, that the clerk of such court shall, within ten days, file a certified copy of the decree with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. Also that the Bureau of Vital Statistics shall immediately make the necessary changes on the birth certificate of such person on file in the bureau.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 16.

It has been the experience in the bureau that in many cases names or the spelling thereof have been changed by court action and before correcting the birth records it has been necessary for the applicant to obtain certified copies of the court decree. Also, in many cases the name was changed when applicant was a child and upon making application no record of birth was found under the name in which he applied.

Recommendation No. 17 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to specifically require immediate registration with the Bureau of Vital Statistics of all babies taken into foundling homes.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 17.

It has been found in the past that many persons applying for birth certificates were raised in foundling homes and no registration of their birth has been recorded with the Bureau of Vital Statistics, thereby causing such persons undue difficulty in obtaining a certified copy of birth certificate. The law at present does not specifically cover foundling homes.

Recommendation No. 18 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to require the State to pay the fees of all local registrars throughout the State in the same manner as they are now paying registrars fees in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 18.

At present under the law the State pays the fees for registration of all births and deaths in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh upon certification by the State registrar to the State Treasurer. Whereas the fees for registration of births and deaths in all other parts of the State are paid by the Treasurer of the county in which the birth or death occurred upon certification by the State registrar.

The original Vital Statistics Law provided a fee of twenty-five cents for each birth and death certificate, sent to the bureau by local registrars, to be paid for by the treasurer of the counties in which the birth or death occurred. However, the law provided that in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh if the local registrar occupied the office of City Clerk, Health Officer or any other local office, and received a fixed salary as local officer, he would be paid seven cents for each birth and death certificate, or if he was not a local officer and not receiving a salary but was furnished by the city with suitable office room for carrying out his duties as local registrar, he would receive a fee of ten cents for each birth and death certificate, such fee being paid by the State. The act of 1921, P. L. 181 amended the Vital Statistics Law and increased the fee in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to twenty-five cents, striking out the provisions concerning the local registrar being an employe of the city or being furnished office space, etc. The act of 1927, P. L. 859 again amended the Vital Statistics Law and increased the registrars fees from twenty-five to fifty cents throughout the State, including registrars in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. No one, especially since the fees have been made uniform, has been able to give any logical reason why the State pays the registration fees in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh but the counties pay the registrars fees throughout the remainder of the State.

It is the opinion of the Commission that since the State receives all revenue for furnishing certified copies of birth and death registrations and appoints all local registrars, they should pay the fees of local registrars in all parts of the State as well as in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The registration fees for the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the years of 1939-40 and 41 amounted to approximately $309,000, or an average of $103,000 per year. There has been a slight increase for the year 1942 and these same fees are estimated to be about $107,000. This would mean on the basis of 1942 an expenditure by the State for the next biennium of approximately $215,000 for the payment of these fees for the various counties in addition to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Recommendation No. 19 (Legislative)

It is recommended that the law be amended to eliminate the fee of $2.50 charged by the bureau for filing a "delayed birth registration" of persons born since January 1, 1906.

Findings and Conclusions to Recommendation No. 19.

In all cases where it is necessary for a person, born since January 1, 1906, to file a "delayed registration" of his birth it is due almost entirely to the attending physician, midwife or other person responsible therefor, having failed, at the time of birth to file a birth certificate. In a few cases it is possibly due to the failure of the bureau to

locate the record. Had a birth certificate been filed at the time of his birth, as required by law, no charge would have been made for filing and the State or county would even have paid the registrar's fees. It is certainly no fault of the applicant. It is also important to the bureau to have these additional birth records and it receives all fees for certified copies thereof.

It is the opinion of the Commission, that for these reasons and due to the fact the applicant is subjected to other expenses such as affidavits, etc., also delay and inconvenience, in preparing a "delayed birth registration" for filing, that no filing fee therefore should be charged.

Final

The Bureau of Vital Statistics is performing a very important function, not only now as a part of the war effort, but will, in the future, be one of the most important bureaus of the State Government.

It is the opinion of the Commission that these legislative and administrative recommendations should be immediately adopted. Also, that after the adoption of these recommendations the bureau will be able to operate more efficiently and at a much lower per unit cost in rendering its major service, namely the issuance of certified copies of birth and death certificates.

Description of Production Scheduling Plan

Disposal of Average Application. (Delayed Type Not Included)

Information received from the bureau indicates that of each one-hundred original applications, approximately seventy are found to be properly indexed, which insures a record being in the file, making possible the issuance of a certified copy. The remaining thirty require special search of the registration records by consulting the record books for the proper registration districts of the proper year. Of these thirty applications the special search operation locates the records of approximately ten for which a certified copy can then be issued, and no record is found for the remainder and accordingly these twenty applicants are furnished with the necessary forms for filing "delayed birth registrations."

Operation of Production Scheduling System.

This system can be operated regardless of the number of applications received, providing sufficient personnel for each operation is available to handle the volume of work allowing for a certain percentage of day to day fluctuation in volume so that sharp sudden increases can be handled either on schedule or be absorbed by overtime.

During November 1942 the bureau received approximately 34,000 applications, 65% or 22,100 of which were received by mail and the remainder or 11,900 were personal applications made to the bureau. The bureau works seven and one-half hours per day, or about 155 hours per month. On this basis the volume of applications per hourly cycle to be processed would be about 220.

At the end of each hour all personal applications received at the office during the hour for which the formal application had been entered and written up in the bureau, plus additional mail applications similarly entered and written up sufficient to make up the full hourly quantity (220), should be sorted alphabetically by those years which are indexed and sent to the Index Unit. Any applications for those years having no index should be sorted in the same order as the registration records for those years are filed and be immediately sent to the record room and assigned to the special searchers.

The personnel of the Index Unit should, in so far as possible, have the same years assigned them on each hourly cycle as this, to some degree, will enable them to become more familiar with their respective indexes. These applications, after being checked by the Index Unit should then be re-sorted in the same order as the registration records for those years are filed and then be sent to the record room, keeping those for which an index is found (70% or 154) separate from the remainder.

These 154 should be turned over to routine record searchers and given preferred access to the registration records. The remainder should be turned over to the special searchers. The searchers, both routine and special should, in so far as possible, have the same group of records assigned them on each hourly cycle. This will enable them to become more familiar with the names, spelling and handwriting of the records. Each searcher assigned to a certain group of records should go through those records in the same sequence on each hourly cycle. This will permit the first record book searched to be sent to and returned from the certified copy writers in sufficient time to be back in place for the beginning of the next hourly search. The special searchers, when searching records in those years for which there was an index that did not contain names as shown on applications thereby requiring a special search, should follow up the routine searchers as closely as possible so they can make the special search in the books before these books go to certified copy writers. This special search generally locates about one-third or (22) records which were not indexed. By following this procedure no one registration book will be needed by searchers or certified copy writers more than once in each hourly cycle.

The 20% or (44) applications for which no record is found should be marked "no record" and then disposed of as follows: Fifteen (15) representing the 35% made by personal application should be returned to the office after which such application should be given a "delayed birth registration" form with instructions for filing same. The twenty-nine (29) received by mail should be turned over to some person whose duty it is to send the applicant a form letter along with a "delayed birth registration" form and instructions for filing same. These forty-four (44) applications should then be sent to the Delayed Birth Registration Unit and filed alphabetically awaiting return of the "delayed birth registration" by the applicant.

The certified copy writers, in so far as possible, should have the same group of books assigned to them on each hourly cycle. This to some degree will enable them to become more familiar with spelling of names, handwriting of physicians, etc., in certain localities. The certified copy writers should also complete the certified copies in the various books in the same sequence as the books were searched so the group of books needed first in the next

hourly search will be returned to the file room in sufficient time. Each certified copy writer should also be provided with a rubber stamp to stamp the word "error" on each application which contains any information different from that shown on the record and certified copy. As the certified copies are completed all those for applications marked "office" should be returned to the office for personal delivery to the applicant. All completed certified copies for applications received by mail should be sent to a mailing unit with sufficient personnel to see that all such certified copies completed in each hourly cycle are prepared for mailing.

In all cases, both in the office and in the mailing unit where the word "error" is stamped on the application, a correction form with instructions should be attached to the certified copy. By having the certified copy writer stamp the word "error" on the application it will obviate the necessity of someone again comparing the applicaction with the certified copy.

After returning all certified copies to applicants, whether at the office or by mailing, the applications therefor should be re-sorted hourly in accordance with the needs of the Accounting Division and returned thereto for final close-out.

Correction Unit:

The work in the Correction Unit should be properly sorted and the personnel of the Correction Unit should schedule their work in such a manner that they will remove books from their proper places in the record room when they will be least needed by the searchers. When such books are removed from the record room a charge-out card should be used so that the searchers will know the exact person in the Correction Unit who has the book. If at any time the volume of work of the Correction Unit is such that it interferes with the scheduled work of the searchers then such correction work should be done during hours when the records are not in use by the searchers. This unit should also be provided with sufficient correspondent typists to currently handle all correspondence necessary in connection with obtaining necessary additional documentary evidence for corrections.

A policy should be established and strictly adherred to which will require anyone in any phase of work in the bureau, when examining the birth records to come to the record room for such examination instead of removing the record book therefrom.

Delayed Birth Certificates:

The processing of completed applications for delayed birth registrations received in the bureau is principally a procedure of comparing the information contained on the registration form with the documentary evidence accompanying the application and the examination of the documentary evidence itself to determine its authenticity and acceptability. The daily volume of this work should be divided among a sufficient number of examiners so that it can be kept on a current hourly basis for those received at the window and on a daily basis for those received by mail. This is likewise true of the number of delayed birth registration copy writers. This unit should also be provided with sufficient correspondent typists to currently handle all correspondence necessary in connection with obtaining necessary additional documentary evidence for processing delayed birth registrations.

Physical Setup of the Bureau:

The bureau should be physically arranged so that all work can be performed in the proper sequence with a minimum amount of travel by personnel and movement of records between the various units in the bureau.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ON UNIFORM PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

BY THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Capitol Building Harrisburg, Penna.

January, 1943

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, P. L. 1084)

"A continuing agency of the General Assembly, to undertake studies and develop facts, information and data on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly and Departments and Agencies of the State State Government."

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Vice Chairman: John H. Dent, Senator
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	Ellwood J. Turner
	Robert E. Woodside, Jr.**

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COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

James E. Lovett, Chairman
Ellwood J. Turner
Albert S. Readinger
John H. Dent
Charles H. Ealy

** resigned December 31, 1941
* appointed January 7, 1942 to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Robert E. Woodside, Jr.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1939, P. L. 1084, creating the Joint State Government Commission, we submit herewith a report on Uniform Practice and Procedure Before Departments, Boards and Commissions of the Commonwealth.

ELMER KILROY, Chairman,
Joint State Government Commission

January 1943

Foreword

The tremendous increase in administrative functions in the last two decades has attracted a great deal of study and attention. In the last few years, there has developed growing dissatisfaction with certain prevailing phases of practice and procedure before administrative agencies. The Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly, through its Committee on Uniform Practice and Procedure Before Administrative Boards and Commissions, has for some time devoted its attention to this subject. In connection with its study, it conducted a series of hearings at which there appeared representatives of the following State agencies:

Liquor Control Board
Game Commission
Board of Fish Commissioners
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Department of Revenue
Bureau of Motor Safety, Department of Revenue
Water and Power Resources Board
Pennsylvania Securities Commission
Labor Relations Board
Workmen's Compensation Board
Public Utility Commission
Unemployment Compensation Board of Review
State Board of Undertakers
Milk Control Commission
Department of Mines
Professional Examining Boards in the Department of Public Instruction, consisting of the following:
State Board of Pharmacy
State Board of Optometrical Examiners
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board
State Board of Medical Examiners
State Board of Examiners for Public Accountants
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers
State Board of Examiners of Architects
State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses
State Board of Censors

Without making an effort to summarize the voluminous testimony presented before the Commission, it may be said that these hearings clearly established that there is and has been practically no uniformity in practice and procedure before the various administritive agencies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It may be said at this point that it is not the purpose of this report to take up the numerous inequities and apparent discrepancies in existing statutes, such as variations in fees, unequal requirements for personal aducational attainments, methods and dispositions of licensing fees, etc., concerning which complaints were voiced by representatives of various administrative agencies appearing before the Commission. This should be a subject for another study and report.

In the following report, reference is made to some instances of lack of uniformity and recommendations are offered to create a more uniform method of promulgating and adopting rules and regulations, of conducting hearings and of making adjudications by administrative agencies

JAMES E. LOVETT, Chairman,
Committee on Uniform Practice and Procedure Before Administrative Boards and Commissions.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

I. Promulgation and Adoption of Rules and Regulations

While in a few instances, administrative agencies in Pennsylvania give public notice of one form or another as to the intended promulgation or adoption of new rules and regulations, most of these agencies adopt them without any notice whatsoever to the persons who may be affected by them. With few exceptions, no public hearings are held in connection with the adoption of such rules and no opportunity is given to persons who may object to such adoption. No uniform method prevails for the publication of existing rules and regulations or of those newly adopted. Indeed, in most agencies there is no publication whatsoever of rules and regulations and no readily accessible method of determining what rules and regulations are in effect.

While in general our administrative agencies have, in the matter of promulgating regulations, conformed to the law and spirit of the statutory enactments which gave them the power to do so, some instances appear where such power was abused. No uniform method prevails as to appeals to courts or to other administrative bodies for relief from such abuse and, in the majority of cases, such appeals appear to be either impractical or legally impossible.

II. Procedure in Connection with Orders and Adjudications Affecting Individual Rights and Privileges

While most agencies give some notice as to hearings affecting individual rights and privileges, no uniformity exists as to the form of the notice, the contents of same, or the time allowed to prepare for such hearing. In some agencies, no opportunity is given to file a formal answer to charges that may be contained in such notice.

The method of conducting the hearings varies widely. Some agencies conduct formal hearings, at which sworn testimony is taken and is duly recorded, with full opportunity to produce, examine and cross-examine the parties in interest and witnesses. Others, however, have completely informal hearings. A member of a board of licensure, to give one example, expressed its opinion before the Commission that a report or a finding of its investigators should be in itself enough on which to base an adjudication. Certain agencies conduct their hearings before examiners and base their findings on reports and, in some instances, on the recommendations of such examiner. In other instances, all hearings are held before one or more members of the board or commission. In

at least one instance, a board has complained that its work has been seriously hampered by its statutory incapacity to have examiners appointed to conduct such hearings.

While a number of our agencies have powers to subpoena witnesses and records, others have not.

No uniformity exists as to notifying the parties in interest after hearings as to the findings and adjudication. While at one extreme one agency will forward by registered mail notice of the adjudication, detailed findings of fact, and reasons for the same, together with a transcript of the notes of testimony, another agency, at the other extreme, will send notice of the adjudication by mail with no further explanation. Quite frequently, the adjudication is reached without any findings of evidence whatsoever on the record to support the order.

Some of our agencies have no power to enforce their adjudications. In order to do so, they are compelled to take the matter before courts of record where in order to obtain the necessary decree or order much of what has transpired before them must be repeated, with the resultant duplication and loss of time.

III. Appeals From Adjudication

Even less uniformity applies as to the right of appeal from the adjudications of our administrative agencies. In some instances, pertinent statutes specifically prohibit appeals. In other instances, no provision for appeals exists. From the adjudications of certain agencies, appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas or to the court of quarter sessions of the local county; in others, to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County only, or directly to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. From the decision of the lower court, a further appeal to the appellate court is allowed by some acts and specifically prohibited by others. While the appeal will act as a supersedeas in certain agencies, it will not do so in others, and in a third group will act as such only if the court to which the appeal is taken so orders.

On appeal, in some instances, the courts are given authority to hear the whole matter de novo, while in others the giving of no new evidence of any kind is permitted before the court. While generally the courts have been prone to give substantial weight to the findings of facts of the agencies, some lower courts have held that the "sufficient competent evidence rule" gives the courts authority to weigh the evidence and thus to reverse the findings of facts of administrative bodies.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends that the following provisions be adopted for the establishment of more uniform practice and procedure before administrative agencies:

1. An official medium, similar to the Federal Register, should be established within this Commonwealth for the publication of rules, regulations, etc., in force and those adopted from time to time.

2. The Register shall be under the direction of the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau who shall consult with administrative agencies as to the form and substance of intended rules and regulations.

3. Notice of the intended adoption of new general rules and regulations affecting the rights and privileges of persons outside of the agency shall be given in the register and opportunity for public hearing had thereon. The existence of an emergency shall justify waiver of the above provision.

4. The Joint State Government Commission which is composed of members of the General Assembly shall have the power after conference with the agency to nullify any rule or regulation in whole or in part if, in its opinion, there is a violation of the intent of an act of the General Assembly.

5. Every person aggrieved by a rule or regulation shall have the right of appeal therefrom to a court of record, but no such rule or regulation shall be declared invalid unless it was improperly adopted or is in violation of the Federal or State Constitutions.

6. Reasonable notice shall be given to the parties in interest as to hearings affecting their personal or property rights or privileges.

7. When charges are made, the notice shall be given with sufficient particularity to apprise the parties of the nature of the said charges. If desired, an opportunity to file an answer shall be given.

8. All parties shall have an opportunity to be heard at a formal hearing, to produce witnesses and other evidence, and to be represented by counsel, and a complete record shall be kept of the proceedings.

9. Hearings may be had before competent examiners who may make recommendations, but the administrative boards or commission shall be the only one to make the adjudication.

10. The adjudications shall contain detailed findings of fact and conclusions, and reasons for the same.

11. Notices of the adjudication and the findings of fact, conclusions, and reasons aforementioned shall be served on all parties and their counsel, if any.

12. Appeals shall be allowed from all adjudications to courts of record if taken within thirty days of the date of service of notice of adjudications. The appeal shall act as a supersedeas only if the court to which the appeal is taken so orders.

13. The court shall not hear the matter de novo, but shall be bound by the findings of facts of the administrative agencies if they are supported by competent evidence.

The Pennsylvania Bar Association closely followed the study and investigation conducted by the Committee on Unform Practice and Procedure of the Joint State Government Commission. A representative of its Section on Administrative Law was present at most of the hearings and many of the meetings of the Committee. As a result of the deliberations of the Section, in which representatives of the Joint State Government Commission participated two proposed acts were prepared. These acts are designated as the Administrative Agency Law and as the Pennsylvania Register Act. In these are incorporated most of the recommendations made in this report.

One of the fundamental recommendations made by this report is not a part of the act proposed by the Section. We refer to Recommendation No. 4, page 5, giving the power to the Joint State Government Commission of the

General Assembly to nullify rules and regulations of administrative agencies in whole or in part. It is submitted by the Commission that the power to make rules and regulations is in effect the power to legislate, and when adopted, the rules and regulations have the full force and effect of law. The General Assembly, having given these powers to administrative bodies, should be in a position to curb them, if abused, through the medium of its continuing Joint State Government Commission.

There are attached two proposed bills incorporating the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Section on Administrative Law and those contained in this report. Their adoption is urged by the Commission.

Conclusion

No effort has been made in this report to establish a system of complete uniformity in practice and procedure before administrative agencies. The establishment of such systm is considered impossible because of the diversity of functions now represented in that branch of our government. The Commission believes, however, that this report recommends the establishment of certain minimum requirements for uniformity in practice and procedure before administrative agencies necessary to give reasonable equality and fairness between government in its desire to administer efficiently and individuals anxious to secure and protect their rights and privileges.

An Act providing for the Pennsylvania Register, for the publication and distribution of certain orders, regulations, rules, notices, proclamations and similar instruments; imposing powers and duties on the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Department of Property and Supplies; and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Pennsylvania Register Act."

Section 2. The following words and terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) "Agency" means any department, departmental administrative board or commission, officer, or other agency of this Commonwealth having state-wide jurisdiction, but shall not include the legislative or judicial branches of the Commonwealth.

(b) "Document" means any order, regulation, rule, notice, proclamation, or similar instrument.

(c) "Regulation" means any general rule, regulation, or order promulgated by an agency prescribing the practice or procedure before such agnecy, or interpreting or implementing and statute enforced or administered by such agency.

Section 3. The Legislative Reference Bureau shall have the power, and its duty shall be, to have the custody of and cause to be printed and distributed documents of agencies, publication of which is required or authorized by law or by regulations prescribed under this act.

Section 4. All agency documents required by law to be published shall, and other documents may, be printed in a serial publication designated as the Pennsylvania Register. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Reference Bureau, acting through its director, to arrange through the Department of Property and Supplies for the prompt printing and dsitribution of the Pennsylvania Register, in the manner and at the times required in accordance with the provisions of this act and the regulations prescribed hereunder. The first issue shall be published within one hundred fifty days after the effective date of this act and shall contain all documents filed within one hundred days after its effective date. Subsequent issues shall be printed at least once each month and shall contain all previously unpublished documents duly filed up until three days prior to the date of publication. The Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau may provide by regulation for the more frequent publication of subsequent issues. Once each year a cumulative index shall be published bringing all agency regulations which remain in effect down to date. All issues of the Pennsylvania Register shall contain a table of contents and the first issue and the annual issues shall contain an index. There shall be printed with each document a notation of the date of filing thereof.

Section 5. All regulations of any agency which are in effect on the effective date of this act or which shall be promulgated within ninety days thereafter, shall expire one hundred days after the effective date of this act, unless codified, indexed, and filed with the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau within said period of one hundred days for publication in the Pennsylvania Register. Regulations promulgated after ninety days and within one hundred fifty days after the effective date of this act shall expire one hundred sixty days after the effective date of this act unless filed with the director within said period of one hundred sixty days for publication in the Pennsylvania Register.

Section 6. No regulation or revision, amendment, or repeal of an existing regulation promulgated after one hundred fifty days following the effective date of this act shall be valid unless published in the Pennsylvania Register at least ten days before the date on which it is to become effective. This section shall not apply where the Governor shall certify that because of an emergency or other compelling extraordinary circumstance, the public interest requires that a regulation become effective without prior publication, but such regulation, together with a copy of the certification of the Governor, shall be published in the earliest available issue of the Pennsylvania Register.

Section 7. The original and two duplicate originals or certified copies of any documents to be published in the Pennsylvania Register shall be filed with the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau who shall cause to be noted thereon the filing date thereof. Upon such filing at least one copy shall be available immediately for public inspection at the office of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Section 8. The Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau shall prescribe regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. Such regulations shall provide, inter alia: (a) the manner of certification of copies required to be certified under this act; (b) the documents or classes of documents which may be published in the Pennsylvania Register in addition to the documents required to be published therein, but never to include comments or news items of any character; (c) the manner of and subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Register and for printed, reprinted, compiled, indexed, bound, and distributed; (d) the prices to be charged for individual copies of and subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Register and for reprints and bound volumes thereof, which prices may be fixed without reference to the restrictions placed upon and fixed for the sale of other publications of the Commonwealth; and (e) the number of copies which shall be distributed free for official use.

Section 9. Subject to the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of this act any agency may file any document other than a regulation for publication in the Pennsylvania Register, the expense of such publication to be paid by the agency filing such document.

Section 10. The publication in the Pennsylvania Register of any document shall create a presumption (a) that it was duly issued, prescribed, or promulgated; (b) that it was duly filed with the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau and made available for public inspection on the date stated on the printed notation; (c) that the

copy published in the Pennsylvania Register is a true copy of the original; and (d) that all requirements of law applicable to such document have been complied with. The contents of the Pennsylvania Register shall be judicially noticed.

Section 11. Payments for the Pennsylvania Register shall be made to the Department of Property and Supplies which shall pay the same into the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue to the credit of the General Fund.

Section 12. The sum of thousand dollars ($,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Legislative Reference Bureau for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 13. All acts or parts thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 14. This act shall become effective September 1, 1943.

An Act relating to the practice, procedure, regulations, and adjudications of departments, departmental administrative boards and commissions, independent administrative boards and commissions, officers and other administrative agencies of this Commonwealth, and judicial review thereof; granting the power to the Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly to nullify administrative regulations, and preserving equitable jurisdiction in certain cases.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Short Title and Definitions

Section 1. Short Title.—This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Administrative Agency Law."

Section 2. Definitions.—The following words and terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) "Adjudication" means any final order, decree, decision, determination, or ruling by an agency affecting personal or property rights, privileges, immunities, or obligations of any or all of the parties to the proceeding in which the adjudication is made.

(b) "Agency" means any department, departmental administrative board or commission, independent administrative board or commission, officer or other agency of this Commonwealth having state-wide jurisdiction, empowered to determine or affect private rights, privileges, immunities, or obligations by regulation or adjudication, but shall not include a court of record nor a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace.

(c) "Party" means any person who appears in a proceeding before an agency, who has a direct interest in the subject matter of such proceeding.

(d) "Person" means any individual, or organized group of any character, including partnerships, corporations, and other forms of associations, as well as federal, state, or local instrumentalities, political subdivisions or officers thereof.

(e) "Regulation" means any general rule, regulation, or order promulgated by an agency prescribing the practice or procedure before such agency, or interpreting or implementing any statute enforced or administered by such agency.

Representation and Discipline

Section 11. Appearance.—Any party may appear before an agency personally on his own behalf or by an attorney-at-law.

Section 12. Discipline.—Any agency, may, upon hearing and good cause shown, preclude any attorney from practice before it, subject to the same right of appeal, hereinafter provided, from adjudications.

Regulation Procedure

Section 21. Promulgation of Regulations.—Every agency having authority to promulgate, amend, or repeal regulations may do so only after public hearing following reasonable notice as the agency may deem appropriate; provided, however, that prior publication in the Pennsylvania Register shall not be required for regulations promulgated within one hundred fifty days after the effective date of this act. The agency shall have the right to consult with the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau as to the form and substance of intended rules and regulations.

Section 22. Publication of Existing Regulations.—All regulations of any agency which are in effect on the effective date of this act, or which shall be promulgated within ninety days thereafter, shall expire one hundred days after the effective date of this act unless codified, indexed, and filed within said period of one hundred days for publication in the Pennsylvania Register. Regulations promulgated after ninety days and within one hundred fifty days after the effective date of this act, shall expire one hundred sixty days after the effective date of this act unless filed for publication in the Pennsylvania Register within said period of one hundred sixty days.

Section 23. Publication of Future Regulations, Revisions, and Amendments.—No regulation or revision, amendment, or repeal of an existing regulation promulgated after one hundred fifty days following the effective date of this act, shall be valid unless published in the Pennsylvania Register at least ten days before the date on which it is to become effective.

Section 24. Emergency or Extraordinary Regulations.—The provisions of this article requiring public hearing and publication may be dispensed with in cases in which the Governor shall certify that because of an emergency or other compelling extraordinary circumstances, the public interest requires that the regulation become effective without the delay required for the holding of a hearing or the prior publication of the regulation. In such cases, the regulation together with a copy of the certification of the Governor shall be published in the earliest available issue of the Pennsylvania Register.

Section 25. The Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly shall have the power, after conference with the agency, to nullify any rule or regulation in whole or in part, adopted by such agency, if in its opinion, the rule or regulation is contrary to an Act of Assembly.

Section 26. Judicial Review of Regulations.—Any person aggrieved by a regulation, other than a rate-making, wage-fixing, or price-fixing regulation, shall have the right to petition the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County for a declaratory judgment to determine the validity of such regulation or the legality of its application to such person or the particular situation presented. Persons aggrieved jointly, severally, or otherwise by the same regulation may join in the same petition or may intervene in the proceeding in the manner provided by the applicable rules of civil procedure. Such proceeding shall not act as a supersedeas unless expressly so ordered by the court. Said court shall render a declaratory judgment without requiring prior resort to the agency by the person or persons filing the petition. The procedure shall be as prescribed by the statutes and rules of court governing declaratory judgment proceedings.

No regulation shall be declared invalid unless such regulation violates the Constitution of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or does not come within the statutory authorization of the agency or was issued without observance of the procedure required by the applicable statutes including this act.

The agency or any party (including intervenors) affected by the judgment of said court may, within thirty days of the filing of such judgment, appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court.

Judicial review of rate-making, wage-fixing, and price-fixing regulations shall be as provided in the particular statutes pertaining to such regulations.

Adjudication Procedure

Section 31. Hearing and Record.—In proceedings lead-

ing to an adjudication reasonable notice shall be given to the parties as to the hearings. When charges are made, the notice shall be sufficiently particular to apprise the parties of the nature of the said charges, and an opportunity to file an answer shall be given. Parties shall have an opportunity to be heard, and to produce the testimony of witnesses and other evidence. All testimony shall be reported and a full and complete record shall be kept of the proceedings.

Agencies shall have the right to appoint examiners, learned in the law, who shall conduct the hearings and make recommendations but the adjudication shall be made by the agency only.

Section 32. Evidence: Cross-examination. — Agencies shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence at agency hearings, and all relevant evidence or reasonable probative value may be received. Reasonable examination and cross-examination shall be permitted.

Section 33. Briefs: Oral Argument.—All parties shall be afforded opportunity to submit briefs prior to adjudication. Oral argument upon substantial issues may be heard by the agency.

Section 34. Adjudications: Service.—All adjudications shall be in writing, shall contain detailed findings of fact and conclusions and the reasons for the adjudication, and shall be served upon all parties or their counsel personally or by mail. If service is made by mail, the date of mailing shall be the date of service.

Section 35. Procedural Regulations.—Agencies shall have the power to promulgate regulations prescribing their practice with respect to adjudication procedure, not inconsistent with the terms of this act. The adoption of such regulations shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 21 to 26 inclusive hereof.

Judicial Review

Section 41. Appeals.—Within thirty days after the service of an adjudication (or if a petition for rehearing or reconsideration is filed pursuant to statutory authority, then within thirty days after service of the order of the agency refusing such petition, or of the order following rehearing or reconsideration), any person aggrieved thereby who has a direct interest in such adjudication shall have the right to appeal therefrom. Such appeal shall be taken to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County unless otherwise specifically provided in statutes authorizing such appeals. Parties interested jointly, severally, or otherwise in the same adjudication may join in an appeal therefrom even though all of the interested parties do not join therein.

Section 42. Procedure on Appeal.—The procedure applicable to appeals from adjudications shall be in accordance with the rules of civil procedure promulgated from time to time by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A party who proceeded before an agency under the terms of a particular statute, shall not be precluded from questioning the validity of said statute in the appeal, but no other question not raised before the agency may be raised upon appeal.

The remedy at law provided by this section shall not in any manner impair the right to equitable relief heretofore existing and such right to equitable relief is hereby continued notwithstanding the provisions of this section.

Section 43. Supersedeas.—Unless otherwise provided by a statute authorizing a particular appeal, no appeal shall operate as a supersedeas unless the court to which the appeal is taken or a judge thereof shall so order after hearing. The court may grant a supersedeas upon such terms and conditions, including the filing of security, as it may prescribe. Where the statute pertaining to a particular subject of adjudication requires that security be filed as a condition to obtaining a supersedeas, the court shall require adequate security.

Section 44. Disposition of Appeal.—The court to which the appeal is taken shall hear the appeal without a jury, on the record certified by the agency. After such hearing, the court shall affirm the adjudication unless it shall find that the same is in violation of the constitutional rights of the appellant, or is not in accordance with law, or that the provisions of Sections 31 to 35 inclusive, of this act have been violated in the proceeding before the agency, or that any finding of fact made by the agency and necessary to support its adjudication is not supported by competent evidence. If the adjudication is not affirmed, the court may set aside or modify it in whole or in part or may remand the proceeding to the agency for further disposition in accordance with the order of the court.

Section 45. Appellate Review.—The agency or any party affected by the decision of a court of common pleas on an appeal from an adjudication, may, within thirty days of the filing of such decision, take an appeal to the Superior Court from the decision of the court of common pleas.

Exemptions

Section 51. (a) None of the provisions of this act, except Sections 21 to 26 inclusive, shall apply to proceedings before the Department of Revenue, Auditor General, Board of Finance and Revenue, or Secretary of the Commonwealth, involving the original settlement, resettlement, review, or refund of taxes, bonus, interest or payments made into the State Treasury, or judicial review of such proceedings.

(b) Sections 41 to 45, inclusive, of this act shall not apply to adjudications of the Banking Board or of the Building and Loan Board.

(c) This act shall not apply to actions of the Secretary of Banking in the taking possession and liquidation of banking institutions and building and loan associations.

Repealer

Section 55. All acts or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. All existing applicable statutory provisions, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

Effective Date

Section 61. This act shall take effect on September 1, 1943.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1943, TO MAY 31, 1945

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By EDWARD MARTIN, Governor

March, 1943

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NOTE

Statements of the Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1942 are presented in a Supplement to the Budget under Separate Cover.

See also Supplement to the Budget for the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
Harrisburg, March 1, 1943

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Article VI of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly of State Budget for the fiscal biennium from June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945.

This is a war-time budget, constructed around the central purposes of enabling the State Government to do all in its power to prosecute the war and to prepare for post-war adjustments. The outstanding facts in this budget are as follows:

1. It is expected that there will be a balanced budget to begin the next biennium regardless of the fact that there are deficiencies of $8,387,554 resulting from the operation of the State Government for the present biennium. This will be true unless receipts from the major taxes this spring should fall short of reasonable anticipations.

2. General Fund recommended appropriations amount to $337,022,155.50, which amount constitutes a reduction of $17,884,031.90 below appropriations including deficiencies for the 1941-1943 biennium. Appropriations and payments on the deficit for the 19041-1943 biennium will be $92,-094,375.90 more than the recommended appropriation for the 1943-1945 biennium. Payments on account of the deficiency were $82,795,647 which when added to the appropriation and the deficiency amount to $437,701,834.40. From this amount must be deducted lapses of $8,585,303.

3. Based upon recommendations made herein the estimate of revenue from taxes now in effect would, if all the emergency taxes were reenacted, amount to $380,-000,000, which is $42,977,844.50 above the recommended appropriations.

4. In this Message I am recommending that you do not reenact four of the emergency taxes—the State Personal Property Tax, the Emergency Corporate Loans Tax, the Emergency Tax on Shares of Banks and Savings Institutions, and the Emergency Tax on Shares of Title Insurance and Trust Companies. Due to the fact that we expect a great decline in the receipts from both the permanent and emergency sources of revenue arising from war conditions and, due to additional costs imposed upon the State government by legislation and the current rise in prices, it is necessary that I recommend the reenactment of some of the emergency taxes for the next two years—the Liquid Fuels Tax, the Cigarette Tax, the Liquor Tax, the Corporate Net Income Tax, and the Gross Receipts Tax.

5. Due to the fact that this tax structure would yield $42,977,844.50 more than recommended appropriations, a tax reduction program becomes possible. The recommended tax reduction program with estimated amounts, is as follows:

State Personal Property Tax Bank Stock Tax Tax on Shares Corporate Loans Tax	$33,800,000
Retail and Wholesale Mercantile License Taxes, and other License Taxes	6,967,300
Total Recommended Tax Reduction	$40,767,300
Balance of Surplus	$2,244,013

6. The total appropriations recommended in this budget for all funds amount to $472,457,692, which is $147,130,639 below the $619,588,331 estimated to be spent from all appropriations and allocations from the operating funds during the 1941-1943 biennium.

Upon taking office on January 19th, I found the State in a much different financial condition than existed when my predecessor took office four years ago. When he took office he found a deficit of $58,000,000 in the General Fund and found unfinanced obligations in addition thereto which brought the total deficit and unfinanced obligations up to $71,000,000. He found General Fund obligations including the deficit and new unfinanced obligations amounting to $487,000,000, on which basis the State had been operating in the 1937-1939 biennium and found estimated revenues of of $365,000,000—$121,000,000 short of the obligations. There was at that time a very dismal picture of the State's finances. Upon taking office this January I found that the deficit and unfinanced obligations amounting to $71,000,000 had been discharged. I find that the shortage of $121,000,000 between obligations and estimated revenues which existed at the time my predecessor came into office was provided for and that at the end of the present biennium—May 31, 1943—unless there should be unexpected decreases in tax receipts, there will be a balanced budget. All of this was accomplished without any new taxation. This is a record of which any administration and any party can be proud and shows the return to the State government of good, sound, common sense management.

It is most fortunate that we find the State in this sound financial condition at a time when no one knows what emergency may befall the Commonwealth and at a time when the Federal Government is taxing persons and corporations to the very limit to derive the necessary funds for carrying on the war.

The Commonwealth is in good financial condition to carry out its share in this war effort and to provide adequately for all necessary needs.

This is not to say that there are no financial problems confronting us. The war emergency has created some great uncertainties and new demands among which the finances must be managed in the years ahead. One of the greatest uncertainties is that pertaining to expected revenues. We are affected by three primary factors in this respect: high Federal taxes, rationing programs and large Federal borrowing. These factors are certain to cut into our revenues by many millions of dollars and make prediction very difficult. According to the form of one of our principal taxes—the Corporate Net Income Tax—which was established in the Democratic Administration, a deduction of Federal taxes is made from income before our tax applies. With every increase in Federal taxes the share left for our tax decreases. After paying normal surtax and excess profits taxes to the Federal government it is expected that our corporations will pay upwards of two-thirds of their income to the Federal Government, leaving the balance to which our tax applies. In spite of the great increase in income of corporations which has come about since 1941 it is estimated that the receipts from the Corporate Net Income Tax will decline by one-fourth and may be more.

The rationing programs affect our receipts from liquid

fue[illegible]x, fro[illegible] motor license and drivers registration fees, and a number of the other taxes.

For these reasons, the estimate of revenue which we make for the next two years contains many uncertainties at best.

Moreover, there are some increased demands which will have to be met.

At this point I should like to review some of the causes of the increase in State costs. In order to do that we need to look back to see how some of these increased costs have arisen.

The $337,022,155.50 of appropriations I am recommending for 1943-1945 is more than a hundred million greater than the appropriations for 1933-1935—ten years ago. Some of the recommended 1943-1945 appropriations must be ascribed to increase in wages, food supply and other operating costs of our institutions, but much of the difference is due to increases in governmental functions. I list the principal ones for your information, estimating the effect each will have upon the 1943-1945 budget:

1. The emergency taxes levied in 1935 were arranged in such a way that the State has had to issue tax notes to finance its activities. Cost for interest of tax notes and collection of emergency taxes estimated for 1943-1945, $2,600,000
2. Counties relieved of obligation of paying support of indigent patients in Mental Hospitals—State revenue reduced, by reason of this, $6,500,000
3. County mental hospitals taken over by the State $9,650,000
4. Rentals to the State Authority $8,550,000
5. Increased maintenance costs of all departments operating State Authority buildings $5,900,000
6. Increase in the reimbursement for transportation of school pupils $5,000,000
7. Increase in reimbursement for high school tuition $5,500,000
8. Increase in salaries of teachers in fourth class districts $8,400,000
9. Compensation for industrial diseases $1,250,000
10. Creation of new agencies, such as Department of Commerce, Board of Parole, Civil Service Commission and State Council of Defense $1,500,000
11. In 1933-1935 the State was just starting upon its programs of assistance to the aged and to dependent children and of pensions to the blind.

The following table will show what we spent then and what we are including in the 1943-1945 biennium:

	1933-1935	1943-1945
Aid to Dependent Children	$3,700,000	$28,000,000
Old Age Assistance	4,100,000	29,100,000
Blind Pensions	400,000	9,600,000
Total	$8,200,000	$59,500,000

This is an increase in these items of $51,300,000.

This makes a total increase of $106,000,000. I recommend that the Legislature go back and examine the increased costs with the view of determining whether the [illegible]s responsible for these costs should be continued or [illegible]lified. Rising costs of foods and materials are causing demands from the State institutions and the departments for more funds. These rising costs have caused a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar and larger appropriation are necessary to match these increased costs. Some of the departments must expand their activities to give greater support to our war effort.

The surplus which I mentioned previously is available in spite of these increased demands and in spite of the large decline in receipts from some of the sources of revenue, which, we feel certain, we shall experience in the next two years.

In pursuing the two major objectives of this Administration—the forceful prosecution of the war and preparation for post-war adjustments—expenditures have been restricted as far as possible without interfering with essential services. I feel that increases have been granted only where necessary to preserve essential services and for increased activities in promoting the war effort but the Legislature is asked to make a careful study to determine if additional savings can be made. Capital improvements have been eliminated entirely so that there would be no competition for materials or labor needed for war production. Funds have been provided for post-war planning activities. The budget has been conservatively made so that the State will be in sound financial condition at the end of the war.

REVENUES

In discussing the revenue program I want to say first that the task of estimating revenues for the two-year period beginning next June 1 is a most difficult one. Usually collections during past years serve as a useful guide but for many of the important sources past experience is of little help in this changed and uncertain period. There can arise factors beyond the control of the State Government in the next two years which may have a profound effect on our revenues. There are factors now existing whose effects on the revenues cannot be predicted with any certainty because they are new factors. The best information at hand has been used in making the predictions but I wish the Legislature would carefully look into the soundness of the estimates.

The amount of General Fund revenues which would be received in the next two years if all the emergency taxes were reenacted in their present form would be $380,000,000, or $49,150,000 below the amount estimated to be received in the present biennium. On this basis estimated receipts would amount to $42,977,844.50 above recommended appropriations.

I recommend that the Four Mills Emergency State Personal Property Tax on intangible property be abolished. This State tax established in 1936, has proven especially burdensome in that it was placed on top of a county tax of like millage and oftentimes assets are taxed when there are no earnings from the assets to pay the tax. Moreover I am informed that the tax has had the effect of causing residents of this State to establish residence outside the State, thus reducing the tax base for the county tax.

With the repeal of the State Personal Property Tax Act you will necessarily have to repeal the acts establishing the Emergency Four Mills Bank Stock Tax, the Emergency Three Mills Tax on Shares, and the Emergency Four Mills Corporate Loans Tax.

The estimated receipts from these sources of revenue which I recommend to be abolished are $33,800,000.

It appears to me that the Retail and Wholesale Mercantile License Taxes and Other License Taxes are nuisance taxes rather than good sources of revenue. These taxes have not been levied fairly and have been subjected to costly political manipulation. The yield from them is about $7,800,000 per biennium and the cost of collection is an unwarranted amount—about $840,000. For these reasons I believe that these taxes should be eliminated.

Therefore, I am recommending that you abolish State taxes amounting to $40,767,300. The reduction to the taxpayers will be $41,600,000. If you follow my recommendations and abolish these taxes, the estimate of revenue for 1943-1945 will be $339,232,700.

The sources of revenue from which we expect to have the chief losses in the 1943-45 biennium are as follows:

	Estimated 1941-1943	Receipts 1943-1945
Corporate Net Income Tax	$84,194,068	$63,300,000
Foreign Franchise Tax	22,349,256	16,000,000
Liquid Fuels Tax (1c)	24,668,188	17,000,000
State Liquor Store Profits	36,000,000	30,000,000
Liquor Tax	20,510,701	18,088,325

I cannot discuss each one of these individually here in this message but we will gladly furnish you any supporting information we have for these estimates. There is, however, one of the taxes which I want particularly to call to your attention—the Corporate Net Income Tax.

An estimated loss of about $21,000,000 from the Corporate Net Income Tax is expected in spite of the fact that there has been a large increase in the income of corporations in the State. This comes about from the provisions in the Act, which was inserted at the time the Act was adopted in 1935, allowing Federal taxes as a deduction in arriving at the base for the State tax. Federal taxes on corporations, as you know, were increased greatly in 1942 which means that the share of the income which the State will tax has diminished. Estimates have been made that Federal normal, surtax, and excess profits taxes will take about two-thirds of the income of corporations, This would leave one-third for State taxation.

In this respect one of the most important sources of revenue is directly dependent upon the action of the Federal Government and gives rise to one of the big uncertainties in estimating receipts from this source. Not only is there uncertainty as to the effect of the existing Federal rates but there is also uncertainty as to changes in the rates in the next two-year period.

The unsatisfactory character of this tax in its present form can be seen by the fact that at a time when income of corporations has increased the estimated receipts from this tax drop sharply. In many other states where Federal taxes are not allowed as a deduction net income taxes are showing large increases with no change in the tax rates.

I recommend that the Legislature study this situation with the view of placing this tax upon a more stable basis. You may be able to find a plan whereby in stabilizing this tax you could make substantial reductions in other corporate taxes.

PROPOSED BOND ISSUE

While we expect the State's finances to be in good condition at the end of the ensuing biennium and the one following that, no one can forsee at this time the obligations which may be imposed upon the Commonwealth as a result of the war. For that reason I recommend that the Legislature take the necessary action at this Session to enable the State to issue bonds so that these needs growing out of the war might be taken care of should the demand arise. Funds may be needed for the construction of public projects, sanitation, roads and reforestation. There might be the need of funds for the rehabilitation or hospitalization of soldiers, or for taking care of them during their period of readjustment after their return from the service.

RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund appropriations for the 1941-1943 biennium were $346,518,633.40. There are deficiencies amounting to $8,387,554 for the present biennium for which I am asking the Legislature to provide. These deficiencies are as follows:

Department of Forests and Waters	
Control of Forest Fires	$ 212,500
Department of Health	
Salaries and Expenses	75,000
Department of Internal Affairs	
Salaries and Expenses	22,500
Department of Military Affairs	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	39,000
Department of Property and Supplies	
Salaries and Expenses	70,000
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	900
Legislative Printing	250,000
Department of Public Instruction	
Salaries of County Superintendents	3,612
Transportation	683,000
Miscellaneous Subsidies	44,000
Support of Public Schools	3,146,337
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	950,000
State Teachers Colleges	176,546
Board of Censors	2,000
Pennsylvania State Oral School	3,991
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	12,087
Department of Revenue	
Salaries and Expenses	50,000
Department of Welfare	
Salaries and Expenses	40,000
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	170,000
Penal and Correctional Institutions	830,000
Hospitals for Insane	1,455,000
Institutions for Mental Defectives	150,000
Legislative	
House of Representatives:	
Salary of Custodian of Hall	900
Judicial	
Court of Common Pleas:	
Clerk-Hire—Dauphin County	181
Total	$8,387,554

These deficiencies arose in large part from the failure of the House to appropriate sufficient funds for the mental hospitals and school subsidies after it had refused

o postpone, for the 1941,1943 biennium, obligations recommended by the Governor to be postponed. In part, he deficiencies are due to the unpredicted rise in food, upply, and salary costs. It is expected that the receipts nd lapses of present appropriations will be sufficient to over these deficiencies. Appropriations and payments on he deficit for the 1941-43 biennium will be $92,094,375.90 nore than the recommended appropriations for the 1943-945 biennium. Payments on account of the deficiency were $82,795,647 which when added to the appropriations nd the deficiency amount to $437,701,834.40. From this mount must be deducted lapses of $8,585,303.

My additional remarks with respect to appropriations can best be made in relating them to the various departments.

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION

The adjustment of our people's affairs from the business of war to that of peace is bound to cause some strain, particularly since we went into war from a lengthy period of economic distress. I am certain that no one wants to return to the conditions which existed before the war, yet this is likely to happen if we do not all join in planning and working to see that they are avoided. We may be faced with a short period of severe unemployment while factories are changing over from war to peace production. Since this is likely, public works and other appropriate projects must be ready for an immediate start. As peace time production begins there will probably be much employment during the time we are producing the things we have done without during the war. This employment must continue—not for five or ten years, but indefinitely. It is the job of all of us—hence, of government— to see that it continues. I, therefore, propose that you create a post war planning commission to get the facts together, to lead the way in planning what shall be done, and to enlist the cooperation of everyone who can help in solving this great problem.

A bill establishing such a commission will be introduced for your consideration. It will carry a suggested appropriation of $200,000.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Special emphasis is placed at this time on the work of the State Council of Defense. Adequate funds should be provided.

During the present biennium the State Council of Defense has been supported by allocations from the appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for salaries and expenses. This is a workable arrangement and I recommend that it be continued. During the war the Department of Military Affairs will not need much of its appropriation, unless an emergency arises, while the Council of Defense will be very active. After the war the relative positions of the two bodies will be reversed. I recommend further that the act creating the State Council of Defense be broadened to permit the Council to assist in the matter of venereal disease control if such activity on the part of the Council should become necessary.

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

Special emphasis is given, also, to the care of veterans of our wars, past and present. For the present biennium there is an appropriation of $890,000 for the home relief of veterans and their families. A considerable share of this appropriation was not needed during the present biennium and will remain unexpended. But in view of the fact that many veterans of the present war may need help in one way or another, I recommend an appropriation for 1943-1945 in the same amount as that for 1941-1943. I recommend further that this appropriation be broadened to permit the State Veterans Commission to buy land, to plan for and rehabilitate veterans, or to use the appropriation in part for civilian defense if it becomes justifiable.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Total appropriations for public assistance are recommended to an amount of $89,232,000 compared with $121,023,000 for the current biennium. The Department expects that $5,500,000 of the present appropriation will lapse.

The present appropriation for public assistance includes provision that the Auditor General and the Treasury be given allocations from time to time to cover the expense of their activities with respect to public assistance. Since their expenditures should be in proportion to the size of the public assistance expenditures, this arrangement, in my opinion should be continued.

These recommendations apply to the present system of support for public assistance, but I further recommend for your consideration a change in the system of support whereby the counties would assume individual full responsibility for administration of the part known as general assistance and share in the costs of grants to all types of assistance, with generous financial help from the State. Proper control over public assistance disbursements cannot be exercised except by local governments—the smaller the unit, the better the control. It is essential that local communities have some financial stake in the cost. This local responsibility has been retained to some extent by every State except Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is the only State which supports public assistance completely at State expense. If, in your judgment, any change in our relief system should not be made at the beginning of the coming biennium, then you should consider whether a change should be made January 1, 1944, June 1, 1944, or January 1, 1945. This would give the counties time to rearrange their budgets and make plans.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture has before it an especially important task in the coming biennium in helping farmers to increase food production. In view of this, the Department should be amply supported. You will not that in recognition of this vital function I have recommended a generous increase.

The amount of $1,700,000 is recommended for animal indemnities. This represents a $300,000 increase in a function which is vital to our meat and milk supply during these critical times.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Among the appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction, I direct your attention particularly to the

items designated "Transportation" recommended in the amount of $9,673,000 and "Support of Public Schools" in the amount of $79,525,000. There are deficiencies in both of these items for the current biennium which, if appropriated by you, will raise the present Transportation appropriation to $6,912,500 and the present appropriation for Support of Public Schools to $71,233,147. I call your attention to the following table showing the growth of these appropriations during recent periods:

	Appropriations Including Deficiencies				Requested
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	1943-1945
Transportation	$3,025,000	$3,640,000	$4,648,853	$6,912,500	$9,673,000
Support of Public Schools ..	58,457,969	61,510,000	64,000,000	71,233,547	79,525,000

In ten years, we shall have tripled the appropriation for Transportation and raised the one for Support of Public Schools by 36%, if the amounts estimated to be needed for 1943-1945 are appropriated by you. While these amounts for 1943-1945 are included in the budget in a column headed "Recommended by the Governor" I leave this matter in your hands. I merely submit the departmental estimate of what will be needed under present laws. I do recommend, however, that you consider carefully the changes in the laws, enacted in 1937 and taking effect in 1941, which are responsible for these increases. For the purpose of bringing these changes to your attention, I am including at this point a brief summarized discussion of each item.

Transportation

The act changing the basis of State reimbursement was passed in 1937 to take effect in 1939. It was postponed by the 1939 General Assembly until 1941 but the 1941 General Assembly refused to postpone it further so that it became effective July 1, 1941. Prior to the change, State reimbursement for Transportation was the same as for teachers salaries with districts entitled to 50, 60 or 75% reimbursements depending upon the property valuation behind each teacher. The districts reimbursed 50% had a maximum reimbursement of $3000 per year while the 60 and 75% districts had a maximum of $4000 per year. A depreciation of $100 per vehicle was allowed. Pupils transported had to be of compulsory school age. There were qualifications on the distance from the pupils residences to the school which had to be met but these remained unchanged in the new act and need not be described.

The new act set up a schedule of reimbursement entirely different from the schedule of reimbursement for teachers salaries. This new schedule is as follows:

True Valuation Behind Each Teacher	% of Transportation Cost Reimbursed
Not more than $25,000	90
$25,000 to $50,000	80
$50,000 to $75,000	75
$75,000 to $100,000	70
$100,000 to $150,000	65
$150,000 to $200,000	60
$200,000 to $250,000	55
Over $250,000	50

In addition to this changed schedule the depreciation allowance, for each vehicle was raised to $200 and the maximum reimbursement was raised from $3000 and $4000 per district per year to $8000. The limitation as to transporting only children of compulsory school age was removed and it was made permissible for districts to transport all physically and mentally handicapped children to school regardless of the distance they lived from school.

By reference to the table given above you will note that the last biennium under the old system cost the State $4,648,853. The coming biennium under he new act is estimated to cost $9,673,000. To state the principal reasons for the total increase briefly, they are:

1. The new schedule of reimbursement
2. The new maximum reimbursement
3. Removal of the age limit
4. Increase in the number of consolidated schools and closed schools (This would have caused an increase under the old schedule also).
5. Increased costs of equipment and operation of equipment which are part of the current economic trend.

Support of Public Schools

Under this heading are grouped reimbursements for teachers salaries, closed schools, high school tuition and some minor subsidies. As the above table will show, this appropriation has increased from $58,457,969 in 1935-1937 to $61,510,000 in 1937-1939 to $64,000,000 in 1939-1941, the last biennium before changes in the laws by the 1937 and the 1941 General Assemblies took effect. This rate of growth was normal and was based upon a schedule of reimbursement which has been in effect for some years. For the current biennium and for the biennium 1943-1945, however there have been changes in the laws which have about doubled the biennial rate of growth. The 1941-1943 biennium with the estimated deficiency will require $71,233,547 and the 1943-1945 biennium will need $79,525,000. There are two reasons for increase in the rate of growth of this appropriation:

First, High School Tuition: This is paid in instances where pupils residing in one district attend school in another district. Prior to 1941 reimbursement to a maximum of $20 per year per pupil was paid on certain distances between reimbursement rates to the 60 or 75% classes of districts. No reimbursement was made to districts in the 50% class, to districts in which the rate of reimbursement for the district of residence was the same or lower than the district in which the school was located. The total cost to the State for the last biennium during which this system was in effect was about $500,000. For the current biennium, the first under the new law, the cost will be $4,900,000 and for the 1943-45 biennium it is estimated to be $6,000,000. The new scheme of reimbursement was enacted during 1937 and after postponement by the 1939 General Assembly became effective July 1, 1941. It includes a schedule as follows:

True valuation per teacher	Rate of Reimbursement of Cost
Note more than $25,000	60%
$25,000 to $50,000	55
$50,000 to $75,000	50
$75,000 to $100,000	45
$100,000 to $150,000	40
$150,000 to $200,000	35
$200,000 to $250,000	30
Over $250,000	None

The rate of reimbursement is applied against costs which include instructional costs, salaries, textbooks, etc., fuel, light, water, janitor service, etc., plus 10%, less the amount of State appropriation for the period.

Second, Fourth Class Teachers Salaries: The 1941 General Assembly increased minimum salaries of teachers of fourth class districts to $1000 per year for elementary teachers and $1200 per year for high school teachers and provided for two $50 annual increments in pay for each teacher. The differences between these minimums and the former minimums which depended upon the length of term was placed upon the State, and the State was also required to assumed the annual increments. During the biennium 1941-1943 only one years' payment of these increases in teachers salaries was required. This is estimated at $2,525,000. Reimbursement for the school year 1942-1943 will be made the coming biennium. The next biennium will therefore require funds for two years reimbursement or an estimated $5,050,000. In addition, the annual increments, provision for which was not required in 1941-1943, must be provided for in 1943-1945. This will cost an estimated $3,375,000.

Aside from the reasons for increase in the rate of growth in this appropriation, which have been discussed, the normal growth is continuing. Districts are changing from a lower rate of classification to a higher and a larger number of teachers has been employed in the higher classification districts according to the report for the 1941-1942 school year, apparently because of the districts improved economic condition and because of the State's assuming a larger share of fourth class teachers salaries. This so-called normal growth accounts for about $1,200,000 of the difference between the 1941-1943 estimate and the 1943-1945 estimate.

I call to your attention particularly that the recommendation for Support of Public Schools covers only the amount needed under present laws.

Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts

This appropriation, born of the depression, amounts to $3,000,000 for the present biennium with a deficiency request of $950,000 presented in this budget. The budget also includes an estimate of $3,000,000 for 1943-1945. There are fewer districts applying for aid but the amounts per district requested are larger. Apparently, in spite of our better tax collections in all districts, there are still some districts which cannot keep their schools open without this aid. I suggest to you that you look into the reasons why these districts still need this special aid.

Before I leave the subject of school subsidies I wish to point out a condition which has long existed and which has been the subject of study by repeated commissions resulting in repeated recommendations to General Assemblies in many past sessions. In Pennsylvania, we are supposed to be aiming at an equalization of educational opportunity for all Pennsylvania children, no matter where they live. Our system of subsidies is roughly designed to give a larger percentage of aid to the districts which have less resources of their own. It is based upon true valuation of taxable real estate behind each teacher. Our system of determining true valuation depends upon statements of local school boards as to their assessed valuation and the percentage which this assessed valuation bears to true valuation. Obviously there is no uniformity among the 2546 school districts as to their estimate of percentage of assessed valuation to true valuation. If the percentage reported is not correct then the distribution of the funds to the district concerned is not correct. The equalization we are striving for is prevented. If there were a method of arriving at the true valuation behind each teacher which is accurate and uniform for the State where the present method is not, this would be a long step forward. Such a method is available if you will pass two laws:

(1) An act requiring every deed conveying real estate to state the full price at which the real estate is conveyed.

(2) An act requiring the County Recorder of Deeds to report monthly to the Department of Public Instruction the sale price and the assessed value of all real estate sold.

With this information, the Department will be enabled to make computations and publish a practically accurate report of the true valuation of each school district.

Teachers Colleges

I am recommending an appropriation of $4,000,000 to these institutions. This is the same amount they received in 1941-1943. The enrollment at these colleges has fallen sharply and will decline further. During the first semester of the 1940-1941 school term there were 8,396 students enrolled. This has fallen sharply until, during the first semester of the 1942-1943 school term there are only 5,710 students enrolled, and there is likely to be a further large reduction in enrollment There is no justification for keeping all of the colleges in operation during the coming biennium as teachers colleges although some of them are cooperating with the Federal Government in the training of various individuals in the armed forces or about to enter some military establishment. While the State cannot use all of the colleges the Federal Government may wish to use some of them, therefore, I recommend that you pass an act enabling the State Council of Education to lease or sell to the Federal Government as many of the colleges, reserving six, as it may desire. Six of the colleges, including the two largest should be retained by the State, and, after the war, if it is desired to extend teacher training in State Teachers Colleges, all of these six can be built up to institutions of economic size, able by reason of this size to offer an adequate teacher-training program.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

The recommended appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Department of Welfare includes provision for additional employes to supervise the mental hospitals taken over from the counties. The $40,000 deficiency I am recommending for the current biennium was also caused, in part, by the same action. The 1941 General Assembly failed to make provision for this increased supervisory cost in taking over these institutions.

Welfare Institutions

A total of $2,605,000 in deficiency appropriations is recommended for these institutions. These deficiencies

are caused by the increased costs of wages, supplies and food.

The same increased costs are responsible for the recommended increased appropriations for the coming biennium as follows:

For Medical and Surgical Hospitals	$ 3,750,000
For Penal Institutions	10,000,000
For Mental Hospitals	28,000,000
For Institutions for Mental Defectives ..	4,800,000
Total	$46,550,000

This total recommendation compares with a total appropriated for the current biennium, including deficiencies, of $40,105,000, or an increase to all classes of institutions of $6,445,000.

You will recall that legislation was enacted in 1938 placing the County mental hospitals in the State's hands and also relieving the Counties of paying a share of the maintenance costs of indigent mental patients. This cost the State in increased operating costs $4,900,000 and in lost revenues $1,500,000 for the biennium.

The effective date of this legislation was postponed for two years at the 1939 session of the legislature and was recommended to be postponed for two years more by Governor James at the 1941 Session. You will recall that the House refused to agree to such postponement and the additional costs and loss of revenue mentioned above became effective.

In view of the history of this legislation and the great increase in fiancial burden to the State, I recommend that you review this legislation.

Acquisition of supplies and the maintenance of a sufficient force of employes are increasingly serious problems at our institutions, but these do not over shadow the need for additional accommodations in the institutions for Mental Defectives. Notwithstanding the building program of several years ago, the Institutions for Mental Defectives are overcrowded and there is a waiting list today of about 3,000. This problem requires early attention when war restrictions over construction shall have been lifted.

State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals

Before passing to another subject, I should like to point out that in maintaining these ten State-owned medical and surgical hospitals, the State is giving an unfair advantage to the communities they serve over other communities in the State. Of the $3,750,000 appropriation recommended, $970,000 will be returned to the State in income from patients able to pay. The resulting $2,780,000 of free service is met in full by the State while the free service in the hospitals which are only aided by the State will be met by the State to an extent not exceeding 60%. The remaining 40% must be met by the local communities of the State-aided hospitals while the communities served by the ten State-owned institutions have no such responsibility. I recommend that you study this situation to see if a practical plan can be formed for returning these hospitals to support by the communities concerned with aid from the State similar to that given to other State-aided hospitals.

State-Aided Hospitals

I am recommending the same amount of appropriation to the State-aided hospitals as they had during the present biennium. From the point of view of income from patients able to pay for service these institutions are in better financial condition than at any time in the past twelve years but their costs have gone up. The amount recommended will pay between 50 and 60% of the total cost of their free service, leaving the remainder to be met by their local communities.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The recommended appropriation to this department includes additional provision for vital statistics, for industrial engineering, and for control of venereal diseases. It is common knowledge that the war has placed heavily increased demands upon all of these functions.

The appropriation to the tuberculosis sanatoria represents an increase over the expenditures for the present biennium. It has been enlarged to pay the current increased wage, supply and food costs of maintaining patients. Butler Sanatorium has been leased to the Federal Government. The other Sanatoria have sufficient capacity to care for all patients including the waiting list. The problem is one of finding personnel to man the institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Provision is made in this appropriation for the increased inspection demands made by war production and for paying occupational disease compensation.

$250,000 more is recommended for compensation payments for occupational disease. This is based upon the department's experience in disbursing the $1,000,000 appropriated to initiate the program during the current biennium.

Only $375,000 is recommended to pay the cost of rehabilitation work of the department as compared with $496,750 for the present biennium. This will be sufficient under the department's present rate of expenditure which is amply filling the present need.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

The recommended appropriation of $1,624,000 for the Department of Forests and Waters includes provision for maintenance and improvement of certain State parks formerly appropriated separately, and the expenses formerly paid from the Special Forests and Waters Fund which I recommended to be abolished, its balance and receipts to be transferred to the General Fund. On the basis of these consolidations the recommended appropriation compares with $1,525,800 previously appropriated.

An amount of $235,000 is recommended for the purchase of land at Valley Forge Park. This will be sufficient to cover awards which have been made to date to owners whose property was designated by the Valley Forge Park Commission under an act passed in 1937. This will not clean up the payments required upon all land designated. The 1945 General Assembly will have to make some further provision, though in a much smaller amount.

JUSTICE

The increased appropriations recommended for the Department of Justice will enable that department to employ

the personnel necessary to prosecute and protect the State's interest, particularly in tax matters. At the present time there are some 2000 tax appeal cases pending. This situation calls for additional personnel to bring this work up to date. This department no longer exercises the function of supervising paroles which has been transferred to a Board of Paroles. During the last year (1941-1942) that the department exercised this supervision, it spent $135,000 for the purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

An appropriation of 2,750,000 is recmomended to the Department of Revenue, comparing with $3,095,000 (with deficiency) for the present biennium. This reduced amount is made upon the assumption that you will agree to the tax reduction program herein outlined, thus resulting in a large decrease in the operating costs of this department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The $2,827,310 recommended to pay the State's obligations to the State Employes' Retirement System is the amount estimated by the actuary of the system. It compares with $1,584,600 appropriated for the present biennium. There is included an item of $79,800 to pay the deficiency in interest earnings below the statutory 4% and $22,000 to pay special claims the courts have decided the system must pay.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY

This agency is completing its work and war-time restrictions on construction have sharply limited its possible operations. Therefore, I recommend that $100,000 be appropriated to it for the coming biennium.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

The budget includes a recommendation of $1,450,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Auditor General. This is the same amount as appropriated during the 1939-1941 and 1941-1943 bienniums. In view of the amount of work being performed by the Auditor General in comparison with the amount turned out by his predecessor this should be ample in spite of such increased salary payments to individual employees as he may be called upon to make. The budget does not include an item of $180,000 requested by the Auditor General as a defiiency appropriation for the present biennium. This item was referred to the Committee on Appropriations of each house several weeks ago.

The Auditor General is behind in his work for apparently other reasons than financial. He has had more employees than his predecessor and as much money. His expenditures have been running considerably ahead of those of the former Auditor General.

Since this officer is independent it will be your duty to consider any justification of his requests.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The appropriation of $725,000 included for the Treasury Department is the same amount appropriated for the current biennium.

Appropriations for debt service and for refunds are recommended as submitted by the department. The last of the $25,000,000 of Serial Bonds issued in 1934 will be redeemed during the biennium.

An amount of $1,200,000 is included to pay interest upon tax notes. The issues of tax notes for the 1943-1945 biennium are not expected to be as large as were those for the 1941-1943 biennium.

The appropriation to the Board of Finance and Revenue is recommended in the amount of $88,000 which is an increase of $8,000 over the present appropriation. This Board is confronted with so many tax appeals that an increase is justified.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

The budget includes the items for these branches as submitted by the responsible officers of each. There are some relatively small increases which you will notice by reference to the comparative tables.

No recommended amount is included in the budget for the Joint State Government Commission. Up to the present time this Commission has not justified the approtions which have been made to it. You may want to make an appropriation but before approving any amount I shall have to be convinced that a useful program of work will be undertaken.

You will notice a new item of $60,000 for the Board of Law Examiners has been requested and is included under the appropriations for the Judicial. Previously this Board was supported by fees but now I am informed that the fees have fallen off to the point where this aid from the State is needed.

PAROLE BOARD

The new Parole Board is one of the illustrations of increasing State costs by legislative action. The law establishing the new Parole System was passed by the 1941 Session of the Legislature. Under this law, the new Parole Board not only took over the work of the Bureau of Parole Supervision in the Department of Justice but in addition more than 3000 cases were given to the Board which were previously supervised by county probation officers.

The amount appropriated for parole supervision under the former system was $180,000 for the one year 1941-1942. The amount first requested by the Board for the 1943-1945 biennium was $1,650,000, later reduced by $200,000 and possibly $250,000.

I am recommending an appropriation of $1,000,000 and I further recommend that you reexamine the legislation which established the new Parole System with the view to eliminating some of the jurisdiction of the Board which has brought about the necessity for the great increase in cost.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

An item of $100,000 is included for the State Civil Service Commission to be regarded as purely working capital and returned at the end of the biennium. I recommend that the Commission derive its support from monthly billings of its costs to the agencies it serves. Two of these agencies are supported by special funds and two of them receive support largely from Federal funds. The system I recommend will insure costs being charged where they belong.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND—HIGHWAYS

The Motor License Fund revenues which support the maintenance and construction of highways will be reduced by an estimated $49,925,657 for the coming biennium. The 1941-1943 estimate is $149,815,857, that for 1943-1945, $99,890,200.

This $99,890,200 estimate for 1943-1945 reflects the reduction in the per vehicle license fees for passenger cars and light trucks which was made by the bill which recently became law. The aggregate of this reduction for the biennium is estimated at $4,540,000.

The estimate is reduced principally in the items of Liquid Fuels Tax and Licenses and Fees which are affected by automobile, tire, and gasoline rationing and the restrictions on pleasure driving. However, since restriction on construction materials has stopped all now construction of highways, it is estimated that the remaining revenues will be sufficient to support necessary maintenance and operations.

The amount estimated for maintenance of various types has been increased from $39,908,000 in 1941-1943 to $50,300,000 in 1943-1945. The cessation of all new construction will force the State to continue maintenance on roads which would ordinarily be rebuilt. For the next two years it is believed this increased maintenance estimate will enable the Department of Highways to maintain the roads in good condition.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONS

The Department of Revenue estimates that the revenue to the Fish Fund will decrease to $1,159,360 in 1943-194 from $1,542,229 in 1941-1943 and that the revenues to th Game Fund will decrease to 2,309,700 in 1943-1945 fror $3,251,694 in 1941-1943. These reductions, while large will not materially affect the operations of the Board c Fish Commissioners or the Game Commission becaus during several bienniums, they have accumulated larg surpluses which will offset the loss in revenues.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Department and functions other than those I hav discussed particularly do not require comment. In th main, the appropriations I have recommended are th amounts necessary to operate the departments upon a economical basis. Increases in varying amounts ove appropriations for the present biennium are recommende in some instances. These are made necessary by the ri in wage costs forced upon the State by the competition the Federal Government and private employment in th labor market. The appropriations at the recommende amounts are only sufficient to support a minimum for of employes to conduct necessary functions of gover ment. It will be my policy during the war to avoid a possible competition for labor which should be employe directly in the war effort.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MARTIN, Governor.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1943-1945

FUNDS AVAILABLE:		
General Fund (See page 2)		$380,033,468.44
Motor License Fund (See page 44)		136,514,613.44
Fish Fund (See page 52)		1,930,378.00
Game Fund (See page 53)		3,338,942.00
Banking Department Fund (See page 54)		1,807,603.00
Milk Control Fund (See page 54)		222,413.00
State Farm Products Show Fund (See page 55)		391,464.00
Flood Control Fund (See page 55)		893,959.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1943-1945		$ 525,132,840.88
Less: Funds Available Estimated to be Unobligated at May 31, 1945	$ 11,907,848.83	
Less: General Fund Tax Reduction Recommended	40,767,300.00	52,675,148.83
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1943-1945 ESTIMATED TO BE USED		**$ 472,457,692.05**
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR 1943-1945 RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR:		
General Fund:		
For General Governmental Operations and Subsidies	$247,790,155.50	
For Public Assistance	89,232,000.00	$337,022,155.50
Motor License Fund:		
Appropriations in Specific Amounts (See page 45)	$ 20,399,914.55	
Allocations (1929 P. L. 1046) (See page 46)	108,260,500.00	128,660,414.55
Fish Fund:		
Appropriations in Specific Amounts (See page 52)	$ 7,700.00	
Allocations (1929 P. L. 451) (See page 52)	1,602,000.00	1,609,700.00
Game Fund:		
Appropriations in Specific Amounts (See page 53)	$ 30,500.00	
Allocations (1929 P. L. 444) (See page 53)	2,295,600.00	2,326,100.00
Banking Department Fund:		
Appropriations in Specific Amounts (See page 54)	$ 35,400.00	
Allocations (1929 P. L. 809 and amendments) (See page 54)	1,345,000.00	1,380,400.00
Milk Control Fund (Act 37, 1933 Special Session) (See page 54)		222,413.00
State Farm Products Show Fund (1929 P. L. 823) (See page 55)		342,550.00
Flood Control Fund (Act 46, 1936 Special Session) (See page 55)		893,959.00
TOTAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THE BIENNIUM 1943-1945		**$ 472,457,692.05**

SECTION ONE

GENERAL FUND

Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1941-1943 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1943-1945 Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH AND LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND

1941-1943 BIENNIUM		
CASH:		
Cash Balance, June 1, 1941		$ 16,200,104.27
Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Biennium:		
Normal Taxes	$ 169,261,891.00	
Special Emergency Taxes of the 1941 Session	200,063,101.00	
Liquor Store Profits	36,000,000.00	
Licenses, Fees, Institutional, and Other	23,825,008.00	429,150,000.00
Actual and Estimated Receipts Available for Special Purposes		82,214,125.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND FOR 1941-1943		$ 527,564,229.27*
APPROPRIATIONS:		
1941 Regular Session	$ 343,138,220.40	
1942 Special Session	371,038.00	
Allocation for Interest on Series "HT" and "IT" Tax Anticipation Notes	3,009,375.00	
Total 1941-1943 Appropriations (See Page 5)	$ 346,518,633.40	
Less amount expended prior to June 1, 1941 from appropriations passed by the 1941 Regular Session	23,135.65	
	$ 346,495,497.75	
Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	82,214,125.00	
Unexpended Balances (liabilities) June 1, 1941 on account of appropriations made for prior bienniums (includes $70,100,000.00 borrowed from Special Funds in 1939-1941 and $7,309,595.07 of liabliities on deficiency appropriations for 1939-1941)	105,047,761.45	
	$ 533,757,384.20	
Appropriation Lapses (Actual and Estimated) for Appropriations up to May 31, 1943, deducted	14,614,177.37	
Net Liabilities applying against the Estimated Available General Fund for 1941-1943		$ 519,143,206.83*
ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND SURPLUS, MAY 31 ,1943, ON ACCOUNT OF APPRORIATIONS NOW IN EFFECT		$ 8,421,022.44
Deficiency Appropriations for 1941-1943 Recommended (See page 3)		8,387,554.00
1943-1945 BIENNIUM:		
CASH:		
Estimated Unappropriated Surplus, June 1, 1943		$ 33,468.44
Estimated General Fund Revenues (See page 34)		380,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND		$ 380,033,468.44
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943-1945		337,022,155.50
AVAILABLE FOR TAX REDUCTION		$ 43,011,312.94
TAX REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR		40,767,300.00
SURPLUS		$ 2,244,012.94

* Tax Anticipation Notes amounting to $135,000,000 are excluded since they were both issued and will be redeemed in 1941-1943.

GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1943

Department and Appropriation	Detail	Departmental Total
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS		
Control of Forest Fires	$ 212,500.00	$ 212,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 75,000.00	75,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS		
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 22,500.00	$ 22,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS		
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 39,000.00	39,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES		
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 70,000.00	
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	900.00	
Legislative Printing	250,000.00	320,900.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
Salaries of County Superintendents	$ 3,612.00	
Transportation	683,000.00	
Miscellaneous Subsidies	44,000.00	
Support of Public Schools	3,146,337.00	
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	950,000.00	
State Teachers' Colleges	176,546.00	
Board of Censors	2,000.00	
Pennsylvania State Oral School	3,991.00	
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	12,087.00	5,021,573.00
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE		
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 50,000.00	50,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE		
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 40,000.00	
Medical and Surgical Hospitals-State Owned	170,000.00	
Penal and Correctional Institutions-State Owned	830,000.00	
Mental Hospitals-State Owned	1,455,000.00	
Institutions for Mental Defectives-State Owned	150,000.00	2,645,000.00
LEGISLATIVE		
House of Representatives:		
Salary of Custodian of Hall	$ 900.00	900.00
JUDICIARY		
Court of Common Pleas:		
Clerk Hire-Dauphin County	$ 181.00	181.00
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		$ 8,387,554.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1941-1943 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Functions under Governor's Supervision					
Departmental					
Governor's Office	$ 372,200.00	$ 361,500.00	$ 334,750.00	$ 361,500.00	$ 361,750.00
Department of Agriculture	1,977,650.00	2,183,500.00	1,714,000.00	1,788,000.00	1,860,000.00
Department of Banking	126,150.00	170,300.00	125,000.00	115,000.00	100,000.00
Department of Commerce	.....	.....	358,000.00	412,000.00	392,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters	1,867,300.00	1,979,950.00	1,672,330.00	1,853,779.00	2,236,800.00
Department of Health	3,348,550.00	3,378,500.00	2,595,400.00	3,217,400.00	3,391,600.00
Insurance Department	589,450.00	690,000.00	560,000.00	580,000.00	605,000.00
Department of Internal Affairs	557,285.49	646,000.00	575,750.00	662,500.00	790,750.00
Department of Justice	881,300.00	984,522.00	1,086,000.00	913,500.00	805,500.00
Department of Labor and Industry	2,257,266.26	4,203,500.00	3,255,850.00	3,613,850.00	3,125,200.00
Department of Military Affairs	2,257,210.00	1,694,700.00	1,951,500.00	1,908,000.00	1,908,000.00
Department of Mines	652,350.00	722,550.00	625,000.00	739,835.00	733,500.00
Department of Property and Supplies	2,629,875.00	2,940,465.00	2,769,690.00	2,993,500.00	3,041,200.00
Department of Public Instruction	1,575,950.00	1,688,550.00	1,634,600.00	1,825,000.00	1,839,000.00
Public Utility Commission	1,443,650.00	3,001,000.00	1,851,000.00	1,951,000.00	2,071,000.00
Department of Revenue	2,953,000.00	4,208,217.00	3,277,200.00	3,310,330.13	2,919,000.00
Department of State	249,875.00	229,454.79	295,900.00	610,000.00	420,000.00
Pennsylvania Motor Police	2,729,300.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Department of Welfare	460,500.00	459,500.00	459,000.00	563,000.00	664,000.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	882,084.17	2,016,500.00	750,000.00	1,060,000.00	1,400,000.00
Milk Control Commission	225,000.00	300,000.00	200,000.00	240,000.00	340,000.00
Total Departmental	$ 28,035,945.92	$ 32,858,708.79	$ 27,090,970.00	$ 29,718,194.13	$ 30,004,300.00
Institutional					
Department of Health	$ 2,535,000.00	$ 3,285,000.00	$ 3,504,000.00	$ 4,750,000.00	$ 4,500,000.00
Department of Military Affairs	235,000.00	240,000.00	202,000.00	241,000.00	250,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	3,650,091.18	4,290,000.00	4,343,000.00	4,847,624.00	4,727,000.00
Department of Welfare	20,309,100.00	23,970,000.00	28,600,000.00	40,105,000.00	46,550,000.00
Total Institutional	$ 26,729,191.18	$ 31,785,000.00	$ 36,649,000.00	$ 49,943,624.00	$ 56,027,000.00
Total Functions under Governor's Supervision—Executive	$ 54,765,137.10	$ 64,643,708.79	$ 63,739,970.00	$ 79,661,818.13	$ 86,031,300.00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Functions Independent of the Governor					
Lieutenant Governor's Office	$ 22,750.00	$ 29,800.00	$ 26,750.00	$ 26,000.00	$ 26,750.00
Department of the Auditor General	1,677,600.00	1,509,750.00	1,479,000.00	1,489,750.00	1,489,000.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1941-1943 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—(Continued)					
Treasury Department ..	1,006,200.00	1,001,850.00	844,445.63	970,250.00	971,540.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	20,390.00	24,535.00	.....	.....	
Total Functions Independent of the Governor	$ 2,726,940.00	$ 2,565,935.00	$ 2,350,195.63	$ 2,486,000.00	$ 2,487,290.00
TOTAL—Executive Department	$ 57,492,077.10	$ 67,209,643.79	$ 66,090,165.63	$ 82,147,818.13	$ 88,518,590.00
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	$ 585,400.00	$ 563,136.00	$ 536,280.00	$ 538,620.00	$ 449,570.00
House of Representatives	1,298,776.74	1,299,401.74	1,257,731.00	1,321,421.00	1,082,773.00
Legislative Journal	10,300.00	10,000.00	9,900.00	11,050.00	7,500.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	85,000.00	94,000.00	95,000.00	94,000.00	94,000.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	137,550.00	166,060.41	147,600.00	145,900.00	39,300.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	500,000.00	870,000.00	440,000.00	475,000.00	225,000.00
TOTAL — Legislative Department	$ 2,617,026.74	$ 3,002,598.15	$ 2,486,511.00	$ 2,585,991.00	$ 1,898,143.00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 494,896.00	$ 516,696.00	$ 528,296.00	$ 548,746.00	$ 610,495.00
Superior Court	368,000.00	368,000.00	374,000.00	374,000.00	377,000.00
Court of Common Pleas .	2,970,150.00	3,150,900.00	3,152,200.00	3,168,381.00	3,168,400.00
Orphan's Court	564,000.00	618,000.00	618,000.00	618,000.00	618,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	221,000.00	195,700.00	221,000.00	221,000.00	221,000.00
County Court of Allegheny County	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Miscellaneous	217,000.00	217,000.00	182,000.00	157,000.00	157,000.00
State Reporter	24,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 5,010,046.00	$ 5,245,296.00	$ 5,254,496.00	$ 5,283,127.00	$ 5,347,895.00
GRAND TOTAL—Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 65,119,149.84	$ 75,457,537.94	$ 73,831,172.63	$ 90,016,936.13	$ 95,764,628.00
REFUNDS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department ..	$ 466,650.00	$ 984,739.14	$ 925,350.00	$ 466,725.00	$ 501,500.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1941-1943 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department ..	$ 15,718,793.11	$ 15,375,192.50	$ 15,118,942.50	$ 15,834,567.50	**$ 11,055,817.50**
SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Treasury Department ..	.....	$ 646,850.00	.....	.....	
Department of Agriculture	$ 675,305.56	1,325,500.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,525,000.00	**$ 1,825,000.00**
Department of Forests and Waters	232,500.00	232,500.00	223,500.00	232,500.00	**232,500.00**
Department of Labor and Industry	.....	100,000.00	.....	1,000,000.00	**1,250,000.00**
Department of Military Affairs	835,000.00	930,000.00	930,000.00	930,000.00	**910,000.00**
Department of Property and Supplies	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	35,000.00	
Department of Public Instruction	82,751,369.00	86,553,627.00	91,918,881.00	102,305,930.00	**114,113,550.00**
Public Utility Commission	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	**15,000.00**
Department of State ...	1,192,570.00	35,268,00	1,607,470.00	1,607,286.00	**2,845,560.00**
Department of Welfare	12,361,130.00	13,413,200.00	12,870,550.00	10,550,725.00	**10,245,000.00**
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	600.00	600.00	106,600.00	206,600.00	**206,600.00**
GRAND TOTAL—Subsidies	$ 98,069,474.56	$ 103,258,545.00	$ 109,172,001.00	$ 118,408,041.00	**$131,643,210.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Forests and Waters	$ 299,500.00	$ 4,961,200.00	$ 165,500.00	$ 235,000.00	**$ 275,000.00**
Department of Health ...	210,221.80	41,100.00	.....	.....	
Department of Highways	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	
Department of Military Affairs	600,000.00	108,500.00	28,000.00	184,000.00	
Department of Property and Supplies	40,000.00	4,872,500.00	6,355,200.00	8,700,317.77	**8,550,000.00**
Department of Public Instruction	150,000.00	1,432,300.00	.....	30,000.00	
Department of Welfare .	339,741.57	937,102.12	1,112.00	.....	
GRAND TOTAL—Construction and Land Purchase	$ 1,639,463.37	$ 12,352,702.12	$ 6,549,812.00	$ 9,156,317.77	**$ 8,825,000.00**
TOTAL—Except Public Assistance	$ 181,013,530.88	$ 207,428,716.70	$ 205,597,278.13	$ 233,882,587.40	**$ 247,790,155.50**
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	$ 154,612,000.00	$ 208,650,000.00	$ 214,710,000.00	$ 121,023,600.00	**$ 89,232,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	$ 335,625,530.88	$ 416,078,716.70	*$ 420,307,278.13	†$ 354,906,187.40	**$ 337,022,155.50**

* Includes obligations of $12,350,000.00 not present in 1937-1939.

† Includes obligations of $17,600,000.00 not present in 1937-1939 and deficiency appropriations recommended for 1941-1943 amounting to $8,387,554.00.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Governor	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	**$ 36,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	300,000.00	325,500.00	298,000.00	325,500.00	**325,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	35,450.00	.....	.....	.....	
Portrait of the Governor	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	**750.00**
TOTAL — Governor's Office	$ 372,200.00	$ 361,500.00	$ 334,750.00	$ 361.500.00	**$ 361,750.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	**$ 16,000.00**
Contingent Expenses	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
Contingent Expenses — Deficiency, Session 1938	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	
Contingent Expenses — Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	
Lieutenant-Governor's Portrait	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	**750.00**
TOTAL — Lieutenant-Governor's Office	$ 22,750.00	$ 29,800.00	$ 26,750.00	$ 26,000.00	**$ 26,750.00**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Auditor General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	**$ 24,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	1,550,000.00	1,480,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	**1,450,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries, Wages and Traveling Expenses — Auditing Relief Boards	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Compensation of Fiscal Agents	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Portrait of the Auditor General	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	**4,000.00**
Board of Arbitration of Claims	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
TOTAL — Department of the Auditor General	$ 1,677,600.00	$ 1,509,750.00	$ 1,479,000.00	$ 1,489,750.00	**$ 1,489,000.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Administration					
Salary of the State Treasurer	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	**$ 24,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	775,000.00	700,000.00	650,000.00	725,000.00	**725,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	
Portrait of the State Treasurer	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Salaries and Expenses	65,000.00	65,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	**88,000.00**
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and Experimental Farm Funds	12,600.00	12,600.00	17,500.00	53,000.00	**52,040.00**
Publishing Monthly Money Statements	60,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	**20,000.00**
Expenses Issuing Tax Antipication Notes	40,00.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Loan and Transfer Agent	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	**22,500.00**
State Employes' Retirement Board					
Salaries and Expenses	#	72,000.00	#	#	

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.
\# See Department of State these periods.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES—(Continued)					
Miscellaneous					
Adjustment Account	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Replacement Checks	5,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	10,000.00
Costs—Butler County Election Contest	.....	.....	445.63	.....	
Total	$ 1,006,200.00	$ 1,001,850.00	$ 844,445.63	$ 970,250.00	$ 971,540.00
REFUNDS					
Overpayments by Retired County Officers	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamps ..	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Inheritance Taxes—Resident	400,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	250,000.00
Inheritance Taxes—Resident—Special	.....	774,173.89	.....	.....	
Inheritance Taxes—Non-Resident	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Fees of Examining Boards	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Notary Public Fees	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Moneys Subject to Escheat	25,000.00	25,000.00	145,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00
Overpayments into State Treasury	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Institutional Payments ..	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Circus Licenses	2,150.00	.....	.....	.....	
Cigarette Tax and Permits	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Documentary Tax Stamps	.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	.....	
Amusement Tax	.....	1,000.00	50,000.00	.....	
Liquid Fuels Tax	.....	26,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Payment of Claims	.....	3,065.25	.....	.....	
Motor License Fines	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00
Public Assistance Moneys	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	15,000.00
Liquor Floor Tax	.....	.....	325,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Steamship Licenses	.....	.....	36,850.00	.....	
Refunding Workmen's Compensation Payments	.....	.....	.....	2,725.00	
Total Refunds	$ 466,650.00	$ 984,739.14	$ 925,350.00	$ 466,725.00	$ 501,500.00
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
General Expense Bonds—Interest	$ 1,500,000.00				
General Expense Bonds—Sinking Fund	5,000,000.00	$ 6,125,000.00	$ 5,750,000.00	$ 5,375,000.00	$ 2,546,875.00
Veterans Compensation Bonds—Interest	3,150,000.00	7,450,192.50	5,950,192.50	7,450,192.50	7,308,942.50
Veterans Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund .	4,300,192.50				
Tax Anticipation Notes—Interest	1,768,600.61	1,800,000.00	3,418,750.00	3,009,375.00	1,200,000.00
Total	$ 15,718,793.11	$ 15,375,192.50	$ 15,118,942.50	$ 15,834,567.50	$ 11,055,817.50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
SUBSIDIES					
State Employes Retirement Board					
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	#	$ 397,900.00	#	#	#
Contingent Reserve Account	#	198,950.00	#	#	#
Motor Police Retirement	#	50,000.00	#	#	#
Total		$ 646,850.00			
TOTAL—Treasury Department	$ 17,191,643.11	$ 18,008,631.64	$ 16,888,738.13	$ 17,271,542.50	$ 12,528,857.50

See Department of State these periods.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	1,750,000.00	2,012,500.00	1,605,500.00	1,660,000.00	1,805,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	126,650.00	.....	.....	.....	
Egg Laying Contest	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,000.00	25,000.00
State Farm Show Commission	50,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	
Conducting Tobacco Experiments	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	.....	
Soil Conservation Board	.....	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Advancing Interests of Potato Growers	.....	25,000.00	10,000.00	.....	
World Poultry Congress Exhibit	.....	10,000.00	1,500.00	.....	
Total	$ 1,977,650.00	$ 2,183,500.00	$ 1,714,000.00	$ 1,788,000.00	$ 1,860,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 75,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Encouraging Agr. Exhibits-Deficiency	305.56	.....	.....	.....	
Animal Indemnities	600,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,700,000.00
Plant Indemnities	.....	500.00	.....	.....	
Research in Diseases of Cattle	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Total	$ 675,305.56	$ 1,325,500.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,525,000.00	$ 1,825,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Agriculture	$ 2,652,955.56	$ 3,509,000.00	$ 3,214,000.00	$ 3,313,000.00	$ 3,685,000.00

* See Note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 108,000.00	$ 145,300.00	$ 115,000.00	$ 115,000.00	$ 100,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	5,650.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania Securities Commission—Deficiency	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Revolving Fund — Building and Loan Liquidations	.....	25,000.00	10,000.00	.....	
TOTAL — Department of Banking	$ 126,150.00	$ 170,300.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 115,000.00	$ 100,000.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses*	.....	.....	230,000.00	280,000.00	260,000.00
State Planning Board ..	#	#	108,000.00	112,000.00	112,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Commerce	.....	.....	$ 358,000.00	$ 412,000.00	$ 392,000.00

* Supplemented by appropriation from Motor License Fund. See that fund.
# See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions these periods.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREST AND WATERS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ **20,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	1,234,000.00	1,335,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	**1,624,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	142,350.00	.....	.....	.....	
Control of Forest Fires	200,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	**200,000.00**
Control of Forests Fires—Deficiency	.....	60,000.00	85,000.00	**212,500.00**	
Washington Crossing Park Commission	30,000.00	31,000.00	27,900.00	34,840.00	**37,200.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Valley Forge Park Commission	50,000.00	71,750.00	71,750.00	83,085.00	**94,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	70,000.00	73,200.00	65,880.00	71,554.00	**71,600.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Deficiency	27,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission — Beach Erosion Control	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25,000.00**
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission — Dredging Canal Basin	.....	52,000.00	.....	.....	
Conrad Weiser Park—Maintenance	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Washington Park—Maintenance	2,000.00	.2,000.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	A
Maintenance and Improvement—State Parks	30,000.00	75,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	A
Drake Well Memorial Park—Maintenance	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Flood Control Survey—1936 Special Session	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Survey to Determine Rentals for Encroachments	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—	#	60,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	**65,000.00**
Navigation Commission for Delaware River Nautical School	(See Department of Public Instruction)		90,000.00	90,000.00	**100,000.00**
Total	$ 1,867,300.00	$ 1,979,950.00	$ 1,672,330.00	$ 1,853,779.00	$ **2,236,800.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	$ 218,500.00	$ 218,500.00	$ 209,500.00	$ 218,500.00	$ **218,500.00**
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	**14,000.00**
Total	$ 232,500.00	$ 232,500.00	$ 223,500.00	$ 232,500.00	$ **232,500.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.
\# See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions this period.
A Included in appropriation for Departmental Salaries and Expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Monument of John Morton—Reappropriation	$ 7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dyke along Delaware River—Pike County—1936 Special Session	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dyke along Delaware River — Matamoras — 1936 Special Session	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dyke along Delaware River — Milford — 1936 Special Session	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dyke along Delaware at Milford	.....	$ 1,200.00	.....	.....	
Dyke along Delaware River—Bucks County—1936 Special Session	110,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Flood Control Fund	150,000.00	4,900,000.00	.....	.....	
Valley Forge Park Commission — Land Purchase	.....	50,000.00	$ 87,500.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 235,000.00
Bushy Run Battlefield Commission — Land Purchase	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Easton Dam—Reconstruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
Construction of Bulkhead at Presque Isle	.....	.....	66,000.00	.....	
Repairs to Jetties at Presque Isle	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	
Backfilling at Presque Isle	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	
Erosion Study at Presque Isle	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	
Acquisition of Rickett's Glen State Park	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00	
Total	$ 299,500.00	$ 4,961,200.00	$ 165,500.00	$ 235,000.00	$ 275,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Forests and Waters	$ 2,399,300.00	$ 7,173,650.00	$ 2,061,330.00	$ 2,321,279.00	$ 2,744,300.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ **20,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	2,320,000.00	2,893,500.00	2,540,000.00	3,087,000.00	**3,368,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**75,000.00**	
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	283,550.00	.....	.....	.....	
Survey—Water of the Delaware River	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Distributing Vitamin Products	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	
Draining Abandoned Mines	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
Dewatering Mines—1936 Special Session	700,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dewatering Mines—1938 Special Session	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....	
Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	55,000.00	.....	.....	
State Board of Housing	.....	50,000.00	15,400.00	15,400.00	**3,600.00**
Prevention of Blindness in Infants	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Birth Certificates—World War Veterans	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
Correcting Defective Hearing in Children	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	
Research into Children's Nutrition	.....	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Total	$ 3,348,550.00	$ 3,378,500.00	$ 2,595,400.00	$ 3,217,400.00	$ **3,391,600.00**
Institutional					
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital	$ 2,535,000.00	$ 3,285,000.00	$ 3,504,000.00	$ 4,750,000.00	$ **4,500,000.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Sanatoria	$ *150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Hospital for Crippled Children	*1,221.80	.....	.....	.....	
Eliminating Fire Hazards —Health Institutions	†59,000.00	$ †41,100.00	.....	.....	
Total	$ 210,221.80	$ 41,100.00	.....	.....	
TOTAL — Department of Health	$ 6,093,771.80	$ 6,704,600.00	$ 6,099,400.00	$ 7,967,400.00	$ **7,891,600.00**

* Appropriated to Department of Property and Supplies.
† Part of an appropriation made to the Department of Property and Supplies.
‡ See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,000.00	
TOTAL — Department of Highways	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,000.00	

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of Commissioner	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	525,000.00	645,000.00	525,000.00	545,000.00	570,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	44,450.00	.....	.....	.....	
Revolving Fund — Insurance Company Liquidation	.....	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
TOTAL—Insurance Department	$ 589,450.00	$ 690,000.00	$ 560,000.00	$ 580,000.00	$ 605,000.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	**$ 20,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	378,000.00	455,750.00	415,000.00		
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	37,600.00	.....	.....		
Topographic and Geologic Survey—Salaries and Expenses	115,000.00	120,250.00	120,000.00	600,000.00	**750,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	5,250.00	.....	.....		
Publishing Work on Geologic Survey	.....	40,000.00	20,000.00		
Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**22,500.00**	
Portrait of Secretary	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	**750.00**
Expenses — Conducting Local Government Conferences	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Refunds Due in Abandoned Proceedings	685.49	.....	.....	.....	
Preservation of Old Records	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	**20,000.00**
TOTAL — Department of Internal Affairs	$ 557,285.49	$ 646,000.00	$ 575,750.00	$ 662,500.00	**$ 790,750.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of Attorney General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	298,000.00	302,500.00	302,500.00	302,500.00	360,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Deficieny	20,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	
Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Special Session of 1938	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	17,300.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Deputies and Local Counsel—Salaries and Expenses	242,000.00	225,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00	315,000.00
Special Deputies and Local Counsel—Salaries and Expenses—Special Session of 1938	.....	42,000.00	.....	.....	
Special Deputies and Local Counsel — Deficiency	.....	43,522.00	.....	.....	
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	14,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	29,500.00	29,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Board of Pardons—Parole Supervision — Salaries and Expenses	230,000.00	261,000.00	261,000.00	180,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	21,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses—Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Revision of Criminal, Insurance, and Public Utility Company Laws	5,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Conference on Crime Abatement	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Grand Jury Investigation of State Government	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	
Anthracite Freight Rate Study	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	
Bituminous Freight Rate Study	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	
Special Investigation of Subversive Activities	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	
TOTAL — Department of Justice	$ 881,300.00	$ 984,522.00	$ 1,086,000.00	$ 913,500.00	$ 730,500.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	**$ 20,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	1,742,000.00	3,363,300.00	2,425,000.00	2,600,000.00	**2,700,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Special Session of 1936	134,666.26	.....	.....	.....	
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	300,100.00	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses—Employment Service	.....	481,400.00	466,600.00	466,600.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Rehabilitation	.....	303,800.00	312,750.00	496,750.00	**375,000.00**
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes	8,500.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	**200.00**
Rehabilitation of Deaf	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Unemployment Administration Fund — 1936 Special Session No. 2	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 2,257,266.26	$ 4,203,500.00	$ 3,255,850.00	$ 3,613,850.00	**$ 3,125,200.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Ocupational Disease Compensation Act — State Workmen's Insurance Fund	.....	$ 100,000.00	.....	$ 1,000,000.00	**$ 1,250,000.00**
TOTAL — Department of Labor and Industry	$ 2,257,266.26	$ 4,303,500.00	$ 3,255,850.00	$ 4,613,850.00	**$ 4,375,200.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	**$ 20,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	75,000.00	83,650.00	72,000.00	90,000.00	**110,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	8,450.00	.....	.....	.....	
Mine Inspectors Salaries and Expenses	525,000.00	538,900.00	520,000.00	557,000.00	**591,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	15,900.00	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses of Examining Boards	8,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	12,835.00	**12,500.00**
Licensing Bituminous Miners	.....	70,000.00	5,000.00	.....	
Developing Uses for Coal at State College	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	
TOTAL — Department of Mines	$ 652,350.00	$ 722,550.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 739,835.00	**$ 733,500.00**

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Adjutant General	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	370,000.00	437,200.00			
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	74,510.00	.....			
Support of National Guard	1,062,000.00				
Support of National Guard—Deficiency	90,000.00		1,928,000.00	¶1,888,000.00	¶1,888,000.00
Support of National Guard—1936 Special Session	275,000.00	1,220,000.00			
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	150,000.00				
Salary of Division Commander	16,000.00	16,000.00			
Athletic Commission — Salaries and Expenses	90,000.00	#	#	#	#
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	9,700.00	.....	.....	.....	
Organization of Colored Battalion	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Delegates to Dedication in Europe	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	
Participation—G. A. R. Celebration	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	
Total	$ 2,257,210.00	$ 1,694,700.00	$ 1,951,500.00	$ 1,908,000.00	$ 1,908,000.00
Institutional					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 235,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 202,000.00	$ 202,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie — Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	39,000.00	
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 2,492,210.00	$ 1,934,700.00	$ 2,153,500.00	$ 2,110,000.00	$ 250,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Education of Veterans' Orphans	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 20,000.00
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance and Administration	§40,000.00	890,000.00	890,000.00	890,000.00	890,000.00
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance—S. E. R. B.	375,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance—S. E. R. B.—1936 Special Session	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance—S. E. R. B.—Deficiency	130,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total	$ 835,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 910,000.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.
§ For Administration only.
¶ From this appropriation allocations are made from time to time by the Adjutant General to the State Council of Defense.
See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.
See Department of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Land—Military Reservation	$ 100,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 57,000.00	
Construction of Armories	‡500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Eliminating Fire Hazards—State Armories	.....	**58,500.00	.....	.....	
Memorial to Theodore Rosen	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	
Construction of Auditorium—Military Reservation	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00	
Total	$ 600,000.00	$ 108,500.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 184,000.00	
TOTAL — Department of Military Affairs	$ 3,927,210.00	$ 2,973,200.00	$ 3,111,500.00	$ 3,263,000.00	**$ 3,068,000.00**

‡ Appropriated to Department of Property and Supplies.
** Part of an appropriation made to the Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	**$ 20,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	1,500,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,765,000.00	1,880,000.00	**2,200,000.00**
Allocated from Lump Sums (See Note)	215,110.00	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**70,000.00**	
Allocated Appropriations now made to Respective Departments					
Supplies, Equipment and Printing	***1,200,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Supplies, Equipment and Printing—1936 Special Session	*100,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Supplies, Equipment and Printing—Deficiency	*175,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Heat, Light, Water and Rents	**513,700.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Compensation and Liability Insurance	†*209,445.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Allocated Appropriation Remaining under Property and Supplies					
Capitol Building Service and Repairs	*363,300.00	*542,000.00	550,000.00	580,000.00	**600,000.00**
Surety and Fidelity Bonds	†23,465.00	†48,465.00	.....	.....	
Motor Supplies and Equipment	400,000.00	400,000.00	392,000.00	400,000.00	**175,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Miscellaneous					
Purchasing Fund	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	
Cleaning and Repointing Stone Work — Capitol Building	98,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Repairs to Ephrata Cloisters	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	.....	10,000.00	1,000.00	7,600.00	**11,200.00**
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports — Deficiency	.....	.....	6,690.00	**900.00**	
Pennsylvania State Manual and Capitol News Clip Sheet	.....	40,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	**35,000.00**
Surveys — Capitol Park Extension—1938 Special Session	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Total under Governor	$ 2,629,875.00	$ 2,940,465.00	$ 2,769,690.00	$ 2,993,500.00	$ **3,041,200.00**
Departmental—Independent of Governor					
Allocated Appropriations now made to Respective Departments					
Workmen's Compensation and Liability Insurance	$ *†4,700.00*	.....	.....	.....	
Allocated Appropriations Remaining Under Property and Supplies					
Supplies, Equipment and Printing	$ 150,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ **250,000.00**
Supplies, Equipment and Printing—Deficiency	250,000.00	380,000.00	200,000.00	**250,000.00**	
Supplies, Equipment and Printing — By Special Sessions	110,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	
Capitol Building Service and Repairs	*8,000.00	*8,000.00	.....	.....	
Surety and Fidelity Bonds	†12,390.00	†16,535.00	.....	.....	
Total — Independent of Governor	$ 530,390.00	$ 904,535.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ **250,000.00**
TOTAL—Governmental operations other than subsidies	$ 3,160,265.00	$ 3,845,000.00	$ 3,219,690.00	$ 3,493,500.00	$ **3,291,200.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	A	A	A
Cresson Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	A	A	A
Cresson Sanatorium — Coal Rights	.....	.....	.....	$ 35,000.00	
Total	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	.....	$ 35,000.00	

A See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

Note: Italicized amounts were appropriated to the Department of Property and Supplies for allocation to other departments. They are distributed and included in the totals of the respective departments and excluded from the totals of Property and Supplies.

The amounts in each column preceeded by the same designation represent one appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Capitol Alterations—Legislative Rooms	.....	.....	$ 124,500.00	.....	
Capitol Alterations—Deficiency	.....	.....	70,000.00	.....	
Eliminating Institutional Fire Hazards—Special Session of 1936—Fees and Supervision	$ ‡30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Eliminating Institutional Fire Hazards—Fees and Supervision	.....	$ **45,000.00	.....	.....	
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,400.00	
Harrisburg State Hospital — Construction Claims	.....	.....	.....	725.00	
Eastern Penitentiary—Construction Claims	.....	.....	.....	73,831.77	
Penna. Industrial School, Camp Hill—Land	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	
Farview State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	
Warren State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Scranton State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	35,000.00	
Soldiers' Orphans School—Land	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	
Acquisition of Site—Robert Fulton's Birthplace	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	
Memorial to General Pulaski	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Acquisition of Ephrata Cloisters Park	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	
Acquisition of Daniel Boone Homestead	.....	7,000.00	.....	2,500.00	
State Authority Rentals	.....	2,750,000.00	5,717,700.00	7,781,240.00	#7,819,000.00
State Authority Rentals—State College	.....	.....	398,000.00	759,121.00	#731,000.00
State Authority Rentals—1938 Special Session	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	
Kutztown State Teachers' College—Land Purchase	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	
Edinboro State Teachers' College—Land Purchase	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	
California State Teachers' College—Land Purchase	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	
East Stroudsburg State Teachers' College—Sewer Construction	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	
Land Acquisition—Pennsbury Manor	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	
Total	$ 40,000.00	$ 4,872,500.00	$ 6,355,200.00	$ 8,700,317.77	$ 8,550,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Property and Supplies	$ 3,206,265.00	$ 8,723,500.00	$ 9,574,890.00	$ 12,228,817.77	$ 11,841,200.00

‡ Part of an appropriation of $500,000 made to the Department of Property and Supplies. The balance of $470,000 has been allocated to the Department of Health, Public Instruction, and Welfare. (See these Departments.)

** Part of an appropriation of $1,500,000 made to the Department of Property and Supplies. The balance of $1,455,000 has been allocated to the Departments of Health, Military Affairs, Public Instruction and Welfare. (See these Departments.)

For detail of these rentals see pages 64 and 65.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary ...	.....	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses ...	.....	1,452,000.00	1,000,000.00	900,000.00	712,000.00
Salaries and Expenses — Employment Board	.....	280,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses — County Boards	.....	T 15,700,000.00	T 9,278,254.14 U 8,176,264.86	T12,278,000.00	
Administration — Department of the Auditor General	.....	T 180,000.00	T 194,900.00 U 150,000.00	T 347,000.00	
Administration — Treasury Department	.....	T 1,663,200.00	T 550,000.00 U 846,045.00	T 1,164,000.00	
Administration — Mothers Assistance Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Pensions, 1935 to June 30, 1937 (Department of Welfare)	$D 406,500.00 E 185,100.00 F 12,000.00 G 9,000.00 180,000.00 100,000.00	H 31,719.00 J 110,348.00 K 12,788.00 28,000.00	....	....	
Administration — State Emergency Relief Board 1935 to June 30, 1937 (See Note)	P 2,287,296.36 Q 1,703,789.31 R 4,815,190.27	S 483,460.68	....	....	
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 9,698,875.94	$ 19,961,515.68	$ 20,315,464.00	$ 14,809,000.00	$ 732,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Department of Welfare					
Mothers Assistance	$D 3,708,500.00	$H 180,131.00	.....	.....	
Old Age Assistance	19,880,000.00	J 908,002.00	.....	.....	
Pensions for Blind	E 2,899,900.00	K 332,912.00	.....	.....	
Pensions for Blind—1936 Special Session	F 183,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pensions for Blind—Deficiency	G 141,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Emergency Relief Board					
Emergency Relief—Regular Session	P58,837,703.64	S 4,353,539.32	.....	.....	
Emergency Relief — Deficiency	Q19,323,210.69	.....	.....	.....	
Emergency Relief — 1936 Special Session	R39,934,809.73	.....	.....	.....	
Department of Public Assistance					
Assistance	.....	T113,193,900.00	$T110,620,800.86	$T106,214,600.00	$ 88,500,000.00
Assistance—1938 Special Session	.....	25,000,000.00	.....	.....	
Assistance—1940 Special Session	.....	.....	U 62,973,735.14	.....	
Assistance—Deficiency ..	.....	44,720,000.00	20,800,000.00	.....	
Total Subsidies	$ 144,913,124.06	$ 188,688,484.32	$ 194,394,536.00	$ 106,214,600.00	$ 88,500,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Public Assistance ...	$ 154,612,000.00	$ 208,650,000.00	$ 214,710,000.00	$ 121,023,600.00	$ 89,232,000.00

(See Note on next page).

Note: It has been the practice, in making appropriations for Aid to Dependent Children, Mothers Assistance, Pensions for the Blind, and General Assistance, to make lump sums covering both administrative costs and grants (subsidies). In this Statement, portions of appropriations which were spent for administration are shown under Administration and the remainder of the appropriation is shown under Subsidies. In each column the amounts prefixed by the same letter must be added together to show the total amount of appropriation.

During part of the biennium 1935-1937, before the establishment of WPA work relief, the Federal Government participated in meeting the Emergency Relief cost and much of the cost of administration was paid from these Federal funds.

During 1935-1937 the counties paid part of the administrative cost of Mothers Assistance, Old Age Assistance and Pensions for the Blind. County expenditures are not shown.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Superintendent	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 21,100.00	$ 24,000.00	$ **24,000.00**
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	550,000.00	632,500.00	597,500.00	600,000.00	**600,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	74,400.00	.....	.....	.....	
Library and Museum Salaries and Expenses	185,000.00	223,000.00	215,000.00	223,000.00	**225,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	33,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Collecting and Distributing Press Information	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	.....	
Examining Boards—Salaries and Expenses	480,000.00	552,300.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	**565,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	22,300.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Board of Pharmacy	.....	20,000.00	18,000.00	.....	
Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses	110,000.00	131,750.00	118,000.00	118,000.00	**125,000.00**
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	21,750.00	.....	.....	.....	
Board of Censors—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**2,000.00**	
Pennsylvania Historical Commission — Salaries and Expenses	20,000.00	55,000.00	125,000.00	200,000.00	
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	**250,000.00**
Maintenance of Historical Sites	.....	10,000.00	30,000.00	38,000.00	
Eye and Ear Test of Pupils	.....	25,000.00	.....	20,000.00	**50,000.00**
Restoring "Old Economy"	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Celebration of Anniversary of Constitution—1936 Special Session	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Celebration of Anniversary of Earliest Settlement—1936 Special Session	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total	$ 1,575,950.00	$ 1,688,550.00	$ 1,634,600.00	$ 1,825,000.00	$ **1,839,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Institutional					
State Teachers' Colleges	$ •3,200,000.00	$ 3,720,000.00	$ 3,720,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	176,546.00	
California — Payment of Claim	91.18	.....	.....	.....	
State Oral School	150,000.00	160,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	207,000.00
State Oral School—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	3,991.00	
Soldiers' Orphans School	250,000.00	315,000.00	348,000.00	380,000.00	410,000.00
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	50,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	110,000.00
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	12,087.00	
Total	$ 3,650,091.18	$ 4,290,000.00	$ 4,343,000.00	$ 4,847,624.00	$ 4,727,000.00
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 5,226,041.18	$ 5,978,550.00	$ 5,977,600.00	$ 6,672,624.00	$ 6,566,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Public Schools					
Salaries of County Superintendents	$ 458,100.00	$ 482,027.00	$ 509,000.00	$ 511,155.00	$ 521,000.00
Salaries of County Superintendents—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	3,612.00	
Expenses of County Superintendents	50,000.00	50,000.00	48,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents	442,800.00	459,500.00	486,000.00	710,410.00	708,000.00
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents—Deficiency	.....	.....	16,428.00	.....	
Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	70,000.00	70,000.00	67,000.00	94,406.00	95,000.00
Salaries of County Boards	.....	39,600.00	39,600.00	52,800.00	52,800.00
Transportation	2,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	6,229,500.00	9,673,000.00
Transportation — Deficiency	525,000.00	140,000.00	1,148,853.00	683,000.00	
Vocational Education	800,000.00	800,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Reimbursement for Part Time Home Instruction	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	
Special Vocational Classes	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	40,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies	200,000.00	283,000.00	326,000.00	326,000.00	438,500.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	70,000.00	.....	.....	44,000.00	
Support of Public Schools	53,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	61,000,000.00	65,388,280.00	
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	5,457,969.00	1,510,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,146,337.00	79,525,000.00
Increasing minimum salaries of Teachers' in 4th Class Districts	.....	.....	.....	2,698,930.00	
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	.....	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	950,000.00	
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Special Sessions	1,000,000.00	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	
Total Public School Subsidies	$ 67,623,869.00	$ 70,384,127.00	$ 75,816,381.00	$ 85,468,430.00	$ 95,603,300.00

For footnotes see next page.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Education of Deaf and Blind Per Capita Payments to Schools for Blind and Deaf	$ 1,060,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,140,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,270,000.00
Retirement of School Employes					
Contingent Reserve Account	$ 2,435,000.00	$ 2,450,000.00	$ 2,450,000.00	$ 2,450,000.00	$ 2,600,000.00
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	3,550,000.00	3,600,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,850,000.00
Former Teachers Account	200,000.00	250,000.00	280,000.00	250,000.00	220,000.00
Former Teachers Account —Deficiency	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Retirement of School Employes	$ 6,232,000.00	$ 6,300,000.00	$ 6,230,000.00	$ 6,200,000.00	$ 6,670,000.00
Universities and Colleges					
Pennsylvania State College Maintenance (Land Grant Act)	$ 3,658,000.00	$ 4,150,000.00	$ 4,375,000.00	$ 4,985,000.00	$ 5,350,000.00
School of Mineral Industries	50,000.00	100,000.00	85,000.00	60,000.00	
Engineering Research	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	
Tobacco Leaf Study	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania	1,485,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,650,000.00
School of Animal Pathology	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	
University of Pittsburgh	1,188,000.00	1,188,000.00	1,238,000.00	1,238,000.00	1,361,000.00
Lincoln University	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00
Women's Medical College	81,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	132,000.00
Jefferson Medical College	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	99,000.00	110,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00
Temple University	750,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	1,250,000.00
Total Universities and Colleges	$ 7,386,000.00	$ 8,333,000.00	$ 8,458,000.00	$ 9,168,000.00	$ 10,173,000.00
Other Educational Institutions					
Philadelphia Museums	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	150,000.00
Philadelphia School of Design (Moore Institute	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	30,000.00	33,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	66,000.00
Commissioners of Navigation Nautical School	90,000.00	100,000.00	A	A	A
National Farm School	30,000.00	36,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	38,500.00
Johnson Industrial School	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	24,750.00
Total Other Educational Institutions	$ 332,500.00	$ 358,500.00	$ 234,500.00	$ 264,500.00	$ 342,250.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.
A See Department of Forests and Waters.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Other Subsidies					
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 17,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 55,000.00	$ 55,000.00
Rehabilitating Libraries Damaged by Flood—1936 Special Session	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Other Subsidies	$ 117,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 55,000.00	$ 55,000.00
Total Subsidies	$ 82,751,369.00	$ 86,553,627.00	$ 91,918,881.00	$ 102,305,930.00	$ 114,113,550.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASES					
Indiana—Sewage Plant	.....	.....	.....	$ 21,000.00	
Millersville — Sewage Plant	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00	
Eliminating Fire Hazards—Educational Institution	$ **150,000.00	**432,300.00	.....	.....	
State Authority Rentals—1938 Special Session	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	
Total Construction and Land Purchases	$ 150,000.00	$ 1,432,300.00	.....	$ 30,000.00	
TOTAL — Department of Public Instruction	$ 88,127,410.18	$ 93,964,477.00	$ 97,896,481.00	$ 109,008,554.00	$ 120,679,550.00

** Part of an appropriation made to the Department of Property and Supplies.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Chairman	$ 21,000.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,000.00
Salaries of Commissioners	120,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses	1,000,000.00	2,900,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,970,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	19,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocated from Lump Sums (b)	62,650.00	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses Making Revaluations	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses Making Revaluations—Deficiency	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total	$ 1,443,650.00	$ 3,001,000.00	$ 1,851,000.00	$ 1,951,000.00	$ 2,071,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
TOTAL — Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission	$ 1,458,650.00	$ 3,016,000.00	$ 1,866,000.00	$ 1,966,000.00	$ 2,086,000.00

(b) See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ **24,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses	2,250,000.00	3,823,000.00	3,045,000.00	3,045,000.00	**2,750,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	150,000.00	.....	.....	**50,000.00**	
Salaries and Expenses—1936 Special Session	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocated from Lump Sums (b)	219,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Compensation of Informants in Escheats—Deficiency	.....	.....	22,000.00	.....	
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**15,000.00**
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers—Deficiency	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers	10,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers — Deficiency	5,000.00	.....	2,200.00	.....	
State Athletic Commission	*	99,700.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	**90,000.00**
Administering Chain Store Tax	.....	151,517.00	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**30,000.00**
Settlement of Claims	.....	.....	.....	8,830.13	
Fire Damages	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	
TOTAL — Department of Revenue	$ 2,953,000.00	$ 4,208,217.00	$ 3,277,200.00	$ 3,310,330.13	$ **2,919,000.00**

(b) See note under Department of Property and Supplies.
* See Department of Military Affairs this period.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth ...	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	140,000.00	151,500.00	165,900.00	180,000.00	220,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums***	16,175.00	.....	.....	.....	
Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency	.....	10,454.79	.....	.....	
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
State Employes Retirement Board — Salaries and Expenses	35,000.00	*	80,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00
State Employes Retirement Board — Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency	5,600.00	.....	.....	.....	
*Allocated from Lump Sums***	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Bureau of Civil Rights	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....	
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	50,000.00
Total	$ 249,875.00	$ 229,454.79	$ 295,900.00	$ 610,000.00	$ 420,000.00
SUBSIDIES (Retirement of State Employes)					
Pensions of Retired State Employes	$ 39,500.00	$ 33,420.00	$ 23,620.00	$ 20,836.00	$ 16,400.00
Pensions and Gratuities	2,040.00	1,848.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	742,600.00	*	659,000.00	853,700.00	1,711,400.00
Contingent Reserve Account	408,430.00	*	873,000.00	680,900.00	814,200.00
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,710.00
Total	$ 1,192,570.00	$ 35,268.00	$ 1,607,470.00	$ 1,607,286.00	$ 2,845,560.00
TOTAL — Department of State	$ 1,442,445.00	$ 264,722.79	$ 1,903,370.00	$ 2,217,286.00	$ 3,265,560.00

* See Treasury Department this period.
** See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Superintendent	$ 15,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses	2,100,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—1936 Special Session	9,000.00	$ *1,000,000.00	$ *1,000,000.00	$ *1,000,000.00	$ *1,000,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums***	200,300.00				
Teletype System	385,000.00				
Training School for Local Police	20,000.00				
TOTAL — Pennsylvania Motor Police	$ 2,729,300.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00

* See Motor License Fund, page 46, for additional support.
** See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	355,000.00	388,500.00	392,000.00	392,000.00	450,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	34,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	
Council for the Blind	50,000.00	51,000.00	47,000.00	51,000.00	69,000.00
*Allocated from Lump Sums**	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Treatment of Blind	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	125,000.00
Total—Departmental	$ 460,500.00	$ 459,500.00	$ 459,000.00	$ 563,000.00	$ 664,000.00

* See note under Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Institutional Maintenance					
Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon . Pennsylvania Training School ..... State Industrial Home for Women ..... Eastern State Penitentiary ..... Western State Penitentiary ..... Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill ..	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 6,600,000.00	$ 7,600,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions— Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	830,000.00	
Major Repairs	¶131,700.00	.....	.....	.....	
Flood Damage — 1936 Special Session	126,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocation from Appropriation for Additional Maintenance	.....	120,000.00	300,000.00	.....	
Total—Penal and Correctional	$ 6,257,700.00	$ 6,520,000.00	$ 6,900,000.00	$ 8,430,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00
Allentown State Hospital Danville State Hospital . Farview State Hospital . Harrisburg State Hospital Norristown State Hospital Philadelphia State Hospital ..... Torrance State Hospital . Warren State Hospital . Wernersville State Hospital ..... Western State Psychiatric Hospital ..... Embreeville State Hospital ‡ ..... Hollidaysburg State Hospital ‡ ..... Mayview State Hospital ‡ Somerset State Hospital ‡ Woodville State Hospital ‡ Clarks Summit State Hospital ‡ ..... Retreat State Hospital ‡ Blakely State Hospital ‡ Ransom State Hospital ‡ Dixmont Hospital	$ 8,500,000.00	$ 9,550,000.00	$ 15,250,000.00	$ 22,850,000.00	$ 28,000,000.00
State Mental Hospitals— Deficiency	.....	1,045,000.00	.....	1,455,000.00	
Major Repairs	¶300,878.00	.....	.....	.....	
Flood Damage — 1936 Special Session	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocation from appropriation for Additional Maintenance	.....	730,000.00	.....	.....	
Total—Mental Hospitals	$ 8,803,978.00	$ 11,325,000.00	$ 15,250,000.00	$ 24,305,000.00	$ 28,000,000.00

‡ These institutions were taken over by the Commonwealth on June 1, 1941.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Institutional Maintenance (Continued)					
Laurelton State Village Pennhurst State School Polk State School Selinsgrove State Colony	$ 2,700,000.00	$ 3,200,000.00	$ 3,550,000.00	$ 3,950,000.00	**$ 4,800,000.00**
Institutions for Defectives —Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**150,000.00**	
Major Repairs	¶75,760.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocation from appropriation for Additional Maintenance	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Total — Institutions for Defectives	$ 2,775,760.00	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 3,550,000.00	$ 4,100,000.00	**$ 4,800,000.00**
Ashland State Hospital Blossburg State Hospital Coaldale State Hospital Connellsville State Hospital Hazleton State Hospital Locust Mountain State Hospital Nanticoke State Hospital Philipsburg State Hospital Scranton State Hospital Shamokin State Hospital	$ 2,350,000.00	$ 2,700,000.00	$ 2,900,000.00	$ 3,100,000.00	**$ 3,750,000.00**
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—Deficiency	30,000.00	.....	.....	**170,000.00**	
Major Repairs	¶91,662.00	.....	.....	.....	
Allocation from appropriation for Additional Maintenance	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	
Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals	$ 2,471,662.00	$ 2,800,000.00	$ 2,900,000.00	$ 3,270,000.00	**$ 3,750,000.00**
Materials—W. P. A. Sewing Projects	.....	$ 75,000.00	.....	.....	
Total — Institutional Maintenance	$ 20,309,100.00	$ 23,970,000.00	$ 28,600,000.00	$ 40,105,000.00	**$ 46,550,000.00**
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 20,769,600.00	$ 24,429,500.00	$ 29,059,000.00	$ 40,668,000.00	**$ 47,214,000.00**

¶ These items composed one appropriation this period for $600,000 out of which allocations were made as shown to the various Welfare Institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
SUBSIDIES					
Glen Mills School	$ 250,000.00	$ 285,000.00	$ 285,000.00	$ 285,000.00	$ 310,000.00
Sleighton Farms School	250,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	275,000.00
Maintenance of Indigent Insane in County and Poor District Hospitals	2,700,000.00	3,231,000.00	2,545,000.00	‡	‡
Maintenance of Indigent Insane in County and Poor District Hospitals—Deficiency	281,330.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dixmont Hospital	325,000.00	325,000.00	395,000.00	375,000.00	A
Elwyn Training School	360,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	450,000.00
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided **	7,691,150.00	8,374,200.00	8,487,450.00	8,740,400.00	8,750,000.00
Homes—State Aided **	503,650.00	508,000.00	468,100.00	460,325.00	460,000.00
Total Subsidies	$ 12,361,130.00	$ 13,413,200.00	$ 12,870,550.00	$ 10,550,725.00	$ 10,245,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Pennsylvania Industrial School	$ ‖75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Industrial Home for Women	.....	$ 14,002.12	.....	.....	
Western State Penitentiary — Architect's Fees	‖3,741.57	.....	.....	.....	
Coaldale State Hospital	.....	.....	$ 1,112.00	.....	
Eliminating Institutional Fire Hazards:					
Penal and Correctional Institutions	†51,086.00	†176,500.00	.....	.....	
Mental Hospitals	†162,145.00	†436,100.00	.....	.....	
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	†3,589.00	†244,000.00	.....	.....	
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	†44,180.00	†66,500.00	.....	.....	
Total Construction and Land	$ 339,741.57	$ 937,102.12	$ 1,112.00	.....	
TOTAL — Department of Welfare	$ 33,470,471.57	$ 38,779,802.12	$ 41,930,662.00	$ 51,218,725.00	$ 57,459,000.00

** See Detail on pages following.
‖ Appropriated to Department of Property and Supplies.
† Part of an appropriation made to the Department of Property and Supplies.
A Included in appropriation for State-Owned Mental Hospitals.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED					
Abington Memorial Hospital	$ 34,200.00	$ 45,200.00	$ 50,200.00	$ 70,200.00	
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	38,000.00	38,100.00	40,100.00	40,100.00	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	181,200.00	181,200.00	181,200.00	181,200.00	
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	24,200.00	28,200.00	30,200.00	30,200.00	
Allentown Hospital, Allentown	119,000.00	135,100.00	140,100.00	145,000.00	
Altoona Hospital, Altoona	58,400.00	59,000.00	59,000.00	59,000.00	
American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia	8,800.00	8,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	
American Oncologic Hospital, Phila.	.....	20,000.00	19,000.00	22,000.00	
Armstrong General Hospital	8,200.00	14,000.00	15,500.00	18,000.00	The
Barnes, Simon H. Memorial Hospital	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	Recommended
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	16,100.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	16,000.00	Appropriations
Belvedere Hospital, Pittsburgh	3,900.00	4,900.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	To The
Berwick Hospital	14,700.00	14,700.00	16,000.00	19,400.00	
Black, F. W. Community Hospital, Lewistown	.....	.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	State Aided
Blair, J. C. Memorial, Huntingdon	34,100.00	34,500.00	35,500.00	36,000.00	Medical and
Bloomsburg Hospital	26,900.00	28,000.00	29,000.00	32,000.00	Surgical
Braddock General Hospital	47,600.00	47,600.00	48,600.00	48,600.00	Hospitals
Bradford Hospital	31,400.00	31,600.00	31,600.00	31,600.00	
Broad Street Hospital, Philadelphia	26,700.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	Are Given
Brookville Hospital	10,900.00	15,000.00	15,500.00	16,000.00	In Total
Brownsville General Hospital	32,400.00	32,600.00	32,600.00	31,000.00	
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr	.....	.....	5,000.00	33,000.00	
Butler County Memorial Hospital	19,100.00	22,800.00	23,800.00	28,100.00	
Canonsburg General Hospital	16,100.00	16,100.00	17,000.00	20,000.00	
Carbondale General Hospital	20,100.00	23,750.00	25,000.00	26,000.00	
Carlisle Hospital	24,800.00	26,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	
Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte	28,300.00	29,700.00	28,000.00	27,000.00	
Chambersburg Hospital	17,400.00	20,100.00	18,000.00	20,100.00	
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	24,500.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	57,900.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	
Chester Hospital, City of Chester	77,400.00	85,300.00	88,000.00	92,000.00	
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	27,300.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	29,000.00	
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	77,650.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	92,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	100,000.00	100,200.00	100,200.00	100,200.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	$ 31,400.00	$ 34,000.00	$ 38,000.00	$ 38,000.00	
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	35,900.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	39,500.00	
Clearfield Hospital	37,600.00	42,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	
Coatesville Hospital	41,100.00	41,200.00	43,200.00	43,200.00	
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	12,400.00	12,400.00	11,800.00	11,800.00	
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	
Community Hospital, Kane	6,500.00	8,500.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	
Community Hospital, of Jersey Shore	.....	.....	3,000.00	4,000.00	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	95,000.00	97,300.00	107,300.00	112,000.00	
Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women, Philadelphia	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Corry Hospital Association	13,100.00	13,300.00	12,800.00	12,000.00	
Coudersport General Hospital	3,600.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Crozier, J. Lewis Hospital, Chester	.....	.....	3,000.00	4,000.00	
Delaware County Hospital	22,000.00	22,300.00	22,300.00	22,300.00	
Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives	110,900.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	
Easton Hospital	68,000.00	75,000.00	68,000.00	68,000.00	
Elizabeth Steel Magee, Pittsburgh	80,500.00	99,700.00	104,000.00	106,000.00	
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	17,500.00	19,100.00	19,100.00	19,100.00	
Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City	10,800.00	11,100.00	11,100.00	10,400.00	
Elm Terrace Hospital, Lansdale	.....	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,100.00	23,100.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	
Franfort Hospital, Philadelphia	67,900.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	
Franklin Hospital	8,800.00	11,150.00	14,000.00	18,000.00	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia	14,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	
Frick, Henry Clay, Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	
Geisinger, Geo. F., Memorial Hospital Danville	30,000.00	48,600.00	52,000.00	58,000.00	
General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	12,900.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,100.00	
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	130,500.00	175,100.00	175,100.00	175,600.00	
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	44,800.00	49,700.00	49,700.00	53,800.00	
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	13,400.00	13,700.00	14,500.00	15,000.00	
Grandview Hospital for Consumptives, Oil City	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Greene County Memorial Hospital Waynesburg	10,100.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,500.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	$ 4,800.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 7,000.00	$ 9,200.00	
Grove City Hospital	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	182,600.00	190,200.00	190,200.00	190,200.00	
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	55,100.00	59,850.00	59,850.00	59,850.00	
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	97,000.00	102,000.00	107,000.00	107,000.00	
Hanover General Hospital, Hanover	11,700.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	15,400.00	
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	80,300.00	97,250.00	101,000.00	105,000.00	
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	61,000.00	
Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County, West Chester	31,400.00	31,400.00	31,400.00	31,400.00	
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Reading	63,700.00	64,000.00	64,000.00	65,000.00	
Homestead Hospital	43,600.00	43,600.00	43,600.00	43,600.00	
Indiana Hospital	38,000.00	42,250.00	42,250.00	48,250.00	
Jamison Memorial Hospital Association, New Castle	28,000.00	31,000.00	27,000.00	26,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Jeanes Hospital, Fox Chase, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Jefferson Medical College	209,500.00	230,100.00	235,000.00	245,000.00	
Kane Summit Hospital Association	8,800.00	8,800.00	8,800.00	7,500.00	
Kensington Hospital for Women, Phila.	34,000.00	40,050.00	42,050.00	42,050.00	
Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society	57,400.00	57,400.00	57,400.00	57,400.00	
Lancaster General Hospital	64,400.00	69,900.00	69,900.00	71,000.00	
Latrobe Hospital	22,100.00	23,100.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	20,000.00	22,500.00	25,200.00	35,000.00	
Lee Homeopathic Hospital, Johnstown	7,500.00	22,500.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	
Lewistown Hospital	43,000.00	48,000.00	51,000.00	56,000.00	
Lock Haven Hospital	31,400.00	35,700.00	37,000.00	38,000.00	
Lying-in-Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	75,000.00	77,900.00	77,900.00	65,000.00	
Maple Avenue Hospital Association, DuBois	18,000.00	18,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	32,000.00	33,750.00	33,750.00	33,750.00	
McKeesport Hospital	74,800.00	80,000.00	83,000.00	84,000.00	
Meadville City Hospital	19,600.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City	12,000.00	13,700.00	13,700.00	12,000.00	
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Phila.	43,400.00	43,600.00	43,600.00	42,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	41,000.00	45,000.00	47,500.00	45,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	72,450.00	75,100.00	77,000.00	77,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	84,200.00	85,000.00	87,500.00	87,500.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Mid Valley Hospital, Blakely	$ 26,200.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 34,000.00	$ 34,000.00	
Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Pottsville	11,000.00	15,150.00	16,000.00	21,000.00	
Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria	38,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	66,400.00	71,150.00	71,150.00	76,000.00	
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	40,000.00	43,150.00	43,150.00	43,150.00	
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	120,000.00	140,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Spring	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
National Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia	5,100.00	5,100.00	3,100.00	3,500.00	
Northern Liberties, Hospital	20,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	31,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	14,600.00	16,600.00	16,600.00	16,600.00	
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	24,900.00	24,900.00	24,900.00	24,000.00	
Oil City Hospital	23,600.00	23,800.00	23,800.00	28,000.00	
Packer, Mary M., Hospital, Sunbury	28,600.00	29,900.00	32,000.00	38,000.00	
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	120,000.00	129,900.00	128,000.00	135,000.00	
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	47,900.00	48,200.00	48,200.00	48,200.00	
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne	40,300.00	40,300.00	42,300.00	42,300.00	
Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia	139,800.00	170,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00	
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia	6,900.00	6,900.00	6,900.00	6,900.00	
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary	61,500 00	62,100.00	58,000.00	.....	
Phoenixville Hospital	19,600.00	19,800.00	19,800.00	19,800.00	
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	60,400.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	
Pittston Hospital Association	51,800.00	54,000.00	50,000.00	56,000.00	
Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital	11,000.00	12,050.00	12,050.00	12,050.00	
Pottstown Hospital	21,500.00	23,100.00	21,600.00	23,000.00	
Pottsville Hospital	61,000.00	71,000.00	79,000.00	84,000.00	
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	55,300.00	58,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	
Providence Hospital of Beaver County	8,200.00	9,500.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	
Quakertown Hospital Association	6,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,600.00	
Reading Hospital	94,500.00	100,200.00	105,200.00	110,000,00	
Renovo Hospital	6,300.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Rochester General Hospital	29,200.00	29,200.00	29,200.00	27,200.00	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Phila.	66,000.00	79,800.00	84,800.00	79,800.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	$ 62,800.00	$ 63,000.00	$ 63,000.00	$ 63,000.00	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	156,250.00	156,250.00	158,000.00	158,000.00	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	43,800.00	46,000.00	46,000.00	48,200.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale	15,000.00	16,000.00	15,000.00	21,200.00	
Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem	86,300.00	103,400.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Saint Luke's and Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	94,800.00	95,400.00	90,400.00	90,400.00	
Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	84,300.00	90,000.00	92,000.00	92,000.00	
Sewickley Valley Hospital	31,200.00	31,700.00	31,700.00	34,000.00	
Shady Side Hospital	80,500.00	84,600.00	84,600.00	84,600.00	
Somerset Community Hospital	6,000.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	18,300.00	The
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	66,200.00	67,900.00	67,900.00	67,900.00	Recommended
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	26,300.00	35,100.00	35,100.00	35,100.00	Appropriations
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	12,900.00	13,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	To The
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	15,600.00	15,600.00	15,600.00	15,600.00	State Aided
Taylor Hospital, Association	27,800.00	30,800.00	30,800.00	33,000.00	Medical and
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	20,700.00	20,700.00	20,700.00	22,000.00	Surgical
Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia	123,000.00	137,000.00	137,000.00	143,000.00	Hospitals
Titusville Hospital	6,100.00	6,400.00	6,400.00	7,000.00	
Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh	89,400.00	90,100.00	90,100.00	95,000.00	Are Given
Uniontown Hospital	56,700.00	62,000.00	67,000.00	72,000.00	In Total
University of Pennsylvania Hospital	180,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	258,000.00	
University of Penna. Graduate Hospital	164,000.00	168,000.00	168,000.00	166,000.00	
Warner, Annie M., Hospital, Gettysburg	10,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	12,500.00	
Warren General Hospital	19,000.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	29,000.00	
Washington Hospital	55,000.00	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	4,000.00	5,000.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	
Waynesboro Hospital	14,000.00	15,100.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pgh	142,300.00	155,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	
Westmoreland Hospital, Association Greensburg	48,000.00	53,400.00	55,000.00	58,000.00	
West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	61,400.00	62,200.00	63,000.00	62,200.00	
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital	141,000.00	155,200.00	160,200.00	162,000.00	
Williamsport Hospital	80,000.00	85,000.00	87,000.00	91,000.00	
Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia	74,000.00	91,500.00	91,500.00	93,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Phila.	$ 63,200.00	$ 63,400.00	$ 63,400.00	$ 65,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	73,000.00	
Women's Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	75,000.00	80,000.00	75,000.00	77,000.00	
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital — Wilkes-Barre	38,000.00	41,000.00	43,000.00	46,000.00	
York Hospital	85,600.00	93,000.00	94,000.00	99,000.00	
Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children	8,500.00	10,000.00	11,500.00	14,500.00	
TOTAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED	$ 7,691,150.00	$ 8,374,200.00	$ 8,487,450.00	$ 8,740,400.00	$ 8,750,000.00
HOMES—STATE AIDED					
Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	$ 1,400.00	$ 1,400.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 825.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children	3,200.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	
Almira Home Association, New Castle	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Beacon Light Mission, Bradford	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	.....	
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	
Benevolent Home Association for Children, Pottsville	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	900.00	
Berean Manual Training School	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Beulah Anchorage, Reading	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Boys' Haven, Allentown	.....	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00	
Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	1,800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Children's Aid Society of Clinton County	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County — Chambersburg	2,200.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	68,000.00	68,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	28,000.00	28,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	
Children's Home of Bradford	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	
Children's Home of Easton	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,900.00	
Children's Home of the City of York	1,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Children's Home of South Bethlehem	$ 3,200.00	$ 3,200.00	$ 3,200.00	$ 3,200.00	
Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg	7,800.00	7,800.00	9,800.00	9,800.00	
Christian Home of Johnstown	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	
Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Pittsburgh	2,100.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	
Colored Children's Bureau	1,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	
Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women, Philadelphia	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	
Curtis Home for Girls	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	1,400.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Williamsport	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	
Friend's Home for Children	2,100.00	2,500.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	
George Junior Republic Association, Grove City	5,800.00	5,800.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Home for Aged of Westmoreland County	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	
Home for Aged and Infirm Women Easton	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	2,800.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	
Home for Friendless, Harrisburg	4,600.00	.....	.....	.....	
Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster	5,400.00	2,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	
Home for Friendless Children, Reading	2,400.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	
Home for Friendless, Williamsport	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Home for Friendless Women, Scranton	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives, Philadelphia	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	14,500.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon,	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	14,300.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Ladies G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	
McKeesport Day Nursery, McKeesport	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	
Margaret Henry Children's Home of New Castle	700.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	600.00	
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged	3,100.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
New Future Association Sherman Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh	700.00	700.00	500.00	.....	
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	10,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Old Ladies Home, Philadelphia	8,600.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	
Osceola Home for Children	3,200.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	
Penna. Memorial Home at Brookville	9,400.00	9,400.00	9,400.00	9,400.00	
Penna. Association for Blind, Pittsburgh	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Penna. Home Teaching Society, and Free Circulating Library for Blind, Phila.	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	
Penna. Seaman's Friend Society, Phila.	3,200.00	2,200.00	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	3,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia	45,500.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	
Philadelphia Home for Infants	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	8,700.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	8,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie	10,300.00	10,300.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Seaman's Church Institute of Phila.	5,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	4,600.00	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued					
Union Home for Old Ladies, Phila.	$ 2,800.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia	2,100.00	2,100.00	.....	.....	
Workingmen's Home for the Aged located at Warrington, Bucks County	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	5,300.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Zoar Home for Mothers, Babies and Canvalescents of Allison Park, Allegheny County	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	
York Blind Center	750.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
TOTAL HOMES — STATE-AIDED	$ 503,650.00	$ 508,000.00	$ 468,100.00	$ 460,325.00	$ 460,000.00

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	.....	$ * 25,000.00	*
State Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00	$ ¶100,000.00
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	1,000,000.00
Post-War Planning Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Board of Commissioners of Navigation of the Delaware River	$ 50,000.00	§	.....	.....	
State Planning Board	10,000.00	$ 125,000.00	#	.....	
Philadelphia Charter Commission—1937 Session	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
General State Authority —Administration	.....	1,400,000.00	$ 750,000.00	385,000.00	100,000.00

§ Transferred to Department of Forests and Waters.
# Incorporated in Department of Commerce. See that Department.
* See Note ¶ under Department of Military Affairs.
¶ Recommended as a revolving appropriation. See recommendation in Governors message.

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
State Worlds Fair Commission	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	
Celebration—Landing of Swedes	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	
Celebration — Anniversary of Constitution	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	
Contribution for Gettysburg Peace Memorial	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania Scenic and Historic Commission	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Dredging Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers	50,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	
Reimbursing City of Philadelphia — Delaware River Bridge	12,084.17	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses of Constitutional Convention	650,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission—1937 Ses-	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission — 1938 Special Session	.....	26,500.00	.....	.....	
Gettysburg Memorial Commission	15,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry—1938 Special Session	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	
Total	$ 882,084.17	$ 2,016,500.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,060,000.00	$ 1,400,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Port of Philadelphia	.....	.....	$ 100,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation Roads	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Harrisburg Fire Companies	A	A	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	A	A	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ 106,600.00	$ 206,600.00	$ 206,600.00
TOTAL — Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 882,684.17	$ 2,017,100.00	$ 856,600.00	$ 1,266,600.00	$ 1,606,600.00

A See Department of Property and Supplies these periods.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 225,000.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 340,000.00

Supported also by Milk Control Fund. See that fund.

SENATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Fifty Senators and Extra Compensation to President Pro Tempore ...	$ 126,000.00	$ 138,500.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ **151,000.00**
Officers and Employes—Session	70,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	**100,000.00**
Officers and Employes—Session—Deficiency ..	35,000.00	.....	39,000.00	.....	
Vote Returning Officers and Employes	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	**8,000.00**
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	**4,800.00**
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	**4,800.00**
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	**15,000.00**
Assistant Secretary — Recess	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	**4,200.00**
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	**12,000.00**
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	**3,800.00**
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	**9,000.00**
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	**7,200.00**
Assistant Librarian — Recess	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	
Stenographer to President	2,400.00	3,240.00	3,240.00	3,240.00	**3,240.00**
Stenographers to Librarian—Recess	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	**6,300.00**
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	**7,200.00**
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	**6,000.00**
Custodians — Washroom and Basement	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	**7,200.00**
Custodian of Senate Chamber and Three Assistants	8,625.00	9,255.00	9,255.00	9,255.00	**9,255.00**
Messenger	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	**2,400.00**
Senators Elected during 1935 Session	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Sergeants-at-arms—For 1938 Special Session ..	.....	.....	1,053.00	.....	
Total Salaries	$ 338,125.00	$ 346,895.00	$ 399,448.00	$ 359,395.00	$ **363,395.00**
Mileage					
Fifty Senators	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ **18,000.00**
Fifty Senators — Deficiency	2,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	
Officers and Employes .	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	**2,700.00**
Vote Returning Officers and Employes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Total Mileage	$ 25,000.00	$ 22,700.00	$ 26,200.00	$ 22,700.00	$ **22,700.00**
Postage					
Fifty Senators	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$ **7,500.00**
Chief Clerk	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	**150.00**
Lieutenant-Governer ...	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	**150.00**
Legislative Journal	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	**4,500.00**
Legislative Journal—Deficiency	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Postage	$ 13,300.00	$ 12,300.00	$ 12,300.00	$ 12,300.00	$ **12,300.00**

SENATE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses					
Office of Secretary—Recess	$ 2,300.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 4,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	2,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President—Pro Tempore—Recess	1,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
President—Pro Tempore—Session	1,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months Ending Nov. 30, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944	1,800.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 18,500.00	$ 25,100.00	$ 25,100.00	$ 25,100.00	$ 27,600.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Incidental Expenses	$ 7,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Deficiency	3,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee	9,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expense Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 22,575.00	$ 23,575.00	$ 22,575.00	$ 21,575.00	23,575.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 417,500.00	$ 430,570.00	$ 485,623.00	$ 441,070.00	$ 449,570.00
Special Session 1936	$ 126,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1936—No. 2	41,400.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1938	.....	$ 132,566.00	.....	.....	
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	$ 50,657.00	.....	
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 97,550.00	
TOTAL—Senate	$ 585,400.00	$ 563,136.00	$ 536,280.00	$ 538,620.00	$ 449,570.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Members	$ 521,000.00	$ 628,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	80,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session, Deficiency	35,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	
Vote Returning Officers—Session	11,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Chief Clerk—Deficiency	500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	3,075.00	3,075.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Secretary to Speaker	.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Custodian of Hall	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Custodian of Hall—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	900.00	
Assistant Custodian	7,908.00	7,908.00	7,908.00	7,908.00	7,908.00
Messenger	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Parliamentarian	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Members Elected during 1935 Session	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	3,075.00	3,075.00	.....	
Secretary of House	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total Salaries	$ 713,608.00	$ 838,183.00	$ 895,183.00	$ 843,083.00	$ 842,183.00
Mileage					
Members	$ 75,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00
Members—Deficiency	12,500.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Vote Returning Officers—Session	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total Mileage	$ 94,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 102,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 92,000.00
Postage					
Members	$ 31,200.00	$ 31,350.00	$ 31,200.00	$ 31,200.00	$ 31,200.00
Chief Clerk Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Legislative Journal—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	
Total Postage	$ 39,350.00	$ 41,500.00	$ 42,350.00	$ 41,350.00	$ 41,350.00
Contingent Expenses					
Speaker—Recess	$ 2,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
Speaker—Session	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years ending 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944	15,500.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses (Continued)					
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months ending Nov. 30, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944	6,000.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1942, 1944	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	7,000.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1943, 1945	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Recess	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Office of Chief Clerk—Session	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 31,500.00	$ 34,100.00	$ 34,100.00	$ 41,100.00	$ 48,100.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Appropriation Committee	$ 9,000.00	$ 12,000.00	$ 12,000.00	$ 12,000.00	$ 12,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Deficiency	3,000.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	
History of Legislation—Extra Services	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Dependents' Benefits—Military Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,890.00
Unpaid Bills—Investigating Philadelphia Poor Districts	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 26,250.00	$ 35,750.00	$ 39,250.00	$ 38,250.00	$ 59,140.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 904,708.00	$ 1,041,533.00	$ 1,112,883.00	$ 1,055,783.00	$ 1,082,773.00
Special Session 1936	$ 257,868.74	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1936—No. 2	136,200.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1938	.....	$ 257,868.74	.....	.....	
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	$ 144,848.00	.....	
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 265,638.00	
TOTAL—House of Representatives	$ 1,298,776.74	$ 1,299,401.74	$ 1,257,731.00	$ 1,321,421.00	$ 1,082,773.00

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Indices for Legislative Journal	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00
Proof Reading	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Indexing the Legislative Journal	1,500.00	1.500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Special Session 1936	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1936—No. 2	300.00	.....	.....	.....	
Special Session 1938	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	3,550.00	
TOTAL—Legislative Journal	$ 10,300.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 9,900.00	$ 11,050.00	$ 7,500.00

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of Director	$ 85,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00
Salary of Assistant Director	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Compilation of Veterans Laws	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	
TOTAL—Legislative Reference Bureau	$ 85,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Anthracite Subsidence Commission	.....	.....	.....	$ 10,000.00	
Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	
Committee to Investigate W.P.A. Sewing Projects	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Committee on Congressional Reapportionment —1942 Special Session	.....	.....	.....	4,300.00	
Thomas Jefferson Bi-Centennial Commission	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	
Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Senate and House of Representatives	.....	.....	.....	600.00	$ 800.00
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	2,500.00
Support of American Legislators' Association	700.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	
Expenses of Electoral College	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses of Electoral College—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,100.00	.....	
Committee to Investigate Insurance Department	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
House Committee to Investigate Penal Institutions	350.00	.....	.....	.....	
House Committee to Investigate Liquor Stores	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Study Bituminous Mining	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Study Industrial Taxes	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Study Industrial Taxes—1938 Special Session	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Pittsburgh Board of Education	.....	392.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Fairmount Park Commission	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	.....	7,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Commission on Delaware Basin	.....	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	16,000.00
Joint State Government Committee	.....	10,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00	
Committee on Flood Control Pittsburgh	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	
Expenses in Election Contest of Albert McClaster	.....	750.00	.....	.....	

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Local Government Commission	$ 10,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	
Committee to Investigate Unemployment Relief	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Gilberton Mine Disaster	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Study and Coordinate Relief — 1937 Session	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1937 Session	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1938 Special Session	.....	450.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Governmental Costs in Philadelphia—1937 Session	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Investigate Gambling — 1938 Special Session	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Charges against State Officials — 1938 Special Session	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Committee to Investigate Charges against Philadelphia Magistrates—1938 Special Session	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Survey Aviation Facilties	.....	500.00	.....	.....	
Commission to Study Public School System	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses in Cambria County Election Contest	.....	†968.41	.....	.....	
Inaugural Committee	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	
Interstate Commission on Crime	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
Joint Legislative Committee	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	
Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Committee to Investigate Civil Service—Unemployment Compensation	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	
Support of Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL — Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 137,550.00	$ 166,060.41	$ 147,600.00	$ 145,900.00	$ 39,300.00

† Ordered by Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County by authority of act of May 19, 1874, Section 9 as amended by act of April 28, 1899, P. L. 118, Section 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Supreme Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary-Eastern District	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00		
Chief Clerk in Office of Prothonotary— Eastern District	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Assistant Chief Clerk in Office of Prothontary—Eastern District	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	65,200.00	65,200.00
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary — Eastern District	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00		
Salary of Record Clerk	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant	17,300.00	17,300.00	17,300.00		
Necessary Expenses — Eastern District	15,500.00	15,500.00	20,000.00		
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	4,800.00	4,800.00	.....		
Assistant in Supreme Court Room — Middle District	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....		
Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District	.....	.....	6,000.00		
Salary of the Secretary—Assistant-Middle District	.....	.....	3,600.00	11,100.00	11,100.00
Expenses of Supreme Court in Middle District and Superior Court in Harrisburg	800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Expenses of Supreme Court in Middle District and Superior Court in Harrisburg—Deficiency	400.00	.....	.....		
Salary of Clerk in Office of Prothonotary — Western District	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,600.00		
Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary —Western District	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	30,700.00	30,700.00
Necessary Expenses — Western District	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00		
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	69,596.00	69,596.00	69,596.00	71,496.00	73,995.00
Fees of Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court—All Districts	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Board of Governance	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Portrait of Chief Justice Kephart	.....	750.00	.....	.....	
Portrait of Chief Justice Frazer	.....	750.00	.....	.....	
Portrait of Chief Justice Schaffer	.....	.....	.....	750.00	
Board of Law Examiners	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 494,896.00	$ 516,696.00	$ 528,296.00	$ 548,746.00	$ 610,495.00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Superior Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	56,000.00	56,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	63,000.00
Dockets—Stationery and Supplies	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total Superior Court	$ 368,000.00	368,000.00	374,000.00	374,000.00	$ 377,000.00
Court of Common Pleas					
Salaries of Judges	$ 2,842,000.00	$ 3,031,500.00	$ 3,028,000.00	$ 3,044,000.00	$ 3,044,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	8,750.00	.....	.....	.....	
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial Districts	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire — Dauphin County	14,400.00	14,400.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,400.00
Clerk Hire — Dauphin County—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	181.00	
Total Court of Common Pleas	$ 2,970,150.00	$ 3,150,900.00	$ 3,152,200.00	$ 3,168,381.00	$ 3,168,400.00
Orphans' Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 564,000.00	$ 618,000.00	$ 618,000.00	$ 618,000.00	$ 618,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia					
Salaries of Judges	$ 221,000.00	$ 116,700.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	79,000.00	.....	.....	
Total Municipal Court of Philadelphia	$ 221,000.00	$ 195,700.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00
County Court of Allegheny					
Salaries of Judges	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County					
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Salaries of Retired Judges	$ 160,000.00	$ 160,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Salaries of Associate Judges	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Mileage of Associate Judges	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	$ 217,000.00	$ 217,000.00	$ 182,000.00	$ 157,000.00	$ 157,000.00
State Reporter					
Salary of State Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Salary of Assistant Reporter	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Salaries and General Expenses	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Total State Reporter	$ 24,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 5,000,046.00	$ 5,235,296.00	$ 5,244,496.00	$ 5,258,127.00	$ 5,322,895.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated	Estimated
	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	1943-1945
Bonus	$ 1,165,957.77	$ 617,097.74	$ 1,316,513.00	$ 1,300,000.00
Tax on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	78,278,450.56	76,499,441.17	88,393,725.00	80,962,000.00
Tax on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commodities Produced	34,638,643.87	34,161,632.77	41,986,682.00	41,256,300.00
Tax on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities	1,244,803.40	1,269,867.85	1,300,166.00	1,273,000.00
Penalties and Interest	857,337.45	629,774.15	1,904,300.00	610,000.00
Business License Taxes	7,040,466.95	7,664,793.29	7,749,115.00	6,967,300.00
Inheritance Taxes	47,953,520.81	33,967,788.40	26,611,390.00	25,753,000.00
Special Emergency Taxes	156,425,229.23	167,839,638.06	200,063,101.00	170,688,325.00
Licenses and Fees	7,811,869.20	8,219,668.69	8,306,439.00	8,327,443.00
Fines and Penalties	931,412.37	887,221.09	947,687.00	691,515.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,086,887.65	4,593,058.48	2,963,711.00	1,785,350.00
Institutional Reimbursements	10,721,491.93	12,767,015.80	11,607,171.00	10,385,767.00
Liquor Store Profits	32,000,000.00	34,000,000.00	36,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE EXCLUDING BORROWINGS AND TRANSFERS	$ 382,156,071.19	$ 383,116,997.49	$ 429,150,000.00	$ 380,000,000.00
Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	$ 47,274,004.24	$ 63,229,380.89	$ 82,214,125.00	#
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS EXCLUDING SHORT TERM BORROWINGS	$ 429,430,075.43	$ 446,346,378.38	$ 511,364,125.00	.....
Short Term Borrowings Against Current Biennial Revenues, and Transfers from Special Funds:				
Tax Anticipation Notes	$ 120,000,000.00	$ 155,000,000.00	$ 135,000,000.00	.....
Transfers from Operating Special Funds	18,300,000.00	47,550,000.00	.....	.....
Transfers from Other Special Funds	8,450,000.00	22,550,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS INCLUDING SHORT TERM BORROWINGS AND TRANSFERS	$ 576,180,075.43	$ 671,446,378.38	$ 646,364,125.00	.....

Since these receipts are not available for appropriation, and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no attempt is made at estimating them.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
BONUS				
Bonus—Domestic	$ 445,485.97	$ 225,314.81	$ 303,673.00	$ 250,000.00
Bonus—Foreign	720,471.80	391,782.93	1,012,840.00	1,050,000.00
Total Bonus	$ 1,165,957.77	$ 617,097.74	$ 1,316,513.00	$ 1,300,000.00
TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS				
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic	$ 41,936,756.12	$ 43,031,186.63	$ 48,103,075.00	$ 48,000,000.00
Capital Stock Taxes—Foreign	15,524,473.24	13,942,701.60	22,349,256.00	16,000,000.00
Tax on Shares—Trust Companies	4,633,509.54	3,350,373.19	3,444,161.00	3,400,000.00
Tax on Shares—State Banks	350,496.37	342,740.70	374,373.00	350,000.00
Tax on Shares—National Banks	3,762,706.62	3,350,927.67	3,802,052.00	3,500,000.00
Tax on Stock—Building and Loan Associations	128,788.43	14,136.10	4,466.00	.....
Loans Tax—Corporation—Domestic	7,206,587.47	5,441,770.64	5,389,895.00	5,100,000.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Foreign	511,864.92	427,971.28	385,895.00	400,000.00
Loans Tax—Cities, Boroughs and Townships	1,035,789.08	893,563.35	777,907.00	750,000.00
Loans Tax—Counties	2,031,444.91	4,641,961.28	2,757,192.00	2,500,000.00
Loans Tax—School Districts	1,154,420.66	1,054,526.83	991,293.00	950,000.00
Loans Tax—Poor Districts	1,403.20	1,391.05	.....	.....
Loans Tax—County Institution Districts	.....	4,020.85	9,970.00	9,000.00
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	210.00	2,170.00	4,190.00	3,000.00
Total Taxes on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	$ 78,278,450.56	$ 76,499,441.17	$ 88,393,725.00	$ 80,962,000.00
TAXES ON INCOME, RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS, AND COMMODITIES PRODUCED				
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission	$ 6,023,056.64	$ 6,512,694.98	$ 7,601,023.00	$ 8,300,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Private Bankers	195,252.68	32,833.49	83,680.00	50,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits	80,657.46	81,777.88	77,978.00	70,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Casualty	295,305.33	233,547.03	264,193.00	250,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Marine	258.64	5,909.94	2,348.00	2,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Fire	183,704.61	207,307.03	229,770.00	200,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Excess Reinsurance	14,457.78	27,799.34	16,156.00	15,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Life	10,763,329.91	10,033,989.75	13,243,897.00	13,250,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Casualty	2,417,486.16	2,381,994.01	2,963,822.00	2,500,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Marine	2,417.49	4,560.00	19,420.00	15,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Fire	66,943.79	45,633.44	92,693.00	50,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Insurance Brokers	1,957.76	1,784.21	265.00	300.00
Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies	245,328.13	206,401.67	37,751.00	25,000.00
Anthracite Coal Tax	1,002.31	.....	.....	.....
Emergency Profits Tax	278.95	81.47	6,751.00	.....
Emergency Relief Sales Tax	24,166.74	8,595.84	1,536.00	.....
Malt Beverage Tax	14,276,698.52	14,345,070.22	17,314,891.00	16,500,000.00
Liquor Floor Tax	2,192.00	.....	.....	.....
Distilled Spirits Tax	28,178.88	14,419.93	11,661.00	11,000.00
Rectified Spirits Tax	13,503.01	15,264.16	17,898.00	17,000.00
Wines Tax	2,467.08	1,968.38	949.00	1,000.00
Total Taxes on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commodities Produced	$ 34,638,643.87	$ 34,161,632.77	$ 41,986,682.00	$ 41,256,300.00
TAXES ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND TRANSFER OF SECURITIES				
Stock Transfer Stamp Tax	$ 669,395.24	$ 661,435.26	$ 627,240.00	$ 600,000.00
Tax on Legal Documents	575,408.16	608,432.59	672,926.00	673,000.00
Total Taxes on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities	$ 1,244,803.40	$ 1,269,867.85	$ 1,300,166.00	$ 1,273,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST (Continued)				
BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES				
Retail Mercantile	$ 5,167,718.37	$ 5,454,328.69	$ 5,490,566.00	$ 5,000,000.00
Wholesale Mercantile	1,336,404.02	1,378,250.29	1,453,966.00	1,300,000.00
Restaurants and Eating Houses	496,863.67	476,640.23	409,594.00	400,000.00
Billiards, Bowling Alleys, Etc.	339,868.29	635,205.11	839,381.00	750,000.00
Brokers	267,071.71	314,336.19	202,497.00	150,000.00
Auctioneers	70,883.43	115,159.12	58,945.00	60,000.00
Public Amusements	102,972.79	171,797.39	126,025.00	126,000.00
Peddlers	459.50	228.00	290.00	300.00
Appraisers' Fees	25,057.25	26,144.25	21,016.00	21,000.00
Business License Tax Deducations—Commissions	*66,034.05	*68,305.17	*75,092.00	*70,000.00
Business License Tax Deductions—Expense	*700,798.03	*888,990.81	*778,073.00	*770,000.00
Total Business License Taxes	$ 7,040,466.95	$ 7,664,793.29	$ 7,749,115.00	$ 6,967,300.00
PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES AND BONUS	$ 857,337.45	$ 629,774.15	$ 1,904,300.00	$ 610,000.00
INHERITANCE TAXES				
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	$ 48,666,623.23	$ 35,601,845.29	$ 28,392,507.00	$ 27,420,000.00
Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance Tax	294,405.27	304,373.48	364,403.00	349,000.00
Direct Inheritance Tax	9,772.01	9,704.17	22,795.00	19,000.00
Collateral Inheritance Tax	313,719.66	239,486.18	219,032.00	215,000.00
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer Direct, and Collateral Inheritance Taxes and Estate Tax	*1,330,999.36	*2,187,620.72	*2,387,347.00	*2,250,000.00
Total Inheritance Taxes	$ 47,953,520.81	$ 33,967,788.40	$ 26,611,390.00	$ 25,753,000.00
SPECIAL EMERGENCY TAXES				
Amusement Tax	$ 968,340.20	$ 16.80	.....	.....
Cigarette Tax	22,450,008.08	24,393,762.56	$ 27,226,969.00	$ 26,000,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax	27,832,558.88	30,761,149.32	24,668,188.00	17,000,000.00
State Personal Property Tax	24,015,033.95	22,663,355.09	20,112,092.00	22,300,000.00
Corporate Net Income Tax	44,533,211.84	53,344,116.53	84,194,068.00	63,300,000.00
Documentary Stamp Tax	57,690.11	624.05	198.00	.....
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission Business	8,707,773.37	9,546,125.64	11,174,701.00	12,500,000.00
Loans Tax—Domestic	6,256,560.65	5,347,511.20	5,473,961.00	5,100,000.00
Loans Tax—Foreign	412,751.90	391,053.18	353,959.00	400,000.00
Tax on Shares—Banks and Trust Companies	5,816,341.64	5,666,629.53	6,348,264.00	6,000,000.00
Distillers' Tax	227,239.67	60.40	.....	.....
Liquor Tax	15,147,718.94	15,725,233.76	20,510,701.00	18,088,325.00
Total Special Emergency Taxes	$ 156,425,229.23	$ 167,839,638.06	$ 200,063,101.00	$ 170,688,325.00
TOTAL BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 327,604,410.04	$ 322,650,033.43	$ 369,324,992.00	$ 328,809,925.00
LICENSES AND FEES				
Governor's Office—Notary Public Commission Fees	$ 159,775.00	$ 169,775.00	$ 168,950.00	$ 169,775.00
Auditor General's Department—Miscellaneous Fees	50.00	175.00	450.00	.....
Department of Agriculture				
Oleomargarine Licenses	802,361.25	649,845.86	601,534.00	610,740.00
Feeding Stuffs Licenses and Analysis Fees	85,617.00	93,408.00	93,827.00	91,985.00
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	97,300.00	102,450.00	91,700.00	88,400.00
Fertilizer Licenses	47,900.00	47,030.00	44,640.00	45,805.00
Farm Product Inspection Fees	27,725.44	29,025.79	26,067.00	30,000.00
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	7,050.00	7,950.00	8,250.00	9,350.00
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	8,135.00	8,133.00	7,402.00	6,920.00
Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees	4,725.00	5,245.00	5,430.00	5,840.00

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Egg Opening Licenses	$ 2,150.00	$ 2,150.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,350.00
Seed Testing and Certification	1,118.14	1,203.93	1,023.00	1,000.00
Egg Laying Contest Fees	3,855.00	3,760.00	4,105.00	3,960.00
Bakery Licenses	40,080.00	43,070.00	41,670.00	44,010.00
Ice Cream Licenses	37,095.00	42,175.00	40,770.00	41,275.00
Egg Inspection Licenses	156.00	195.00	159.00	140.00
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	8,422.00	10,017.00	9,875.00	9,675.00
Farm Produce Dealers' Licenses	4,900.00	3,670.00	3,160.00	3,160.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	21.00	72.00	50.00	50.00
Department of Banking				
Investment Licenses	100.00	175.00	100.00	50.00
Security Dealers' Application Fees	13,220.00	10,860.00	8,610.00	8,484.00
Security Dealers' Registration Fees	48,480.00	41,600.00	33,960.00	33,248.00
Securities Salesmen Application Fees	24,390.00	16,120.00	12,870.00	11,720.00
Securities Salesmen Registration Fees	103,530.00	65,100.00	52,770.00	49,986.00
Certified Copy Fees	447.63	94.25	12.00	.....
Investment Advisers Application Fees	.....	.....	1,160.00	1,520.00
Investment Advisers Registration Fees	.....	.....	3,820.00	4,440.00
Investment Solicitors Application Fees	.....	.....	890.00	780.00
Investment Solicitors Registration Fees	.....	.....	1,710.00	2,000.00
Duplicate Registration Certificates	.....	.....	790.00	.....
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	7,000.00	17,500.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	#	#	#	24,000.00
Dams and Encroachment Fees	#	#	#	12,000.00
Miscellaneous Fees	#	#	#	200.00
Department of Health				
Vital Statistics Fees	160,475.53	304,290.67	858,546.00	500,000.00
Bathing Place Licenses	14,045.00	14,585.00	14,200.00	13,500.00
Approved Inspectors Certificate and Registration Fees	2,515.00	3,284.00	3,239.00	2,500.00
State Board of Undertaker's Fees	49,663.14	53,845.00	56,650.00	55,000.00
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	3,185.00	4,605.00	6,390.00	6,000.00
Insurance Department				
Agents' Licenses	458,783.55	474,615.82	460,357.00	445,000.00
Brokers' Licenses	158,644.82	164,214.78	165,820.00	168,000.00
Examination Fees and Expenses	237,675.70	186,396.80	239,152.00	233,000.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	80,953.00	84,180.64	83,193.00	88,000.00
Filing of Statements and Charter Fees	36,713.03	37,278.92	37,324.00	37,000.00
Company, Association and Exchange Licenses	11,902.67	15,620.83	15,073.00	10,000.00
Public Adjusters' Licenses	4,665.50	3,683.28	3,850.00	3,400.00
Certified Copies and Certificate Fees	12,859.74	15,627.05	15,754.00	19,000.00
Service of Process Fees	1,674.00	1,180.00	1,024.00	1,200.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	4.00	29.63	25.00	.....
Department of Internal Affairs				
Land Office Fees	1,956.50	1,785.29	2,398.00	2,500.00
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	39,669.15	22,620.32	22,867.00	21,650.00
Weighmasters' Licenses	13,890.00	30,130.00	41,915.00	66,000.00
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	23.55	15.00	.....
Department of Justice				
Attorney and Litigation Fees	18,847.66	11,736.29	26,479.00	15,000.00
Board of Pardon Fees	22,730.48	22,813.68	23,857.00	24,000.00

Deposited in State Forests and Waters Fund these periods.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Department of Labor and Industry				
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	$ 109,506.13	$ 157,691.00	$ 161,304.00	$ 90,000.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	112,442.00	184,000.74	209,082.00	195,000.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	89,138.47	123,702.45	127,058.00	120,000.00
Employment Agents' Licenses	42,700.00	47,815.00	57,100.00	42,000.00
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	26,460.10	26,934.00	23,479.00	18,000.00
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	6,127.50	6,390.00	7,002.00	2,400.00
Approval of Building Plan Fees	20,613.75	27,870.50	26,699.00	14,000.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	16,767.50	19,587.50	19,691.00	18,000.00
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	36,500.00	16,500.00	15,675.00	14,400.00
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	29,363.70	*7,413.70	23,700.00	20,000.00
Employment Registration Fees	.....	.....	781.00	600.00
Department of Mines				
Examination and Certificate Fees	17,512.00	15,613.00	15,821.00	13,300.00
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	132,124.90	18,322.59	15,754.00	6,300.00
Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees	12,026.00	4,600.00	5,095.00	3,300.00
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	75.00	100.00
Department of Public Instruction				
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees	77,216.00	80,342.00	76,638.00	77,500.00
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	69,374.00	61,648.50	60,602.00	61,500.00
State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees	26,442.00	25,426.00	24,483.00	24,000.00
State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees	20,217.00	19,576.00	23,927.00	20,000.00
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees	7,667.00	8,693.70	8,708.00	9,000.00
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board Fees	985.00	1,740.00	1,190.00	1,000.00
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses Fees	110,121.50	128,297.31	139,499.00	135,000.00
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	3,172.00	4,070.00	4,954.00	4,000.00
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants Fees	13,413.25	13,216.00	13,224.00	12,000.00
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	12,435.00	16,179.25	15,317.00	15,000.00
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers' Fees	21,121.00	20,957.00	18,852.00	20,000.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees	112,680.00	111,472.50	110,693.00	110,000.00
Barber Registration and Examination Fees	75,871.00	87,906.00	77,347.00	75,000.00
Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees	238,704.58	270,821.00	263,985.00	260,000.00
Motion Picture Examination Fees	320,600.50	314,655.50	332,371.00	313,500.00
State Library and Museum Fees	213.45	333.90	222.00	250.00
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	90.00	110.00	80.00	130.00
Miscellaneous Fees	31,508.00	33,127.00	27,630.00	27,000.00
Public Utility Commission				
Filing and Copy Fees	265,438.12	36,573.20	39,260.00	36,450.00
Testing Fees	26,819.00	23,782.00	26,282.00	26,650.00
Special Assessment Fees	213,074.92	554,318.60	752,256.00	1,400,000.00
General Assessment Fees	332,032.56	856,441.11	159,759.00	60,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	27,857.46	32,745.00	25,725.00	25,000.00
Dog Licenses	1,358,468.00	1,480,159.00	1,459,955.00	1,450,000.00
Amusement Permit Fees	3,160.60	.....	.....	.....
Cigarette Permit Fees	185,012.50	182,223.50	174,290.00	170,000.00
Certificate and Copy Fees	5,391.24	5,786.76	4,987.00	4,500.00
Liquid Fuels Pump Permit Fees	167,914.14	.....	.....	.....
Stores and Theatre Licenses	151,517.00	.....	.....	.....

*Deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Department of State				
Commission and Filing Fees	$ 380,044.40	$ 364,571.40	$ 352,724.00	$ 350,000.00
Recorders of Deeds Fees	20,029.00	21,487.00	34,936.00	25,000.00
Department of Welfare				
Solicitation Fees	7,200.00	8,830.00	9,030.00	9,020.00
Maternity Hospital Licenses	1,080.00	375.00	165.00	300.00
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	3,105.00	5,595.00	4,845.00	6,300.00
Infant Boarding House Licenses	575.00	750.00	815.00	830.00
Special Administrative Commissions				
Board of Commissioners of Navigation Licenses	35.00	.....	240.00	.....
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board				
Distillery Permit Fees	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Winery Permit Fees	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Transporters' Permit Fees	325.00	.....	.....	.....
Bailee for Hire Permit Fees	200.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 7,811,869.20	$ 8,219,668.69	$ 8,306,439.00	$ 8,327,443.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Department of Agriculture				
General Food Fines	$ 11,761.75	$ 15,875.00	$ 13,160.00	$ 14,460.00
Feeding Stuffs Fines	4,032.70	2,802.30	1,300.00	1,750.00
Carbonated Beverage Fines	1,595.00	3,650.00	1,550.00	2,500.00
Sausage Fines	5,200.00	11,375.00	6,100.00	7,950.00
Milk Fines	149.25	825.00	325.00	525.00
Milk Container Fines	25.00	25.00	25.00	150.00
Milk Testing Fines	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Egg Fines	500.00	340.00	110.00	430.00
Fertilizer Fines	750.00	575.00	300.00	900.00
Butter Fines	2,425.00	2,100.00	3,300.00	2,900.00
Meat Fines	42.00	200.00	.....	.....
Meat Hygiene Fines	25.00	310.00	450.00	400.00
Oleomargarine Fines	200.00	200.00	.....	.....
Vinegar Fines	500.00	560.00	1,140.00	510.00
Cold Storage Fines	20.00	50.00	.....	.....
Plant Pest Act Fines	969.00	35.00	.....	.....
Bakery Act Fines	3,632.42	2,377.58	1,150.00	1,450.00
Potato Fines	1,025.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	3,191.92	3,495.00	4,186.00	5,390.00
Department of Health				
Milk Supply Fines	165.00	70.00	285.00	500.00
Insurance Department				
Miscellaneous Fines	550.00	.....	50.00	.....
Department of Labor and Industry				
Female Labor Law Fines	1,620.00	2,525.00	2,305.00	1,000.00
Minor Labor Law Fines	1,395.00	670.00	1,360.00	800.00
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	205.00	446.00	440.00	400.00
Factory Act Fines	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Bedding and Upholstery Fines	120.00	170.00	610.00	450.00
Boiler Inspection Fines	631.00	239.00	233.00	250.00
Elevator Inspection Fines	354.00	734.00	996.00	700.00
General Department Act Fines	.....	75.00	335.00	350.00
Miscellaneous Fines	420.00	730.00	230.00	250.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
FINES AND PENALTIES (Continued)				
Department of Military Affairs				
Court-Martial Fines	$ 1,247.82	$ 1,032.50	$ 62.00	.....
Department of Public Instruction				
Motion Picture Law Fines	65.00	200.00	470.00	$ 400.00
Professional Licensing Fines	2,887.85	5,669.00	4,384.00	3,500.00
Public Utility Commission				
Violation of Order Fines	6,377.51	7,679.98	12,385.00	8,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Dog Law Fines	14,450.00	24,025.45	33,586.00	30,000.00
Registered Container Fines	734.87	1,189.75	907.00	900.00
Sabbath Breaking Fines	68.00	470.50	3,336.00	2,500.00
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	310.00	465.00	72.00	.....
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	24,706.26	7,643.00	1,900.00	1,500.00
Boxing and Wrestling Fines	190.00	823.62	996.00	600.00
Cigarette Tax Fines	.....	110.00	.....	.....
Motor Law Fines	837,618.32	786,746.11	849,549.00	600,000.00
Pennsylvania Motor Police				
Fire Prevention Fines	37.70	62.30	50.00	50.00
Special Administrative Commissions				
Pennsylvania-New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission—Fines	1,145.00	600.00	.....	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 931,412.37	$ 887,221.09	$ 947,687.00	$ 691,515.00
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Governor's Office				
Miscellaneous	$ 4.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Auditor General				
Allocation of Audit Costs	249,196.10	$ 357,328.44	$ 221,105.00	$ 220,000.00
Treasury Department				
Interest on Deposits	203,655.37	91,466.44	46.593.00	45,000.00
Penalty on Interest on Deposits	4.46	.....	.....	.....
Allocation of Treasury Costs	265,574.45	223,586.88	195,438.00	200,000.00
Interest Premium and Discount on Sale of Bonds and Tax Anticipation Notes	857,358.13	2,418,847.47	1,395,822.00	.....
Miscellaneous	25,184.67	80.00	40.00	.....
Department of Agriculture				
Sale of Surplus Products	13,864.99	12,837.21	16,389.00	14,000.00
Recovered Damages—Dog Law	4,857.53	1,809.74	1,849.00	2,000.00
Reimbursement—Plant Pest Law	555.70	4.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	506.83	88.90	5.00	.....
Department of Banking				
Miscellaneous	29,755.00	24,730.00	9,360.00	.....

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued)				
Department of Forests and Waters				
Sale of Wood Products	#	#	#	$ 9,000.00
Stumpage	#	#	#	210,000.00
Minerals	#	#	#	13,000.00
Camp Leases	#	#	#	68,000.00
Water Leases	#	#	#	15,000.00
Rights-of-Way	#	#	#	13,200.00
Housing Rents	#	#	#	36,000.00
Ground Rents	#	#	#	4,000.00
Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires	#	#	#	38,000.00
Sale of Seedlings	#	#	#	13,000.00
Rental of Telephone Lines	#	#	#	1,700.00
Pymatuning Revenue	#	#	#	8,000.00
Concession Leases	#	#	#	14,100.00
Miscellaneous	$ 13.00	$ 134.74	$ 101.00	4,100.00
Department of Health				
Borough Refunds	2,336.34	1,376.75	1,082.00	1,000.00
Vital Statistics Transcripts—Federal Government	16,415.01	20,730.00	23,008.00	21,500.00
Miscellaneous	2,877.67	183.76	158.00	1,000.00
Department of Highways				
Miscellaneous	11.52	30.00	.....	.....
Department of Justice				
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	.....	560.00	.....
Department of Labor and Industry				
Recovery on Workmen's Compensation Costs	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Testimony	.....	1,082.40	3,331.00	3,800.00
Miscellaneous	6,598.63	2,280.30	62.00	24.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Recovery on Surety Bonds	925.02	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Military Stores	2,315.72	2,802.07	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	3,663.57	1,776.80	1,296.00	500.00
Department of Mines				
Miscellaneous	147.03	9.30	157.00	.....
Department of Property and Supplies				
Sale of Publications	13,408.47	12,810.46	11,420.00	13,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	36,151.56	56,343.04	79,404.00	30,000.00
Sale of Documents and Waste Paper	6,765.47	9,571.26	11,279.00	4,000.00
Rental of State Property	20,619.37	34.00	.....	.....
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds	3,963.86	8,240.22	7,047.00	4,000.00
Recovered Damages	130.20	1,755.66	227.00	270.00
Mileage of State Automobiles	154,677.99	99,397.73	92,817.00	51,494.00
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	1,579.87	3,472.37	3,739.00	60.00
Allocation of Property Costs	199,310.44	290,136.99	350,069.00	343,608.00
Sale of State Property	1,207.81	1,400.00	4,800.00	.....
Miscellaneous	5,654.96	52,396.80	84,093.00	35,094.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Sunday Concert Income	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Miscellaneous	214.55	270.72	116.00	.....
Public Utility Commission				
Miscellaneous	.....	2,812.50	.....	.....

Deposited in State Forests and Waters Fund these periods.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued)				
Department of Revenue				
Escheats	$ 500,645.27	$ 578,748.50	$ 290,169.00	$ 245,000.00
Federal Water Power Contributions	75.50	37.75	38.00	.....
Reimbursement for Tax Liens	1.50	1,449.52	1,538.00	1,500.00
Interest on Deposits—Mercantile and Inheritance Tax Accounts	105.30	.....	.....	.....
Penalty on Interest on Deposits	1,817.28	8,818.38	7,514.00	5,000.00
Water Obstruction Rents	3,777.57	3,364.64	3,382.00	3,300.00
Dredging Royalties	174.18	.....	.....	.....
Boxing and Wrestling Forfeitures	1,815.55	70.00	30.00	.....
Miscellaneous	112.69	911.57	1,008.00	900.00
Pennsylvania Motor Police				
Reimbursement for Lost Property	407.29	797.45	1,194.00	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	.....	190.33	1,000.00	100.00
Delaware River Joint Commission				
Interest on Contributions	.....	1,621.07	.....	.....
Reimbursements for Contributions	.....	12,608.98	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board				
Forfeiture of Bonds	12,896.81	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous				
Conscience Money	730.35	1,080.86	1,181.00	1,000.00
Surplus Funds—Departments, Boards and Commissions other than State Institutions	.....	28.00	.....	.....
Refunds of Expenditures not credited to Appropriations	434,663.07	283,504.48	95,288.00	90,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 3,086,887.65	$ 4,593,058.48	$ 2,963,711.00	$ 1,785,350.00
INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS				
Schools for the Deaf	$ 29,132.88	$ 33,078.85	$ 28,294.00	$ 32,000.00
Schools for Vocational Education	384.26	384.41	558.00	20,558.00
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	789,962.73	831,286.92	977,282.00	970,051.00
Mental Hospitals	5,172,718.11	5,965,788.01	4,468,620.00	2,486,829.00
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	528,454.94	604,594.12	306,445.00	178,234.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions	3,940,788.86	5,048,239.91	5,565,367.00	6,455,791.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	41.21	48.00	55.00	50.00
County and State-Aided Institutions	199,558.85	208,153.84	188,296.00	170,000.00
Federal Reimbursements (Soldiers' and Sailors' Home)	60,450.09	75,441.74	72,254.00	72,254.00
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS	$ 10,721,491.93	$ 12,767,015.80	$ 11,607,171.00	$ 10,385,767.00
LIQUOR STORE PROFITS (Transfer)	$ 32,000,000.00	$ 34,000,000.00	$ 36,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE EXCLUDING BORROWINGS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 382,156,071.19	$ 383,116,997.49	$ 429,150,000.00	$ 380,000,000.00
SPECIAL FUND BORROWINGS (Transfers)				
Motor License Fund	$ 17,500,000.00	$ 47,550,000.00	.....	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	2,950,000.00	11,000,000.00	.....	.....
Liquor License Fund	4,000,000.00	7,250,000.00	.....	.....
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	1,500,000.00	2,300,000.00	.....	.....
State School Fund	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
Flood Control Fund	800,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Special Fund Borrowings	$ 26,750,000.00	$ 70,100,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION	$ 408,906,071.19	$ 453,216,997.49	$ 429,150,000.00	$ 380,000,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS				
Federal Government				
Vocational Education Fund	$ 1,914,873.58	$ 2,613,654.14	$ 2,887,406.00	.....
Industrial Rehabilitation Fund	334,536.15	301,065.06	412,728.00	.....
Bureau of Employment Fund	609.35	.....	.....	.....
Other				
Motor License Fund—Pennsylvania Motor Police	7,150,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,070,000.00	.....
Motor License Fund—Department of Commerce	.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	.....
TOTAL	$ 9,400,019.08	$ 11,314,719.20	$ 11,770,134.00	#
OTHER				
Federal Government:				
National Forest Revenue Allotment	$ 6,628.68	$ 8,165.39	$ 9,059.00	.....
Nautical School	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania State College	336,307.35	375,568.82	182,990.00	.....
Aid to Dependent Children	5,277,806.92			
Old Age Assistance	23,014,383.90	38,744,825.98		
Blind Pensions	1,051,593.75	.....	47,609,842.00	.....
Administration—Old Age and Aid to Dependent Children	1,748,970.77	1,166,865.33		
Allotment for Forest Protection	94,136.34	99,655.29	104,704.00	.....
Aid to Forest Nurseries	4,594.00	8,056.00	6,025.00	.....
Vocational Education for Defense	.....	2,960,522.22	13,027,061.00	.....
Training Out-of-School Youth	.....	394,748.00	986,260.00	.....
Training N. Y. A. Youth	.....	278,808.75	941,315.00	.....
Construction of Public Works	302,500.00	239,120.21	.....	.....
Bureau of Employment	493,941.92	450,306.60	106,699.00	.....
Jr. Employment Service Allocation	23,008.24	78,792.07	22,190.00	.....
State Teachers' Colleges	4,396,024.79	4,702,561.43	4,228,683.00	.....
Miscellaneous:				
Restiutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance	729,231.20	2,132,510.52	3,017,393.00	.....
Restiutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance Federal Share	181,629.88			
Supervision of Defense Program-School Districts	.....	.....	2,800.00	.....
Pennsylvania State Oral School	.....	615.84	79.00	.....
Contributions for Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Contribution for Wild Flowers at Bowman's Hill	.....	.....	105.00	.....
Pavilion at Washington Crossing Park	.....	.....	447.00	.....
Weighmasters Licenses for Distribution	.....	.....	5,080.00	.....
Annuity for Right of Way	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Rehabilitation Gifts—Labor and Industry	5,156.37	6,781.75	8,713.00	.....
Examination Fees—Insurance Department	45,450.29	31,730.62	13,264.00	.....
Pennsylvania State Police Training School Fees	2,755.00	1,188.75	.....	.....
Construction of Green House—Mt. Alto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution for Restoration of John Morton Birthplace	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Land—Mt. Gretna	47,584.50	11,694.50	.....	.....
Rentals of State Armories	37,081.26	63,576.62	100,124.00	.....
Sale of State Armories	4,200.00	1,000.00	15,014.00	.....
Tubercular Rehabilitation Costs	.....	2,844.80	6,144.00	.....
Reimbursements for Return of Parole Violators	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
State World's Fair Exhibit	.....	77,722.20	.....	.....
TOTAL SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 47,274,004.24	$ 63,229,380.89	$ 82,214,125.00	#

Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
SHORT TERM BORROWINGS FOR CASH AGAINST CURRENT REVENUES				
TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES:				
Series CT—Principal	$ 60,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Series DT—Principal	60,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Series ET—Principal	.....	$ 100,000,000.00	.....	.....
Series FT—Principal	.....	30,000,000.00	.....	.....
Series GT—Principal	.....	25,000,000.00	.....	.....
Series HT—Principal	.....	.....	$ 45,000,000.00	.....
Series IT—Principal	.....	.....	90,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL SHORT TERM BORROWINGS ..	$ 120,000,000.00	$ 155,000,000.00	$ 135,000,000.00	.....

SECTION TWO

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget; Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH AND LIABILITIES

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

1941-1943 BIENNIUM			
CASH:			
Cash Balance, June 1, 1941			$ 4,939,895.15
Return of Loans made to General Fund prior to June 1, 1941			47,550,000.00
Actual and Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1941-1943			149,815,857.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED AVAILABLE MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1941-1943			$ 202,305,752.15
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:			
In specific amounts to departments other than Highways		$ 12,303,799.55	
Liabilities, June 1, 1941, on account of specific appropriations to departments other than Highways		1,802,874.20	
In specific amounts to Department of Highways	$ 8,600,000.00		
Less: Amount carried over to 1943-1945	3,187,500.00	5,412,500.00	
Liabilities, June 1, 1941, on account of specific appropriations to Department of Highways		3,195,903.33	
Allocation to Department of Highways		129,219,519.56	
Allocation to Department of Revenue		5,231,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue for 1939-1941 Commitments		340,742.07	
Allocation to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue		105,000.00	
Allocation to Pennsylvania Motor Police		8,070,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS			$165,681,338.71
1943-1945 BIENNIUM			
CASH:			
Estimated Unobligated Cash Balance, June 1, 1943			$ 36,624,413.44
Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1943-1945 (See pages 47 and 48)			99,890,200.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE CASH, 1943-1945			$ 136,514,613.44
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED:			
In Specific Amounts to Department other than Highways (See page 45)		$ 11,899,914.55	
In Specific Amounts to Department of Highways		8,500,000.00	
Allocations to Department of Highways		94,655,000.00	
Allocations to Pennsylvania Motor Police		8,070,000.00	
Allocations to Department of Revenue		5,430,500.00	
Allocations to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue		105,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1943-1945		$ 128,660,414.55	
SURPLUS TO MEET UNEXPECTED HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE OR TO OFFSET UNFORSEEN DECLINE IN REVENUES		7,854,198.89	$ 136,514,613.44

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements—Road Bonds	$ 12,722,719.55	$ 12,392,892.88	$ 11,570,914.55	$ 11,218,699.55	**$ 10,945,414.55**
Loan and Transfer Agent	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Replacement Checks	3,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00	**12,000.00**
Expenses — Refunding Series "D" Bonds	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Employes' Retirement Board*					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	322,800.00	.....	.....	
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	161,400.00	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania Motor Police—Retirement	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
Total Treasury Department	$ 12,780,719.55	$ 12,957,092.88	$ 11,600,914.55	$ 11,260,699.55	**$ 10,987,414.55**
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES					
Highway Purchasing Expenses	$ 60,000.00	$ 63,500.00	$ 63,500.00	$ 63,500.00	**$ 67,500.00**
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS					
Commission to Study Highways	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Commission to Acquire Bridge at Lackawaxen	.....	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	
Delaware Joint Bridge Commission — Dingman's Ferry	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	
World's Fair Commission	.....	.....	$ 312,500.00	.....	
Total Administrative and Commissions	.....	$ 65,000.00	$ 312,500.00	.....	
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Cities of First Class	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Townships of Second Class	9,000,000.00	$ 8,550,000.00	$ 8,500,000.00	$ 8,500,000.00	**$ 8,500,000.00**
Fire Damages	1,908.75	.....	.....	.....	
Insurance Payment—Carrier Insolvent	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	
State Publicity Commission	.....	500,000.00	.....	.....	
Judgments — Liability Insurance	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	
Surveys for Pennsylvania Parkway Commission	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	
Total Department of Highways	$ 10,003,408.75	$ 9,050,000.00	$ 8,507,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00	**$ 8,500,000.00**

* The State Retirement Board was part of the Treasury Department in 1937-1939.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Transfer to General Fund Appropriation	.....	.....	$ 400,000.00	$ 400,000.00	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
State Employes' Retirement Board*					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 197,600.00	.....	$ 204,400.00	$ 204,300.00	$ 313,400.00
Contingent Reserve Account	108,680.00	.....	270,700.00	275,300.00	131,600.00
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total Department of State	$ 306,280.00	.....	$ 575,100.00	$ 579,600.00	$ 545,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS	$ 23,150,408.30	$ 22,135,592.88	$ 21,459,014.55	$ 20,903,799.55	$ 20,399,914.55
ALLOCATIONS					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees	$ 64,869.12	$ 77,174.70	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00
Refunding Highway Maintenance and Construction Contributions	2,140.86	2,070.67	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (State's Share)	37,556.03	10,441.64	65,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Total Treasury Department	$ 104,566.01	$ 89,687.01	$ 145,000.00	$ 105,000.00	$ 105,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE					
Transfer to General Fund Appropriation	A	$ *7,150,000.00	$ *8,070,000.00	$ *8,070,000.00	$ *8,070,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
Collecting Motor License Fees and Fines and Liquid Fuels Tax; Operating State Highway Patrol	$ 7,911,422.54	$ 5,831,425.86			
Accident Prevention Campaign	.....	136,845.83	$ 5,032,000.00	$ 5,032,000.00	$ 5,272,000.00
Special Safety Campaign	188,535.58	370,291.11			
Division of Aeronautics	.....	365,749.65	180,000.00	158,500.00	158,500.00
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields	204,606.08	938,765.10	92,000.00	40,500.00	
Total Department of Revenue	$ 8,304,564.20	$ 7,643,077.55	$ 5,304,000.00	$ 5,231,000.00	$ 5,430,500.00

A—See General Fund appropriations to Pennsylvania Motor Police and Motor License Fund appropriations for operating State Highway Patrol.

* See General Fund, page 20, for additional support.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	$ 83,658,138.75	$ 143,302,078.49	$ 140,000,000.00	$ 128,990,723.00	$ 94,655,000.00
Transfer to Trust Account, N. I. R. Highway Fund	.....	.....	.....	228,796.56	
Total Department of Highways	$ 83,658,138.75	$ 143,302,078.49	$ 140,000,000.00	$ 129,219,519.56	$ 94,655,000.00
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	$ 92,067,268.96	$ 158,184,843.05	$ 153,519,000.00	$ 142,625,519.56	$ 108,260,500.00
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS	$ 115,217,677.26	$ 180,320,435.93	$ 174,978,014.55	$ 163,529,319.11	$ 128,660,414.55

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 69,900,909.59	$ 76,818,554.79	$ 62,477,649.00	$ 42,500,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	2,158.42	3,052.79	1,512.00	1,200.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	9,317.24	10,523.83	7,664.00	4,300.00
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 69,912,385.25	$ 76,832,131.41	$ 62,486,825.00	$ 42,505,500.00
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Gross Receipts Tax	$ 21,541.93	$ 12,073.32	$ 14,695.00	$ 14,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax Penalties	563.84	296.91	68.00	.....
Gross Receipts Tax Interest	74.93	10.65	106.00	.....
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 22,180.70	$ 12,380.88	$ 14,869.00	$ 14,000.00
TOTAL TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 69,934,565.95	$ 76,844,512.29	$ 62,501,694.00	$ 42,519,500.00
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES				
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses	$ 38,066,409.39	$ 42,080,745.04	$ 35,141,419.00	$ 19,100,000.00
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	17,400,423.47	18,814,889.28	18,625,094.00	17,100,000.00
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	1,106,040.35	1,254,642.93	1,618,581.00	1,600,000.00
Tractor Licenses	55,909.00	80,358.75	104,932.00	104,000.00
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	827,976.93	1,245,435.39	1,500,188.00	1,420,000.00
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	63,447.25	64,470.75	79,579.00	80,000.00
Manufacturers,' Jobbers,' and Dealers' Licenses	757,826.50	838,910.50	548,732.00	300,000.00
Operators' Licenses	6,394,630.50	6,822,150.62	5,986,608.00	5,200,000.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS (Continued)

Sources	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Certificates of Title Fees	3,702,404.75	4,583,431.75	2,393,807.00	960,000.00
Transferring Registration Fees	2,106,653.38	2,688,707.13	1,415,584.00	570,000.00
Duplicate Registration Card Fees	26,050.66	26,519.10	26,211.00	19,200.00
Certified Copies of Records Fees	2,015.00	1,648.35	1,885.00	1,800.00
Testing Fees	11,452.00	11,286.00	9,019.00	9,000.00
Uncollectible Check Fees	25,239.30	21,126.13	17,140.00	17,000.00
Returned Checks Collected	132,374.59	108,088.17	171,214.00	140,000.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	22,855.56	19,745.92	18,980.00	18,000.00
Deduct Returned Checks	*140,101.67	*162,780.42	*170,296.00	*160,000.00
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 70,561,606.96	$ 78,499,375.39	$ 67,488,677.00	$ 46,479,000.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Aeronautics Fines	$ 625.00	$ 425.00	$ 50.00	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Fines	325.00	285.25	205.00	.....
Motor Law Fines	48,866.35	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	85.00	.....	20.00	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 49,901.35	$ 710.25	$ 275.00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Interest on Deposits on Motor License Fund	$ 398,019.15	$ 129,021.33	$ 85,005.00	$ 90,000.00
Interest on Deposits on Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	21,852.39	3,329.18	1,126.00	1,000.00
Interest on Overdue Accounts	4,486.54	8,800.01	2,803.00	1,000.00
Highway Encroachment Permits	260,797.97	291,492.69	351,083.00	250,000.00
Highway Bridges Income	39,562.62	43,379.59	39,329.00	40,000.00
Rentals of State Equipment	10,997.71	39,218.80	32,337.00	30,000.00
Rentals of State Property	2,035.50	292.00	22,475.00	600.00
Sale of Maps and Plans	20,503.35	21,158.93	8,543.00	5,500.00
Contract Deposit Forfeitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds	899.32	4,019.00	.....	.....
Certified Copies	205.30	193.85	149.00	100.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	47,769.44	78,929.29	80,675.00	30,000.00
Sale of Registration Lists	39,284.81	30,176.17	11,358.00	10,000.00
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations	10,241.52	4,473.19	18,397.00	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	34,804.57	78,681.91	106,992.00	80,500.00
Sale of Inspection Stickers	429,214.23	469,178.50	462,279.00	335,000.00
Sale of Real Estate	1,200.00	1,460.00	76,958.00	10,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 1,321,874.42	$ 1,203,804.44	$ 1,299,509.00	$ 883,700.00
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid Buildings (P. W. A.)	$ 1,007,465.89	$ 1,073,707.35	.....	.....
Federal Aid (Regular)	11,923,807.63	14,550,697.48	$ 15,779,230.00	$ 8,000,000.00
Highway Construction Contributions	927,835.92	2,031,991.30	2,737,570.00	2,000,000.00
Highway Maintenance Contributions	14,250.28	9,705.81	8,902.00	8,000.00
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 13,873,359.72	$ 17,666,101.94	$ 18,525,702.00	$ 10,008,000.00
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 155,741,308.40	$ 174,214,504.31	$ 149,815,857.00	$ 99,890,200.00
REVENUE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS				
General Fund (Repayment of Loans)	$ 19,216,211.00	$ 17,500,000.00	$ 47,550,000.00	.....

* Indicates deduction.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1937-1941 Compared With Estimates for 1941-1945

Expended for	Actual		Actual and Estimated	Estimated
	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	1943-1945
CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION				
State Highways	$ 24,182,600.52	$ 24,946,562.99	$ 37,684,328.00	$ 15,633,500.00
Rural Highways	15,190,910.90	10,987,096.09	20,507,614.00	8,000,000.00
State Highways in Cities	1,092,016.49	5,773,862.03	3,100,678.00	1,500,000.00
Roads in Boroughs	3,884,655.41	2,567,896.10	6,911,172.00	2,500,000.00
Township Roads	1,917,333.58	9,976.63	273,354.00	200,000.00
Total Construction	$ 46,267,516.90	$ 44,285,393.84	$ 68,477,146.00	$ 27,833,500.00
RESURFACING	$ 5,184,650.51	$ 1,430,433.91	$ 2,272,782.00	$ 1,840,000.00
MAINTENANCE				
State Highways	$ 20,718,853.04	$ 15,129,209.20	$ 14,574,364.00	$ 19,800,000.00
Rural Highways	20,737,173.65	15,404,311.78	14,163,466.00	18,600,000.00
State Highways in Cities	1,354,361.19	1,004,086.23	940,391.00	1,100,000.00
Roads in Boroughs	2,346,655.94	1,657,413.69	1,721,430.00	2,300,000.00
Township Roads	9,029,564.90	8,724,311.51	8,508,403.00	8,500,000.00
Total Maintenance	$ 54,186,608.72	$ 41,919,332.41	$ 39,908,054.00	$ 50,300,000.00
SPECIAL WORK	$ 2,244,342.48	$ 1,460,356.06	$ 3,322,413.00	$ 2,761,500.00
ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	17,226,033.40	12,545,567.70	11,479,020.00	10,380,000.00
RIGHT-OF-WAY	1,593,390.84	3,031,816.11	5,725,637.00	9,000,000.00
W. P. A. SPONSORSHIP	14,605,268.17	15,403,435.46	5,840,929.00	.....
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORES	* 1,918,493.85	* 2,760,316.32	* 821,779.00	40,000.00
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED	4,626,383.33	2,699,922.95	1,394,924.00	1,000,000.00
TRANSFER TO TRUST ACCOUNT, N. I. R. HIGHWAY FUND	.....	.....	228,797.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 144,015,700.50	$ 120,015,942.12	$ 137,827,923.00	$ 103,155,000.00

* Indicates deduction. The total maintenance and operation costs of plant, equipment, and stores are distributed to and included in the various functions for which the equipment and stores are used.

SECTION THREE

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances, and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from (1) the Operating Special Funds; (2) the Custodial Special Funds; and (3) the State Store Fund.

FISH FUND

	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 461,072.72	$ 882,591.50	$ 730,425.46	$ 771,018.00
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Fishing Licenses	$ 1,313,439.42	$ 1,060,908.25	$ 1,402,922.00	$ 1,050,000.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses	33,263.45	31,156.45	36,186.00	26,000.00
Special Eel Licenses	308.00	305.00	116.00	100.00
Motor Boat Licenses	22,011.25	27,913.75	30,244.00	15,000.00
Tourists Fishing Licenses	8,051.05	9,198.30	10,283.00	5,000.00
Lake Erie Licenses	4,689.00	4,660.00	6,118.00	7,000.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	1,910.00	1,890.00	1,740.00	1,840.00
Seine Licenses	20.00	20.00	10.00	20.00
Fee Deductions	*44,984.02	*49,444.30	*14,078.00	*10,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 1,338,708.15	$ 1,086,607.45	$ 1,473,541.00	$ 1,094,960.00
Fines and Penalties				
Fish Law Fines	$ 25,537.38	$ 24,114.25	$ 23,646.00	$ 23,750.00
Motor Boat Fines	335.00	430.00	1,023.00	250.00
Total Fines and Penalties	$ 25,872.38	$ 24,544.25	$ 24,669.00	$ 24,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 5,733.30	$ 10,754.07	$ 8,774.00	$ 7,500.00
Sale of Publications	7,464.78	7,951.97	8,213.00	7,500.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	372.28	623.42	1,479.00	.....
Contributions for Restocking Streams	18,450.00	22,400.00	25,375.00	25,400.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	846.13	346.68	113.00	.....
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 32,866.49	$ 42,076.14	$ 43,954.00	$ 40,400.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,397,447.02	$ 1,153,227.84	$ 1,542,164.00	$ 1,159,360.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,858,519.74	$ 2,035,819.34	$ 2,272,589.46	$ 1,930,378.00
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Fish Commissioners				
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 934,788.49	$ 1,267,744.19	$ 1,454,531.74	$ 1,562,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Collecting Fishing Licenses, Fees and Fines	33,489.75	32,579.69	41,938.85	40,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	5,100.00	2,170.00	2,100.00	5,500.00
Contingent Reserve Account	2,550.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,200.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	101.20	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 975,928.24	$ 1,305,393.88	$ 1,501,571.79	$ 1,609,700.00
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 882,591.50	$ 730,425.46	$ 771,017.67	$ 320,678.00

* Indicates deduction.

GAME FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 1,108,655.01	$ 1,088,829.41	$ 1,279,876.96	$ 1,039,242.00
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Hunting Licenses	$ 2,503,670.36	$ 2,639,674.07	$ 2,657,058.00	$ 2,000,000.00
Non-Resident Hunting Licenses	238,025.63	325,556.00	319,930.00	100,000.00
Commission Deductions	*128,188.20	*136,552.35	*134,073.00	*101,500.00
Special Game Licenses	29,032.00	28,519.00	29,419.00	29,000.00
Special Deer Licenses	106,378.10	.....	.....	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 2,748,917.89	$ 2,857,196.72	$ 2,872,334.00	$ 2,027,500.00
Fines and Penalties				
Game Law Fines	$ 151,795.23	$ 141,950.10	$ 107,883.00	$ 100,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 15,573.48	$ 14,974.75	$ 11,287.00	$ 10,000.00
Sale of Publications	23,404.66	20,462.70	14,634.00	14,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	575.31	1,038.88	741.00	800.00
Sale of Skins and Guns	19,516.69	12,999.93	4,580.00	3,000.00
Sale of Non Usable Property	1,153.00	1,556.27	1,645.00	800.00
Rental of State Property	860.60	1,856.10	2,152.00	1,600.00
Contributions by Federal Government	916.67	115,032.84	179,062.00	100,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,741.27	21,755.82	42,225.00	42,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 63,741.68	$ 189,677.29	$ 256,326.00	$ 172,200.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,964,454.80	$ 3,188,824.11	$ 3,236,543.00	$ 2,299,700.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 4,073,109.81	$ 4,277,653.52	$ 4,516,419.96	$ 3,338,942.00
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Game Commissioners:				
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 2,899,328.84	$ 2,913,106.03	$ 3,367,972.73	$ 2,235,600.00
Department of Revenue:				
Collecting Hunting Licenses, Fees and Fines	59,451.56	65,570.53	89,519.65	60,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	17,000.00	8,200.00	8,200.00	21,500.00
Contingent Reserve Account	8,500.00	10,900.00	10,900.00	9,000.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	585.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,984,280.40	$ 2,997,776.56	$ 3,477,177.38	$ 2,326,100.00
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 1,088,829.41	$ 1,279,876.96	$ 1,039,242.58	$ 1,012,842.00

* Indicates deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 39,820.27	$ 137,982.71	$ 317,517.26	$ 415,673.00
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Examination Fees	$ 876,347.71	$ 779,971.57	$ 768,573.00	$ 873,000.00
Overhead Assessment Fees	489,031.42	444,806.65	400,092.00	395,000.00
Money Lender's Licenses	109,050.00	115,500.00	105,900.00	80,000.00
Liquidation Fees	41,869.36	22,371.63	17,340.00	19,500.00
Miscellaneous Fees	2,116.68	234.04	377.00	400.00
Pawnbrokers' Licenses	1,800.00	12,000.00	19,300.00	15,000.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	3,800.00	10,300.00	13,600.00	9,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 1,524,015.17	$ 1,385,183.89	$ 1,325,182.00	$ 1,391,900.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 474.49	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Publications	119.75	$ 59.50	$ 29.00	$ 30.00
Miscellaneous	155.06	23.66	9.00	.....
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 749.30	$ 83.16	$ 38.00	$ 30.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,524,764.47	$ 1,385,267.05	$ 1,325,220.00	$ 1,391,930.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,564,584.74	$ 1,523,249.76	$ 1,642,737.26	$ 1,807,603.00
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Department of Banking Salaries and General Expenses—Examination of Bank and Building and Loan Associations	$ 1,385,652.03	$ 1,177,682.50	$ 1,199,013.92	**$ 1,345,000.00**
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	27,300.00	12,050.00	12,050.00	**25,000.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	13,650.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	**10,400.00**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,426,602.03	$ 1,205,732.50	$ 1,227,063.92	**$ 1,380,400.00**
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 137,982.71	$ 317,517.26	$ 415,673.34	$ 427,203.00

MILK CONTROL FUND

	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 8,814.41	$ 102,287.95	$ 42,022.27	$ 8,613.00
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees	$ 303,379.95	$ 206,431.03	$ 227,086.00	$ 206,600.00
Fines and Penalties	4,610.00	5,045.00	10,950.00	6,500.00
Underpayment to Dairy Farmers	25,950.38	48,421.39	75,307.00	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	684.92	359.65	724.00	700.00
Transfer from General Fund	.....	.....	240,000.00	†
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 334,625.25	$ 260,257.07	$ 554,067.00	$ 213,800.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 343,439.66	$ 362,545.02	$ 596,089.27	$ 222,413.00
EXPENDITURES				
Milk Control Board—Salaries and Expenses	$ *217,313.21	$ #272,370.57	$ 505,812.98	$ †222,388.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	22,091.69	47,928.68	80,658.40	.....
Treasury Department—Refunds	1,746.81	223.50	1,000.00	.....
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks	.....	.....	4.75	25.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ *241,151.71	$ #320,522.75	$ 587,476.13	$ †222,413.00
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 102,287.95	$ 42,022.27	$ 8,613.14	.....

* During this period $300,000 was paid directly from the General Fund.
\# During this period $200,000 was paid directly from the General Fund.
† In addition $340,000 is included in the General Fund recommendations to be transferred to and expended from this fund.

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

	Actual 1937-1939	Actual 1939-1941	Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 10,556.90	$ 32,743.50	$ 38,025.07	$ 50,864.00
RECEIPTS				
Fees				
Exhibit Fees—Competitive	$ 9,337.50	$ 9,986.25	$ 4,732.00	$ 4,700.00
Exhibit Fees—Commercial	99,731.28	111,393.94	49,133.00	49,000.00
Exhibit Fees—State Agencies	12,645.40	10,052.59	4,388.00	4,400.00
Total Fees	$ 121,714.18	$ 131,432.78	$ 58,253.00	$ 58,100.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 47.74	.....	.....	.....
Concession Revenue	30,206.45	$ 35,390.83	$ 30,122.00	$ 45,000.00
Service Charges	4,861.25	4,934.81	*37,377.00	*52,000.00
Rentals	6,037.00	17,438.39	*215,584.00	*184,500.00
Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds	87.07	128.85	7.00	100.00
Sale of Exhibits—Commission	1,047.18	1,166.47	558.00	500.00
Sale of Publications	231.75	278.73	142.00	100.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,056.59	426.95	322.00	300.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 43,575.03	$ 59,765.03	$ 284,112.00	$ 282,500.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 165,289.21	$ 191,197.81	$ 342,365.00	$ 340,600.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 175,846.11	$ 223,941.31	$ 380,390.07	$ 391,464.00
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Agriculture				
Salaries, Expenses and Premiums of the State Farm Show and Alterations to Building Interior	$ 143,102.61	$ 185,916.24	$ 329,403.35	$ 342,550.00

* Increase due to rental of Farm Show Building to Department of Public Instruction for the Federal program of training war workers.

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND (Continued)

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
EXPENDITURES—(Continued)				
Treasury Department Replacement Checks	.....	.....	122.75	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 143,102.61	$ 185,916.24	$ 329,526.10	$ 342,550.00
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 32,743.50	$ 38,025.07	$ 50,863.97	$ 48,914.00

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1941-1943	Estimated 1943-1945
	1937-1939	1939-1941		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 146,051.70	$ 307,321.02	$ 483,959.00	$ 893,959.00
RECEIPTS				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 2,000,000.00	.....	$ 1,155,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous	3,146.19	$ 98,589.23	5,000.00	.....
Repayment of Loan by General Fund	.....	800,000.00	.....	.....
Total Receipts	$ 2,003,146.19	$ 898,589.23	$ 1,160,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,149,197.89	$ 1,205,910.25	$ 1,643,959.00	$ 893,959.00
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Forests and Waters—Flood Control Work	$ 1,041,876.87	$ 721,951.21	$ 750,000.00	$ 893,959.00
Loaned to General Fund	800,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,841,876.87	$ 721,951.21	$ 750,000.00	$ 893,959.00
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 307,321.02	$ 483,959.04	$ 893,959.00	.....

STATE FORESTS AND WATERS FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated	Estimated
	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	1943-1945
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 104,924.71	$ 58,307.89	$ 62,874.23	
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Water Power and Supply Power Permits	$ 24,233.70	$ 24,683.39	$ 24,408.00	
Dams and Encroachment Fees	8,305.83	20,406.12	16,342.00	
Navigation Commission Filing Fees	166.50	321.00	350.00	
Miscellaneous Fees	103.50	.....	.....	
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 32,809.53	$ 45,410.51	$ 41,100.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 294.94	.....	.....	
Wood Products	4,113.17	$ 4,309.67	$ 16,313.00	
Stumpage	21,114.53	34,790.37	158,936.00	**This fund recommended to be abolished. All Receipts and Expenditures to be made to and from General Fund**
Minerals	13,762.43	14,218.93	15,904.00	
Camp Leases	69,692.27	67,545.11	69,838.00	
Water Leases	514.20	1,995.47	7,111.00	
Rights of Way	7,947.46	8,990.58	14,328.00	
Housing Rents	25,566.34	37,633.18	39,327.00	
Ground Rents	9,450.47	9,841.04	8,989.00	
Cost of Extinction of Forest Fires	12,712.99	24,403.40	39,969.00	
Sale of Seedlings	40,462.64	42,300.49	25,243.00	
Rental of Telephone Lines	1,467.63	1,261.20	1,781.00	
Pymatuning Project Revenues	16,031.82	12,422.28	9,475.00	
Concession Leases	.....	29,801.52	20,855.00	
Miscellaneous Revenues	28,583.04	11,106.32	4,752.00	
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 251,713.93	$ 300,619.56	$ 432,821.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 284,523.46	$ 346,030.07	$ 473,921.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 389,448.17	$ 404,337.96	$ 536,795.23	
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and General Expenses (Forests and Waters)	$ 331,140.28	$ 341,463.73	$ 499,722.00	
Replacement Checks (Treasury Department)	.....	.....	8.00	
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 58,307.89	$ 62,874.23	$ 37,065.23	

TRUST ACCOUNT, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY HIGHWAY FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated	Estimated
	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	1943-1945
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 346,143.12	$ 1,318,769.52	$ 310,188.92	
RECEIPTS				
Federal Aid for National Recovery Highways	$ 17,494,542.34	$ 1,829,417.20	$ 328,827.09	
Interest on Deposits	2,063.78	.....	.....	
Transfer from Motor License Fund	.....	.....	228,796.56	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 17,496,606.12	$ 1,829,417.20	$ 557,623.65	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 17,842,749.24	$ 3,148,186.72	$ 867,812.57	
EXPENDITURES				
Construction of Highways	$ 11,930,781.80	$ 961,622.43	$ 221,055.96	
Maintenance of Highways	13,511.30	.....	*702.50	
Special Work	71,734.78	7,625.38	*2,540.89	
Plant and Equipment	*1,301.07	.....	.....	
Stores	*78.54	.....	.....	
Flood Repairs	2,547,136.18	18,749.99	.....	
Miscellaneous	460,131.49	.....	.....	
Refund to Federal Government	1,502,063.78	1,850,000.00	650,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 16,523,979.72	$ 2,837,997.80	$ 867,812.57	
CASH BALANCE MAY 31	$ 1,318,769.52	$ 310,188.92	.....	

* Indicates Deduction.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1943-1945
	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	1941-1943	
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND					
State Employes' Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 14,100.00	$ 19,000.00	$ 11,100.00	$ 11,100.00	$ 24,000.00
Contingent Reserve Account	7,755.00	9,500.00	14,700.00	14,700.00	10,000.00
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks	5,000.00	966.00	.....	5,000.00	
TOTAL STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND	$ 26,855.00	$ 29,466.00	$ 25,800.00	$ 30,800.00	$ 34,000.00
MANUFACTURING FUND					
State Employes Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 4,800.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 3,150.00	$ 3,150.00	$ 7,700.00
Contingent Reserve Account	2,640.00	3,000.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	3,400.00
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING FUND	$ 7,540.00	$ 9,100.00	$ 7,350.00	$ 7,350.00	$ 11,100.00
STATE SCHOOL FUND					
Treasury Department					
Refunding Store and Theatre License Fees	.....	.....	.....	$ 350,000.00	
STATE STORES FUND					
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	.....	$ 650.00	$ 1,000.00
State Employes Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	$ 204,900.00	$ 100,000.00	105,500.00	323,500.00
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	102,450.00	132,500.00	142,000.00	135,800.00
TOTAL STATE STORES FUND	.....	$ 307,350.00	$ 232,500.00	$ 248,150.00	$ 460,300.00
OTHER FUNDS					
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks					
Federal Social Security Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 15.55	$ 50.00
Liquor License Fund	.....	.....	.....	750.00	1,000.00
Administration Fund	.....	.....	.....	311.85	200.00
State Employes Retirement-Contingent Reserve Account					
Administration Fund	.....	.....	.....	#125,600.00	88,400.00

#Not specifically appropriated.

SECTION FOUR

THE SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942

DETAIL OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS

SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Motor License Fund Appropriations (Road Bonds)	$ 12,722,719.55	$ 9,311,734.03	$ 12,945,691.74	$ 11,298,699.55
General Fund Appropriations (General Expense Bonds)	6,734,375.00	5,890,625.00	5,984,375.00	5,328,125.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 19,457,094.55	$ 15,202,359.03	$ 18,930,066.74	$ 16,626,824.55
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Investments	$ 871,962.36	$ 551,947.50	$ 525,616.01	$ 547,920.57
Interest on Deposits	96,481.26	43,456.38	78,674.48	78,836.04
Premiums on Sale of Securities	517,515.63	.....	14,343.75	.....
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 1,485,959.25	$ 595,403.88	$ 618,634.24	$ 626,756.61
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 20,943,053.80	$ 15,797,762.91	$ 19,548,700.98	$ 17,253,581.16
EXPENDITURES				
Road Bonds Matured	$ 15,200,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 5,516,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
General Expense Bonds Matured	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Interest on Road Bonds	6,817,940.65	5,713,280.00	5,283,297.73	4,170,442.31
Interest on General Expense Bonds	1,500,000.00	1,125,000.00	750,000.00	328,125.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	.....	1,622.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 28,517,940.65	$ 13,838,280.00	$ 16,549,297.73	$ 13,500,189.97
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ †7,574,886.85	$ 1,959,482.91	$ 2,999,403.25	$ 3,753,391.19
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 15,260,732.74	$ 7,685,845.89	$ 9,645,328.80	$ 12,644,732.05
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 528,845.89	$ 2,504,828.80	$ 5,532,232.05	$ 212,623.24
Investments	7,157,000.00	7,140,500.00	7,112,500.00	16,185,500.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 7,685,845.89	$ 9,645,328.80	$ 12,644,732.05	$ 16,398,123.24

†Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Series "AT"	$ 50,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Series "BT"	45,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Series "CT"	.....	$ 60,000,000.00	.....	.....
Series "DT"	.....	60,000,000.00	.....	.....
Series "ET"	.....	.....	$ 100,000,000.00	.....
Series "FT"	.....	.....	30,000,000.00	.....
Series "GT"	.....	.....	25,000,000.00	.....
Series "HT"	.....	.....	.....	$ 45,000,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 95,000,000.00	$ 120,000,000.00	$ 155,000,000.00	$ 45,000,000.00
EXPENDITURES				
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "AT")	$ 50,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "BT")	45,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "CT")	.....	$ 60,000,000.00	.....	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "DT")	.....	60,000,000.00	.....	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "ET")	.....	.....	$ 100,000,000.00	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "FT")	.....	.....	30,000,000.00	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "GT")	.....	.....	25,000,000.00	.....
Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "HT")	.....	.....	.....	$ 45,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 95,000,000.00	$ 120,000,000.00	$ 155,000,000.00	$ 45,000,000.00

VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1935-1937	1937-1939	1939-1941	June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Veterans' Compensation Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	$ 1,500,000.00	.....
General Fund Appropriations	$ 6,537,349.46	$ 5,425,439.29	6,737,692.50	$ 6,662,692.50
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 6,537,349.46	$ 5,425,439.29	$ 8,237,692.50	$ 6,662,692.50
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Deposits	$ 35,771.76	$ 32,821.72	$ 115,683.75	$ 107.816.30
Interest on Securities	81,168.75	324,675.00	324,837.50	390,334.07
Premium on Sale of Securities	.....	.....	14,343.75	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 6,654,289.97	$ 5,782,936.01	$ 8,692,557.50	$ 7,160,842.87
EXPENDITURES				
Interest on Veteran's Compensation Bonds	$ 3,150,000.00	$ 3,150,000.00	$ 3,150,000.00	$ 2,362,500.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	551,992.20	.....	1,272.32	2,247.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,701,992.20	$ 3,150,000.00	$ 3,151,272.32	$ 2,364,747.14
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 2,952,297.77	$ 2,632,936.01	$ 5,541,285.18	$ 4,796,095.73
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,150,096.25	5,102,394.02	7,735,330.03	13,276,615.21
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 447,394.02	$ 3,072,830.03	$ 8,004,115.21	$ 81,210.94
Investments	4,655,000.00	4,662,500.00	5,272,500.00	17,991,500.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 5,102,394.02	$ 7,735,330.03	$ 13,276,615.21	$ 18,072,710.94

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR ROAD BONDS

(SERIES "A" TO "G" INCLUSIVE)

JUNE 1, 1943 TO MAY 31, 1945

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
July 1, 1943	$ 683,972.69	$ 445,465.00	$ 1,129,437.69
August 2, 1943	214,736.61	292,200.00	506,936.61
September 1, 1943	660,138.29	188,440.00	848,578.29
October 1, 1943	313,818.29	120,000.00	433,818.29
December 1, 1943	384,958.90	160,000.00	544,958.90
January 3, 1944	20,440.00	445,465.00	465,905.00
February 1, 1944	.....	292,200.00	292,200.00
March 1, 1944	10,150.00	160,000.00	170,150.00
April 1, 1944	687,591.66	120,000.00	807,591.66
June 1, 1944	168,000.00	160,000.00	328,000.00
July 1, 1944	683,972.69	445,465.00	1,129,437.69
August 1, 1944	214,736.61	292,200.00	506,936.61
September 1, 1944	660,138.29	160,000.00	820,138.29
October 2, 1944	313,818.29	120,000.00	433,818.29
December 1, 1944	384,958.90	160,000.00	544,958.90
January 2, 1945	20,440.00	417,500.00	437,940.00
February 1, 1945	.....	292,200.00	292,200.00
March 1, 1945	10,150.00	160,000.00	170,150.00
April 2, 1945	687,591.66	106,666.67	794.258.33
June 1, 1945	168,000.00	120,000.00	288,000.00
TOTAL	$ 6,287,612.88	$ 4,657,801.67	$ 10,945,414.55

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL EXPENSE BONDS (SERIES "H")

JUNE 1, 1943 TO MAY 31, 1945

December 1, 1943	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 46,875.00	$ 2,546,875.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS (SERIES "I" AND "J")

JUNE 1, 1943 TO MAY 31, 1945

September 1, 1943	.....	$ 487,500.00	$ 487,500.0(
November 1, 1943	.....	300,000.00	300,000.0(
March 1, 1944	$ 1,237,253.21	487,500.00	1,724,753.2
May 1, 1944	912,843.04	300,000.00	1,212,843.0
September 1, 1944	.....	446,875.00	446,875.0(
November 1, 1944	.....	270,000.00	270,000.0(
March 1, 1945	1,237,253.21	446,875.00	1,684,128.2
May 1, 1945	912,843.04	270,000.00	1,182,843.0
TOTAL	$ 4,300,192.50	$ 3,008,750.00	$ 7,308,942.5

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

State Road Bonds	$ 6,287,612.88	$ 4,657,801.67	$ 10,945,414.5
General Expense Bonds	2,500,000.00	46,875.00	2,546,875.0
Veterans' Compensation Bonds	4,300,192.50	3,008,750.00	7,308,942.5
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$ 13,087,805.38	$ 7,713,426.67	$ 20,801,232.(

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH
DECEMBER 31, 1942

DATE OF LOAN	PAMPHLET LAW REFERENCE	PURPOSE	AMOUNT	RATE OF INTEREST	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1942	
STATE HIGHWAY ROAD BONDS							
July 1, 1919	62—1919	Series "A"	$ 12,000,000.00	4¼%	July 1, 1949 (3)	$ 3,316,000.00	
August 2, 1920	62—1919	Series "B" (Old)	112,000.00	4½%	August 2, 1923		
August 2, 1921	62—1919	Series "B"	11,688,000.00	5 %	August 2, 1951	11,688,000.00	
July 1, 1921	62—1919	Series "C"	15,000,000.00	5 %	July 1, 1951	15,000,000.00	
December 1, 1921	62—1919	Series "D"	11,200,000.00	4¾%	December 1, 1951 (1)		
April 1, 1925	24—1925	Series "E"	20,000,000.00	4 %	April 1, 1952 (3)	8,000,000.00	
September 1, 1925	24—1925	Series "F"	20,000,000.00	4 %	September 1, 1953 (3)	9,422,000.00	
October 1, 1926	24—1925	Series "G"	10,000,000.00	4 %	October 1, 1954 (3)	6,000,000.00	
		TOTAL ROAD BONDS OUTSTANDING					$ 53,426,000.00
GENERAL EXPENSE BONDS							
December 1, 1933	211—1932	Series "H"	$ 25,000,000.00	3¾%	December 1, 1943 (4)		$ 2,500 000.00
VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS							
March 1, 1934	219—1933	Series "I"	$ 30,000,000.00	3¼%	March 1, 1955 (5)	$ 30,000,000.00	
May 1, 1934	219—1933 Extra	Series "J"	20,000,000.00	3 %	May 1, 1953 (6)	20,000,000.00	
		TOTAL VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING					$ 50,000,000.00
		NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED (2)					141,320.26
		TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1942					$ 106,067,320.26
		LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1942:					
		Sinking Fund				$ 16,398,123.24	
		Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund				18,072,710.94	34,470,834.18
		NET PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1942					$ 71,596,486.08

(1) Called December 1, 1936.
(2) For Detail see page 85 of the 1933 Budget.
(3) Serial Bonds due at various dates.
(4) Serial Bonds which mature at the rate of $2,500,000 each December 1.
(5) Serial Bonds which will become due at the rate of $2,500,000 each March 1 beginning in 1944.
(6) Serial Bonds which will become due at the rate of $2,000,000 each May 1 beginning in 1944.

THE GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY

DETAIL OF ESTIMATED BIENNIAL RENTALS REQUIRED FOR 1943-1945 AS REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Department and Project	Amount of Rental
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—FIRST PROGRAM	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Farm Show Building Arena	$ 136,400.00
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	
Mont Alto Sanatorium	$ 571,500.00
Hamburg Sanatorium	77,928.00
New Sanatorium at Butler	288,600.00
Crippled Children's Hospital	74,360.00
Total Department of Health	$ 1,012,388.00
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS	
Harrisburg Armory—Administration Building	$ 14,952.00
Harrisburg Armory—107th F. A.	10,764.00
Clearfield Armory	10,880.00
Waynesboro Armory	10,764.00
Williamsport Armory	5,540.00
Tunkhannock Armory	10,964.00
Huntingdon Armory	5,620.00
Philadelphia Armory, 108th F. A.	17,568.00
Lancaster Armory	8,996.00
Ligonier Armory	8,212.00
Hamburg Armory	8,228.00
Altoona Armory	10,920.00
Allentown Armory	14,992.00
Phoenixville Armory	5,544.00
Canonsburg Armory	10,868.00
Coraopolis Armory	13,248.00
Sunbury Armory	11,020.00
Lewisburg Armory	10,600.00
Lewistown Armory	10,924.00
Philadelphia Armory—Special Troop	17,100.00
Gettysburg Armory	6,152.00
State Military Reservation—Indiantown Gap—(Sewage Disposal Plant)	11,400.00
Total Department of Military Affairs	$ 235,256.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES	
Governor's Executive Mansion Site	$ 23,279.32
Finance Building	745,232.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
Bloomsburg State Teachers College	$ 65,816.00
California State Teachers College	68,468.00
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	58,236.00
Clarion State Teachers College	46,704.00
East Stroudsburg State Teachers College	78,152.00
Edinboro State Teachers College	85,996.00
Indiana State Teachers College	91,208.00
Kutztown State Teachers College	68,900.00
Lock Haven State Teachers College	72,008.00
Mansfield State Teachers College	69,448.00
Millersville State Teachers College	75,500.00
Shippensburg State Teachers College	77,136.00
Slippery Rock State Teachers College	139,152.00
West Chester State Teachers College	96,192.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission—Pennsbury House	24,540.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission—Old Economy (Ambridge)	4,164.00
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	18,992.00
Soldiers' Orphan School	83,180.00
State Oral School for the Deaf	47,624.00
Pennsylvania State College	730,521.00
Total Department of Public Instruction	$ 2,001,937.00

THE GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY (Continued)

DETAIL OF ESTIMATED BIENNIAL RENTALS REQUIRED FOR 1943-1945 AS REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Department and Project	Amount of Rentals
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE	
Ashland State Hospital	$ 9,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital	16,608.00
Coaldale State Hospital	5,480.00
Connellsville State Hospital	8,800.00
Hazleton State Hospital	57,584.00
Locust Mountain State Hospital	10,600.00
Nanticoke State Hospital	8,604.00
Philipsburg State Hospital	16,664.00
Scranton State Hospital	129,804.00
Shamokin State Hospital	5,100.00
Allentown State Hospital	168,424.00
Danville State Hospital	131,136.00
Farview State Hospital	143,368.00
Harrisburg State Hospital	156,560.00
Norristown State Hospital	243,636.00
Philadelphia State Hospital	1,040,000.00
Torrance State Hospital	219,720.00
Warren State Hospital	206,708.00
Wernersville State Hospital	78,408.00
Western Psychiatric Hospital	335,180.00
Pennsylvania Industrial School—Huntingdon	41,600.00
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	33,936.00
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	44,044.00
Eastern State Penitentiary—Philadelphia	25,272.00
Eastern State Penitentiary—Graterford	72,948.00
Western State Penitentiary—Rockview	27,600.00
Western State Penitentiary—Pittsburgh	65,000.00
Industrial School—White Hill	456,464.00
Laurelton State Village	142,356.00
Pennhurst State School	155,732.00
Polk State School	110,208.00
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	228,388.00
Total Department of Welfare	$ 4,394,932.00
GRAND TOTAL—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS	$ 8,549,424.32

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 11TH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1943, TO MAY 31, 1945

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By EDWARD MARTIN, Governor

March, 1943

Presenting Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Department and Appropriations from June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1942. Included in this Supplement are Statements of the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Fund.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION ONE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED CLASSIFIED OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 1, 1935 TO MAY 31, 1942

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Governor's Office	$ 156,928.28	$ 168,949.84	$ 156,127.48	$ 162,186.40	$ 172,311.09
Lieutenant Governor's Office	15,485.20	13,328.40	11,924.80	11,566.90	13,649.12
Department of the Auditor General	703,056.10	746,496.64	781,494.32	779,497.31	841,895.30
Treasury Department	8,083,513.15	7,520,210.31	12,554,008.88	5,303,016.33	11,034,606.71
Department of Agriculture	1,486,700.96	1,848,131.24	1,374,826.20	1,638,212.20	1,612,834.49
Department of Banking	92,095.59	62,237.37	53,606.49	54,044.36	60,942.18
Department of Commerce	.....	.....	290,573.66	421,531.87	338,629.33
Department of Forests and Waters	1,732,381.53	2,594,181.08	1,245,754.80	962,215.77	1,273,813.08
Department of Health	3,106,257.63	3,197,495.08	2,921,717.10	3,190,848.71	3,652,790.06
Insurance Department	323,345.99	355,245.43	244,272.97	255,717.64	249,985.28
Department of Internal Affairs	299,081.41	320,780.06	268,430.25	300,004.56	332,900.26
Department of Justice	504,859.07	476,702.63	532,619.06	442,691.38	463,304.74
Department of Labor and Industry	2,406,090.52	2,688,845.36	2,039,936.90	2,094,555.40	2,655,790.29
Department of Military Affairs	1,648,256.76	1,455,082.68	1,442,899.49	1,602,555.76	1,507,100.64
Department of Mines	328,849.62	349,057.78	312,870.62	301,677.40	333,039.80
Department of Property and Supplies	2,880,563.37	2,928,906.60	4,612,076.07	5,575,784.85	5,534,768.66
Department of Public Instruction	55,119,970.13	40,935,409.60	61,309,905.56	A44,304,474.61	B73,815,566.95
Public Utility Commission	1,141,341.99	1,635,855.24	920,431.23	826,357.87	871,010.02
Department of Revenue	2,068,226.17	1,953,223.03	1,452,155.90	1,514,522.62	1,676,330.31
Department of State	587,103.13	128,076.78	929,176.92	728,796.23	1,172,324.56
Pennsylvania Motor Police	3,337,631.40	4,600,599.17	4,445,379.06	4,402,336.56	4,535,240.43
Department of Welfare	18,512,381.92	17,516,919.53	21,170,946.98	19,149,906.28	C25,555,044.05
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	948,564.12	752,398.85	414,813.40	292,343.00	295,139.53
Milk Control Commission	260,076.98	44,626.69	190,920.02	9,050.12	120,000.00
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	.....	2,983.69	124,514.66
Total Executive Department without Public Assistance—not adjusted	$ 105,742,761.02	$ 92,292,759.39	$ 119,676,868.16	$ 94,326,877.82	$ 138,243,531.54
Adjustments for Expenditures which normally would have been made within the fiscal year but which, because of need for cash to finance public assistance, were postponed—Deduct expenditures belonging in preceding fiscal year:					
Treasury Department	$ 912,843.04	$ 2,150,096.25	$ 3,171,971.25	.....	$ 2,150,096.25
Department of Public Instruction	6,217,976.14	1,759,944.22	10,516,236.31	.....	10,887,868.62
Department of State	473,407.50	.....	.....	.....	218,250.00
Department of Welfare	285,248.78	.....	1,267,541.54	.....	1,291,605.07
Total Deducted	$ 7,889,475.46	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND (Continued)

	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT (Continued)					
Adjustments—to add back expenditures which belong in fiscal year:					
Treasury Department	$ 2,150,096.25	$ 3,171,971.25	.....	$ 2,150,096.25	.....
Department of Public Instruction	1,759,944.22	10,516,236.31	.....	10,887,868.62	.....
Department of State	.....	.....	.....	218,250.00	.....
Department of Welfare	.....	1,267,541.54	.....	1,291,605.07	.....
Total Added	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94	.....
Total Executive Department without Public Assistance—Adjusted	$ 101,763,326.03	$ 103,338,468.02	$ 104,721,119.06	$ 108,874,697.76	$ 123,695,711.60
Department of Public Assistance**	$ 106,810,807.90	$ 132,113,769.50	$ 140,128,399.97	$ 115,738,316.22	$ 92,413,162.05
Total Executive Department—Adjusted	$ 208,574,133.93	$ 235,452,237.52	$ 244,849,519.03	$ 224,613,013.98	$ 216,108,873.65
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Regular Sessions and Recesses:					
Senate	$ 136,712.50	$ 300,290.28	$ 79,689.03	$ 273,334.16	$ 169,145.97
House of Representatives	195,447.61	901,098.54	87,205.61	797,501.94	292,581.63
Legislative Journal	5,052.00	2,340.00	3,973.00	3,116.00	800.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	41,736.84	48,001.10	44,364.52	50,162.00	47,274.53
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	94,226.83	23,018.47	62,238.28	73,737.21	67,957.65
Special Sessions:					
Senate	50.00	123,002.47	40,456.60	4,308.23	86,220.40
House of Representatives	.....	247,801.74	133,163.59	4,725.19	254,807.90
Legislative Journal	.....	750.00	670.00	1,632.00	702.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	.....	85,077.72	65.93	*1,133.04	1,989.70
Total Legislative Department	$ 473,225.78	$ 1,731,380.32	$ 451,826.56	$ 1,207,383.69	$ 921,479.78
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 255,116.27	$ 253,236.23	$ 264,190.73	$ 246,581.17	$ 271,551.91
Superior Court	183,654.78	177,290.74	188,591.02	174,968.28	187,734.28
Common Pleas Court	1,568,941.24	1,564,279.87	1,556,076.56	1,565,143.06	1,561,247.58
Orphans' Court	308,186.90	310,101.52	308,999.28	301,500.72	298,988.54
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	109,403.18	94,075.36	108,401.90	110,500.32	108,568.61
County Court of Allegheny County	60,499.80	60,500.20	60,499.80	60,500.20	56,333.15
Juvenile Court, Allegheny County	9,999.96	10,000.04	9,999.96	10,000.04	9,999.96
State Reporter	13,956.63	13,745.00	14,295.21	13,951.16	14,436.72
Miscellaneous	66,404.51	64,665.70	67,836.47	61,988.57	74,870.30
Total Judicial Department	$ 2,576,163.27	$ 2,547,894.66	$ 2,578,890.93	$ 2,545,133.52	$ 2,583,731.05
TOTAL EXPENDITURES—ADJUSTED	$ 211,623,522.98	$ 239,731,512.50	$ 247,880,236.52	$ 228,365,531.19	$ 219,614,084.48

Note A. Includes $1,684,187.95 National Defense Vocational Education Funds.

Note B. Includes $7,791,647.87 National Defense Vocational Education Funds.

Note C. Principal difference in amount between this and the prior year caused by increased food and material costs at the Welfare Institutions and by the County Mental Institutions taken over by the State June 1, 1941.

** Expenditures from the State Emergency Relief Board and the Department of Welfare covering Public Assistance items prior to the inception of the Department of Public Assistance on July 1, 1937, are shown under this department for comparison.

* Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
BY DEPARTMENTS					
Treasury Department	$ 6,761,967.40	$ 3,583,100.45	$ 8,989,158.79	$ 5,554,242.51	$ 7,430,804.35
Department of Agriculture	61,492.22	81,610.39	92,498.31	93,417.93	106,102.63
Department of Banking	713,298.38	672,353.65	592,280.01	585,402.49	572,495.05
Department of Forests and Waters	592,670.88	780,346.27	499,737.35	563,677.59	482,049.00
Department of Health	719,764.32	786,817.13	1,108,187.79	1,406,835.90	1,325,834.18
Department of Highways	82,432,738.38	78,106,941.84	54,989,344.46	67,864,595.46	*79,104,016.52
Department of Labor and Industry	29,603.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Military Affairs	216,376.27	143,912.53	85,840.59	38,799.02	25,421.59
Department of Property and Supplies	29,833.34	208,391.53	528,373.00	24,757.95	26,844.53
Public Utility Commission	.....	14,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Revenue	3,844,975.73	3,975,901.46	2,452,980.83	2,831,948.37	2,886,734.45
Department of State	.....	.....	429,910.00	396,785.00	477,750.00
Department of Welfare	42,948.94	72,808.70	75,679.97	91,863.49	91,682.04
Board of Fish Commissioners	466,656.77	468,131.72	607,830.10	659,914.09	648,864.88
Board of Game Commissioners	1,531,998.60	1,397,330.24	1,479,582.80	1,433,523.23	1,438,713.67
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	.....	143,509.15	158,768.72	2,037.58	7.29
Milk Control Commission	3,500.35	235,904.55	56,738.73	263,560.52	308,266.46
Department of Public Assistance	63,817.50	99,382.62	19,827.58	19,871.33	9,893.13
Department of Commerce	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Motor Police	3,000,000.00	4,150,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Total	$ 100,511,642.36	$ 94,891,142.23	$ 76,166,739.03	$ 86,231,232.46	$ *98,935,479.77
BY FUNDS					
Motor License Fund	$ 81,857,271.03	$ 87,216,485.41	$ 68,968,821.78	$ 78,468,630.28	$ *92,822,974.08
State Farm Products Show Fund	61,492.22	81,610.39	92,498.31	93,417.93	106,102.63
Banking Department Fund	733,773.38	692,828.65	606,305.01	599,427.49	586,520.05
Game Fund	1,572,934.64	1,411,345.76	1,526,646.39	1,471,130.17	1,475,877.79
Fish Fund	486,184.28	489,743.96	627,549.50	677,844.38	670,947.25
Bureau of Employment Fund	29,603.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trust Account, National Industrial Recovery Highway Fund	13,976,953.27	2,547,026.45	1,881,217.55	956,780.25	867,812.57
Milk Control Fund	4,177.35	236,974.36	56,958.23	263,564.52	308,490.46
State Stores Fund—Profits	153,675.00	331,860.00	617,468.98	79,390.11	161,875.00
State Forests and Waters Fund	181,736.38	149,403.90	121,381.86	220,081.87	166,609.04
Flood Control Fund	410,934.50	630,942.37	378,355.49	343,595.72	315,439.96
Federal Social Security Fund	762,713.26	859,625.83	1,183,867.76	1,498,699.39	1,417,516.22
Veterans Compensation Fund	216,376.27	143,912.53	85,840.59	1,538,799.02	25,421.59
Federal Unemployment Relief Fund	63,817.50	99,382.62	19,827.58	19,871.33	9,893.13
Total	$ 100,511,642.36	$ 94,891,142.23	$ 76,166,739.03	$ 86,231,232.46	$ *98,935,479.77
TRANSFERS TO GENERAL FUND INCLUDED ABOVE:					
Pennsylvania Motor Police—Motor License Fund	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 4,150,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry —Bureau of Employment Fund	609.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Commerce—Motor License Fund	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	.....
NON-EXPENDITURES TRANSFERS TO GENERAL FUND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE: (FUNDS BORROWED)					
Motor License Fund	.....	$ 17,500,000.00	.....	$ 47,550,000.00	.....
Flood Control Fund	.....	800,000.00	.....	.....	.....

* Does not include $228,796.56 transferred by the Department of Highways from the Motor License Fund to the Trust Account, National Industrial Recovery Highway Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

ALL OPERATING FUNDS

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
Salaries	$ 38,379,058.88	$ 44,576,388.69	$ 43,857,892.27	$ 41,476,800.09	$ 43,183,071.10
Wages	25,387,936.39	32,711,444.00	16,912,441.01	17,270,865.20	20,738,717.75
Fees	964,641.10	1,290,757.75	877,461.58	1,060,570.95	1,055,935.67
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,398,328.61	1,554,474.99	1,093,166.52	1,040,167.01	1,295,719.69
Food and Forage	3,183,230.24	3,428,475.42	3,768,751.90	3,878,077.85	5,094,550.82
Materials and Supplies	16,105,739.65	16,984,457.17	11,430,431.58	13,548,395.18	14,708,841.28
Traveling Expenses	3,222,995.67	3,866,320.63	3,115,324.26	3,104,724.95	3,385,609.72
Motor Vehicle Supplies & Repairs	1,566,648.00	1,612,537.88	1,353,257.12	1,386,690.96	1,465,191.90
Freight, Express and Cartage	134,603.81	244,232.16	192,872.34	208,091.25	173,490.34
Postage	1,117,613.88	1,387,058.40	965,042.88	1,035,668.08	890,941.18
Telephone and Telegraph	506,804.97	646,540.10	508,481.09	559,050.34	548,629.18
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	288,301.13	408,071.00	243,737.78	344,672.44	268,860.34
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	1,734,392.17	1,897,950.36	1,970,929.25	1,924,965.22	2,108,187.33
Contracted Repairs	1,040,594.22	981,928.89	1,098,842.29	1,017,040.72	1,462,710.61
Rent of Real Estate	1,000,363.92	1,174,088.47	1,147,705.63	1,467,974.04	997,236.85
Rent of Equipment	5,051,997.06	7,122,501.07	2,976,971.15	3,908,292.83	3,331,719.02
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	1,001,059.93	1,415,532.18	542,433.72	413,451.54	190,811.59
Other Maintenance Services and Expense	278,332.66	233,825.83	177,437.56	189,074.57	580,579.94
Motor Vehicles	674,197.67	309,585.74	448,221.37	890,086.35	616,683.93
Live Stock	29,390.74	32,578.97	19,691.69	25,510.28	19,629.88
Equipment and Machinery	2,066,856.91	1,453,530.08	1,277,971.06	1,699,484.67	1,783,700.27
Land	404,149.48	467,943.03	332,483.72	374,849.38	511,970.75
Contracted Building and Construction	31,765,184.76	20,179,789.42	16,572,964.42	27,217,643.06	32,800,281.68
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	60,884,591.89	47,152,762.60	72,049,767.81	50,732,103.04	85,672,310.79
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	98,508,848.75	115,417,607.26	125,683,532.89	104,336,328.59	82,196,376.77
General State Authority Rentals	.....	132,459.71	2,476,942.78	3,504,376.55	3,776,882.67
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	12,851,352.36	9,870,336.50	20,664,782.00	10,401,518.84	17,947,000.50
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	1,028,403.09	284,864.27	537,775.34	338,145.72	861,292.58
Advance Requisitions	376,693.76	234,398.90	35,160.99	*33,535.42	58,061.17
Stores Increase	278,348.17	53,934.79	139,798.93	224,918.65	556,123.99
Refund to Federal Government	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,550,000.00	300,000.00	.....
Undistributed	383,331.11	300,569.84	980,451.72	1,802,940.78	676,264.90
Total	$ 312,613,990.98	$ 317,926,946.10	$ 335,002,724.65	$ 295,648,943.71	$ 328,957,384.19
Adjustments for expenditures which normally would have been made within the fiscal year but which, because of need for cash to finance Public Assistance, were postponed. Deduct payments belonging in preceding fiscal years:					
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	$ 912,843.04	$ 2,150,096.25	$ 3,171,971.25	.....	$ 2,150,096.25
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	6,976,632.42	1,759,944.22	11,783,777.85	.....	12,397,723.69
Total Deducted	$ 7,889,475.46	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94
Adjustments—to add back expenditures belonging in fiscal year	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94	.....
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES LESS REFUNDS AND TRANSFERS —AS ADJUSTED	$ 308,634,555.99	$ 328,972,654.73	$ 320,046,975.55	$ 310,196,763.65	$ 314,409,564.25

*Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
Salaries	$ 29,923,059.42	$ 36,196,694.12	$ 36,205,061.73	$ 33,933,503.76	$ 35,628,654.75
Wages	2,083,357.18	2,598,794.69	1,873,563.65	1,899,160.72	2,683,606.03
Fees	661,788.14	720,677.03	533,126.48	543,530.47	584,535.12
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,036,558.34	1,230,264.90	846,535.49	780,359.77	996,098.59
Food and Forage	3,071,692.17	3,332,196.73	3,635,392.47	3,751,910.60	4,965,642.76
Materials and Supplies	2,910,564.90	3,286,791.85	3,149,318.91	3,062,691.92	3,532,559.00
Traveling Expenses	2,040,191.94	2,692,595.31	2,237,390.01	2,122,846.56	2,372,763.18
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	413,579.54	566,536.27	534,979.36	499,057.26	512,520.07
Freight, Express and Cartage	79,591.84	187,096.33	152,121.69	161,652.12	119,697.44
Postage	625,732.59	920,291.22	502,075.75	542,514.63	497,104.32
Telephone and Telegraph	365,275.49	482,957.51	384,325.57	419,903.23	416,786.30
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	51,974.15	153,051.45	221,924.95	302,375.28	213,870.72
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	1,558,198.53	1,713,486.52	1,739,438.85	1,725,652.08	1,916,149.33
Contracted Repairs	181,765.67	164,689.10	177,214.58	175,714.36	277,794.04
Rent of Real Estate	579,722.60	1,008,946.82	913,406.06	1,116,251.24	668,751.51
Rent of Equipment	306,515.16	1,157,791.30	345,798.80	242,692.01	229,255.47
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	276,975.11	363,552.06	263,698.39	238,100.44	151,448.56
Other Maintenance Services and Expense	105,433.22	135,040.49	104,989.43	118,954.21	396,476.66
Motor Vehicles	433,119.60	117,436.62	218,216.08	276,957.03	168,664.60
Live Stock	27,465.72	32,578.97	19,574.69	25,510.28	19,174.88
Equipment and Machinery	1,157,089.57	995,678.70	911,733.75	1,138,922.95	1,111,347.79
Land	90,281.45	15,554.00	101,140.00	76,112.67	154,292.80
Contracted Building and Construction	826,020.27	1,072,819.67	769,435.70	368,710.56	345,579.52
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	59,374,321.57	45,171,965.16	65,575,818.50	45,299,264.09	78,151,886.02
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	98,445,031.25	115,318,224.64	125,663,705.31	104,316,457.26	82,196,376.77
General State Authority Rentals	.....	132,459.71	2,476,942.78	3,504,376.55	3,776,882.67
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	6,607,009.57	6,745,842.40	11,698,795.30	4,860,018.40	10,545,053.80
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	870,335.94	238,954.56	502,770.21	308,314.53	164,502.16
Advance Requisitions	338,627.76	78,331.11	*41,627.51	*21,627.66	*7,552.33
Stores Increase	278,348.17	53,934.79	139,798.93	224,918.65	556,123.99
Undistributed	383,331.11	300,569.84	979,319.71	1,802,905.28	675,857.90
Transfers to Operating Special Funds	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....	140,000.00
Total	$ 215,602,957.97	$ 228,685,803.87	$ 262,835,985.62	$ 213,817,711.25	$ 234,161,904.42
Adjustments for expenditures which normally would have been made within the fiscal year but which, because of need for cash to finance Public Assistance, were postponed —Deduct payments belonging in preceding fiscal years:					
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	$ 912,843.04	$ 2,150,096.25	$ 3,171,971.25	.....	$ 2,150,096.25
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	6,976,632.42	1,759,944.22	11,783,777.85	.....	12,397,723.69
Total Deducted	$ 7,889,475.46	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94
Adjustments—to add back expenditures belonging in fiscal year	$ 3,910,040.47	$ 14,955,749.10	.....	$ 14,547,819.94	.....
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES LESS REFUNDS AND TRANSFERS —AS ADJUSTED	$ 211,623,522.98	$ 239,731,512.50	$ 247,880,236.52	$ 228,365,531.19	$ 219,614,084.48
OTHER PAYMENTS:					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds	$ 19,716,211.00	.....	$ 26,750,000.00	.....	$ 70,100,000.00
Tax Notes Redeemed	60,000,000.00	$ 60,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	$ 125,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
Loan to State Stores Fund	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	.....	5,000,000.00

*Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1938	June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940	June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
Salaries	$ 8,455,999.46	$ 8,379,694.57	$ 7,652,830.54	$ 7,543,296.33	$ 7,554,416.35
Wages	23,304,579.21	30,112,649.31	15,038,877.36	15,371,704.48	18,055,111.72
Fees	302,852.96	570,080.72	344,335.10	517,040.48	471,400.55
Printing, Binding and Stationery	361,770.27	324,210.09	246,631.03	259,807.24	299,621.10
Food and Forage	111,538.07	96,278.69	133,359.43	126,167.25	128,908.06
Materials and Supplies	13,195,174.75	13,697,665.32	8,281,112.67	10,485,703.26	11,176,282.28
Traveling Expenses	1,182,803.73	1,173,725.32	877,934.25	981,878.39	1,012,846.54
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,153,068.46	1,046,001.61	818,277.76	887,633.70	952,671.83
Freight, Express and Cartage	55,011.97	57,135.83	40,750.65	46,439.13	53,792.90
Postage	491,881.29	466,767.18	462,967.13	493,153.45	393,836.86
Telephone and Telegraph	141,529.48	163,582.59	124,155.52	139,147.11	131,842.88
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	236,326.98	255,019.55	21,812.83	42,297.16	54,989.62
Light, Heat, Power, Water Sewage and Fuel	176,193.64	184,463.84	231,490.40	199,313.14	192,038.00
Contracted Repairs	858,828.55	817,239.79	921,627.71	841,326.36	1,184,916.57
Rent of Real Estate	420,641.32	165,141.65	234,299.57	351,722.80	328,485.34
Rent of Equipment	4,745,481.90	5,964,709.77	2,631,172.35	3,665,600.82	3,102,463.55
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	724,034.82	1,051,980.12	278,735.33	175,351.10	39,363.03
Other Maintenance Services and Expense	172,899.44	98,785.34	72,448.13	70,120.36	184,103.28
Motor Vehicles	241,078.07	192,149.12	230,005.29	613,129.32	448,019.33
Live Stock	1,925.02	.....	117.00	.....	455.00
Equipment and Machinery	909,767.34	457,851.38	366,237.31	560,561.72	672,352.48
Land	313,868.03	452,389.03	231,343.72	298,736.71	357,677.95
Contracted Building and Construction	30,939,164.49	19,106,969.75	15,803,528.72	26,848,932.50	32,454,702.16
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	1,510,270.32	1,980,797.44	6,473,949.31	5,432,838.95	7,520,424.77
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	63,817.50	99,382.62	19,827.58	19,871.33	.....
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	6,244,342.79	3,124,494.10	8,965,986.70	5,541,500.44	7,401,946.70
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	158,067.15	45,909.71	35,005.13	29,831.19	696,790.42
Advance Requisitions	38,063.00	156,067.79	76,788.50	*11,907.76	65,613.50
Refund to Federal Government	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,550,000.00	300,000.00	.....
Undistributed	.....	.....	1,132.01	35.50	407.00
Transfers to General Fund	3,000,609.35	4,150,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,000,000.00
Total	$ 100,511,642.36	$ 94,891,142.23	$ 76,166,739.03	$ 86,231,232.46	$ 98,935,479.77
Non-Expenditure Transfers to General Fund Not Included above (Funds Borrowed)	.....	$ 18,300,000.00	.....	$ 47,550,000.00	.....

* Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT				
Governor's Office	$ 300,688.39	$ 329,154.09	$ 321,420.19	$ 167,493.84
Lieutenant Governor's Office	22,748.25	29,791.04	25,142.32	11,021.06
Department of the Auditor General	1,577,167.19	1,466,704.30	1,476,119.00	821,236.68
Treasury Department	16,863,116.39	17,931,186.36	16,652,510.99	8,776,688.21
Department of Agriculture	2,293,331.91	3,343,411.53	3,125,301.89	1,467,265.93
Department of Banking	118,044.57	161,308.17	108,085.81	53,833.42
Department of Commerce	.....	.....	752,652.37	336,086.68
Department of Forests and Waters	2,195,662.51	4,242,801.62	2,206,307.82	1,141,959.15
Department of Health	5,535,615.33	6,158,856.00	6,099,386.71	3,570,967.87
Insurance Department	575,674.82	670,413.90	500,210.60	246,432.84
Department of Internal Affairs	514,401.84	639,620.00	569,335.71	307,618.15
Department of Justice	837,394.49	969,326.04	1,023,737.87	410,386.71
Department of Labor and Industry	2,132,205.92	5,118,521.04	4,115,455.19	2,634,349.55
Department of Military Affairs	3,121,533.65	2,982,012.78	3,122,068.15	1,381,254.12
Department of Mines	535,479.28	679,601.65	614,816.41	329,451.89
Department of Property and Supplies	6,116,387.87	5,307,636.84	9,795,311.09	5,118,479.07
Department of Public Instruction	93,254,097.02	99,207,848.41	106,038,977.63	62,432,898.81
Public Utility Commission	1,382,603.70	2,797,753.41	1,726,826.56	853,196.23
Department of Revenue	2,732,891.99	4,058,160.63	3,038,649.12	1,571,254.34
Department of State	1,387,632.51	256,525.18	1,884,471.00	932,688.92
Pennsylvania Motor Police	2,503,641.16	8,116,982.22	8,920,670.73	4,365,846.07
Department of Welfare	33,010,664.01	37,485,588.67	40,966,848.08	24,545,509.86
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	467,046.01	2,091,295.85	1,101,766.23	489,807.87
Milk Control Commission	181,288.55	300,000.00	199,970.14	120,000.00
Department of Public Assistance *	163,975,365.71	240,165,075.43	256,559,835.52	90,910,618.32
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	.....	127,498.35
Total Executive Department	$ 341,634,683.07	$ 444,509,575.16	$ 470,945,877.13	$ 213,123,843.94
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Senate	$ 529,955.88	$ 498,060.25	$ 483,004.30	$ 157,681.83
House of Representatives	1,228,071.74	1,228,614.46	1,222,917.24	323,868.61
Legislative Journal	4,200.00	8,392.00	8,441.00	702.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	125,581.72	145,698.46	139,214.44	68,704.87
Legislative Reference Bureau	82,596.89	90,033.94	94,448.81	46,965.74
Total Legislative Department	$ 1,970,406.23	$ 1,970,799.11	$ 1,948,025.79	$ 597,923.03
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Supreme Court	$ 480,648.00	$ 509,108.29	$ 517,300.41	$ 262,876.35
Superior Court	364,005.02	360,945.52	365,346.03	185,947.55
Common Pleas Court	2,959,466.33	3,133,025.72	3,121,022.88	1,557,856.80
Orphans' Court	561,704.90	617,500.80	610,500.00	298,988.54
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	221,000.00	194,269.44	218,902.22	108,568.67
County Court of Allegheny County	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	56,333.15
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	9,999.90
State Reporter	23,991.88	27,951.63	27,996.37	14,436.73
Miscellaneous	155,695.48	133,709.37	128,973.18	67,775.55
Total Judicial Department	$ 4,907,511.61	$ 5,117,510.77	$ 5,131,041.09	$ 2,562,783.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 348,512,600.91	$ 451,597,885.04	$ 478,024,944.01	$ 216,284,550.1
During—1933-1935	$ 12,084.17	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	331,398,231.11	$ 80,000.00	.....	.....
1937-1939	16,883,524.51	428,218,829.51	$ 4,913.66	.....
1939-1941	218,311.01	23,262,033.46	453,150,166.75	$ 23,135.6
1941-1942	450.11	37,022.07	24,869,863.60	209,254,568.6
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	7,006,845.8

* Expenditures from the State Emergency Relief Board and the Department of Welfare covering Public Assistance items prior to the inception of the Department of Public Assistance on July 1, 1937, are shown under this department for comparison.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
AVAILABLE FUNDS				
State Appropriations—Regular Session	$ 254,760,040.71	$ 335,831,086.76	‡$ 317,876,352.13	$ 343,138,220.40
State Appropriations—Special Session 1936	50,006,635.00	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Special Session 1936—No. 2	237,900.00	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Special Session 1938	.....	29,131,684.74	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Special Session 1940	.....	.....	73,047,905.00	.....
State Appropriations—Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	371,038.00
State Appropriations—Deficiency Acts of 1937 Session	807,805.56	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Acts of 1937 Session (Additional)	28,044,549.00	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Deficiency Acts of 1939 Session	.....	49,314,976.79	.....	.....
State Appropriations—Deficiency Acts of 1941 Session	.....	.....	25,964,271.00	.....
Allocations by the Governor	1,768,600.61	1,800,968.41	3,418,750.00	3,009,375.00
Borrowed from State Insurance Fund (Not Repaid)	500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Balances Transferred from Prior Periods	53,456.84	280,918.88	709,079.37	1,989,613.91
Credits—1935-37—Federal	13,274,671.39	.....	.....	.....
—Other	4,410,259.83	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-39—Federal	32,528.13	34,621,362.82	.....	.....
—Other	7,969.24	12,612,144.05	.....	.....
Credits—1939-41—Federal	.....	428,608.76	47,341,725.10	.....
—Other	.....	9,987.19	15,449,059.84	.....
Credits—1941-42—Federal	.....	.....	93,622.31	37,242,233.39
—Other	.....	.....	10,611.31	8,015,914.90
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 353,904,416.31	$ 464,031,738.40	$ 483,911,376.06	$ 393,766,395.60
BALANCES—				
State Appropriations Lapsed	$ 4,450,517.91	$ 8,527,686.18	$ 1,166,794.62	$ 92.01
State Appropriations to Continue	†660,378.61	3,197,087.81	2,730,023.52	177,481,753.41
State Appropriations (Balances Transferred)	280,918.88	709,079.37	1,989,613.91	.....

‡As adjusted by 1940 Special Session.

†Includes balance of $500,000.00 due the State Insurance Fund from the $1,000,000.00 borrowed in September, 1936.

GENERAL FUND

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE GOVERNOR	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 18,000.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 231,124.40	$ 216,496.87	$ 220,024.19	$ 115,182.68
Wages	4,192.02	6,030.71	5,068.52	5,648.69
Fees	437.15	1,634.19	1,293.71	640.00
Materials, Supplies, and Printing	.....	16,907.72	16,473.98	6,270.30
Transportation, Communication, and Information	19,434.06	28,025.63	19,118.99	8,672.54
Maintenance Services and Expense	2,927.62	13,232.90	15,258.43	8,374.61
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	4,434.72	2,630.55	1,881.20
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,823.14	6,391.35	4,801.82	2,823.82
Total	$ *263,938.39	$ 293,154.09	$ 284,670.19	$ 149,493.84
PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR	$ 750.00	.....	$ 750.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 300,688.39	$ 329,154.09	$ 321,420.19	$ 167,493.84
During—1935-1937	$ 299,705.88	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	982.51	$ 324,895.61	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	4,258.48	$ 314,055.40	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	7,364.79	$ 164,946.30
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,547.54
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Governor	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	300,000.00	325,500.00	298,000.00	325,500.00
Portrait of the Governor	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 336,750.00	$ 361,500.00	$ 334,750.00	$ 361,500.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 194,006.16
Lapsed	$ 36,061.61	$ 32,345.91	$ 13,329.81	.....

*During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 8,000.00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES	5,998.25	13,791.04	9,142.32	3,021.06
PORTRAIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	750.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 22,748.25	$ 29,791.04	$ 25,142.32	$ #11,021.06
During—1935-1937	$ 22,748.25	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 28,813.60	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	977.44	$ 22,514.26	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,628.06	$ 11,021.06
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00
Incidental Expenses	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Incidental Expenses—1938 Special Session	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses—Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 22,750.00	$ 29,800.00	$ 26,750.00	$ 26,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,607.68	$ 14,978.94
Lapsed	$ 1.75	$ 8.96	.....	.....

#Cash Payments Only. No reports available showing total charges.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
ADMINISTRATION				
Salary of the Auditor General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 12,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,456,061.69	1,440,208.80	1,450,000.00	807,277.96
Salaries and Expenses—Auditing Public Assistance	95,000.00	*180,000.00*	*344,900.00*	*189,994.72*
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Portrait of the Auditor General	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	.....	.....	.....	1,087.72
Total Administration	$ 1,576,061.69	$ 1,465,708.80	$ 1,475,000.00	$ 820,865.68
COUNTY OFFICERS				
Fees to County Officers	$ 1,105.50	$ 995.50	$ 1,119.00	$ 371.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,577,167.19	$ 1,466,704.30	$ 1,476,119.00	$ †821,236.68
During—1935-1937	$ 1,543,255.39	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	33,911.80	$ 1,395,640.94	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	71,063.36	$ 1,469,928.27	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,190.73	$ 821,236.68
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Administration				
Salary of Auditor General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,550,000.00	1,480,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Auditing Relief Boards	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Portrait of Auditor General	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Total Administration	$ 1,670,000.00	$ 1,505,750.00	$ 1,475,000.00	$ 1,485,750.00
County Officers				
Fees to County Officers	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,674,000.00	$ 1,509,750.00	$ 1,479,000.00	$ 1,489,750.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 96,832.81	$ 43,045.70	$ 2,881.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 668,513.32

†Cash Payments Only. No reports available showing total charges.

Note: The italicized amounts shown above were expended by this department from the appropriation made to the Department of Public Assistance, and are not included in totals here. See Department of Public Assistance.

GENERAL FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
ADMINISTRATION				
Salary of State Treasurer	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 12,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	775,000.00	699,942.26	649,767.25	337,223.90
Portrait of State Treasurer	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Bureau of Assistance	.....	*1,646,896.94*	*1,516,030.30*	*636,471.05*
Adjustment Account	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Replacement Checks	4,819.99	.....	.....	.....
Total Administration	$ 803,829.99	$ 724,692.26	$ 673,767.25	$ 349,223.90
STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD *				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	$ 71,866.87	.....	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	397,900.00	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	198,950.00	.....	.....
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Total State Employes Retirement Board	.....	$ 718,716.87	.....	.....
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 64,841.17	$ 64,999.47	$ 80,000.00	$ 34,209.33
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	12,600.00	12,600.00	17,500.00	45,510.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	49,443.03	43,114.23	14,560.46	6,519.31
Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue	6,500,000.00	6,125,000.00	5,750,000.00	2,734,375.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds	7,450,192.50	7,450,192.50	5,950,192.50	3,725,096.25
Loan and Transfer Agent	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	11,250.00
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series AT, BT	1,644,113.93	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series CT, DT	.....	1,799,929.33	.....	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series ET, FT	.....	.....	3,255,917.49	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series "GT"	.....	.....	156,250.00	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series "HT"	.....	.....	.....	590,544.55
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series "IT"	.....	.....	.....	1,181,242.70
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	16,530.41	21,696.02	30,000.00	21,216.31
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	906.75	582.37	228.83	34.14
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	998.60	1,142.02	1,872.74	451.90
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident	240,791.40	99,983.58	277,487.07	32,447.09
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident—Special	.....	774,173.89	.....	.....
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Non-Resident	41.80	494.32	996.89	1,277.72
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	1,580.50	1,497.00	2,299.00	1,062.50
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,000.00	425.00	985.00	525.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	24,870.17	24,998.26	105,729.95	20,359.51
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	2,500.00	2,477.47	3,113.42	2,365.03
Refunding Institutional Payments	18,060.86	17,950.45	18,742.94	13,395.44
Refunding Securities Fees	40.00	180.00	30.00	.....
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	.....	15,872.50	3.50	.....
Refunding Amusement Tax	.....	360.58	26,923.56	.....
Refunding Spiritous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	6,125.28	1,478.92	481.46	.....
Refunding Circus License Fees	2,150.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	.....	3,064.07	2,220.07	469.86
Refunding Liquor Floor Tax	.....	.....	217,409.25	.....
Refunding Motor License Fines	.....	.....	4,006.98	674.00
Refunding Steamship Licenses	.....	.....	36,850.00	.....
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	.....	.....	82.40	14.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	.....	.....	1,914.60	1,710.97
Refunding Workmen's Compensation Payments	.....	.....	.....	2,713.70
Payment of Claims	.....	3,065.25	.....	.....
Payment of Costs—Butler County Election Contest	.....	.....	445.63	.....
Total Board of Finance and Revenue	$ 16,059,286.40	$ 16,487,777.23	$ 15,978,743.74	$ 8,427,464.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 16,863,116.39	$ 17,931,186.36	$ 16,652,510.99	$ †8,776,688.21

*See Department of State other periods than 1937-1939.

†Cash Payments Only. No reports available showing total charges.

Note: The italicized amounts shown above were expended by this department from the appropriation made to the Department of Public Assistance, and are not included in totals here. See Department of Public Assistance.

GENERAL FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE (Continued)				
During—1935-1937	$ 15,728,196.57	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	939,008.90	$ 14,664,714.56	.....	.....
1939-1941	195,460.81	3,266,471.80	$ 14,395,042.60	.....
1941-1942	450.11	.....	2,257,468.39	$ 8,776,688.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
ADMINISTRATION				
Salary of State Treasurer	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	775,000.00	700,000.00	650,000.00	725,000.00
Portrait of State Treasurer	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Adjustment Account	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Replacement Checks	5,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00
Total Administration	$ 805,000.00	$ 724,750.00	$ 674,000.00	$ 764,750.00
STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	$ *72,000.00	.....	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	*397,900.00	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	*198,950.00	.....	.....
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	*50,000.00	.....	.....
Total State Employes Retirement Board	.....	$ *718,850.00	.....	.....
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 80,000.00
Interest on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	12,600.00	12,600.00	17,500.00	53,000.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	60,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue	6,500,000.00	6,125,000.00	5,750,000.00	5,375,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds	7,450,192.50	7,450,192.50	5,950,192.50	7,450,192.50
Loan and Transfer Agent	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series AT, BT	1,768,600.61	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series CT, DT	.....	1,800,000.00	.....	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series ET, FT	.....	.....	3,262,500.00	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series GT	.....	.....	156,250.00	.....
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series HT	.....	.....	.....	590,625.00
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series IT	.....	.....	.....	2,418,750.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	40,000.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Refunding Spiritous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding of Overpayments by Retired County Officers	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Resident	400,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Non-Resident	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident—Special	.....	774,173.89	.....	.....
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	25,000.00	25,000.00	145,000.00	100,000.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Refunding Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Refunding Amusement Tax	.....	1,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Refunding Circus License Fees	2,150.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	.....	26,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Refunding Liquor Floor Tax	.....	.....	325,000.00	.....
Refunding Motor License Fines	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Refunding Steamship Licenses	.....	.....	36,850.00	.....
Refunding Workmen's Compensation Payments	.....	.....	.....	2,725.00
Payment of Claims	.....	3,065.25	.....	.....
Payment of Costs—Butler County Election Contest	.....	.....	445.63	.....
Total Board of Finance and Revenue	$ 16,385,543.11	$ 16,565,031.64	$ 16,214,738.13	$ 16,506,792.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 17,190,543.11	$ 18,008,631.64	$ 16,888,738.13	$ 17,271,542.50

* Appropriated to Department of State in other periods.

GENERAL FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 167,048.11	$ 73,317.78	$ 6,582.51	.....
To Continue	160,378.61	4,127.50	229,644.63	$ 8,494,854.29

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 19,986.56	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,080,667.51	$ 1,185,724.33	$ 968,358.83	$ 482,226.92
Wages	228,917.51	164,369.05	135,084.79	80,088.20
Fees	88,306.32	83,581.70	77,007.16	34,499.51
Materials, Supplies, and Printing	31,064.68	102,480.68	75,653.38	38,479.08
Transportation, Communication, and Information	228,120.29	235,860.87	186,969.29	85,423.07
Maintenance Services and Expense	2,883.32	60,800.56	46,087.25	26,905.96
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	15,229.01	7,495.74	3,258.34
Subsidies, Indemnities, and Other Items	59,547.77	44,996.59	42,391.10	22,770.92
Total	$ †1,719,507.40	$ 1,893,042.79	$ 1,539,047.54	$ 773,652.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †1,739,507.40	$ 1,913,029.35	$ 1,559,047.54	$ 783,652.00
During—1935-1937	$ 1,700,376.22	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	39,131.18	$ 1,880,418.22	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	32,611.13	$ 1,514,099.65	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	44,947.89	$ 766,627.17
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	17,024.83
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,750,000.00	2,012,500.00	1,605,500.00	1,660,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,770,000.00	$ 2,032,500.00	$ 1,625,500.00	$ 1,680,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 30,492.60	$ 119,470.65	$ 66,452.46	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 896,348.00

†During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies Appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW COMMISSION*				
Salaries	$ 4,838.66	$ 11,937.56	$ 416.66	.....
Wages	432.90	4,659.38	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	378.00	1,604.30	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	132.06	.....	$ 11,683.50
Subsidies Indemnities and Other Items	44,039.50	56,641.00	49,582.00	24,999.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 49,689.06	$ 74,974.30	$ 49,998.66	$ 36,682.50
During—1935-1937	$ 49,446.56	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	242.50	$ 74,983.25	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	‡8.95	$ 49,998.66	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 36,682.50
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Farm Products Show Commission	$ 50,000.00	$ 75,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 75,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 310.94	$ 25.70	$ 1.34	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 38,317.50

*See also State Farm Show Fund.
‡Indicates deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—				
ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 75,305.56	$ 117,736.28	$ 100,000.00	$ 57,728.81
EGG LAYING CONTEST—				
Salaries	$ 7,333.85	$ 8,735.04	$ 6,422.90	$ 3,324.05
Wages	4,041.35	1,949.75	4,830.80	2,658.77
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,825.98	7,564.06	7,232.05	3,354.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	428.04	791.40	643.09	304.88
Maintenance Services and Expense	2,526.52	1,795.11	1,844.20	733.52
Construction, Equipment and Land	837.14	164.64	.....	14.21
Total	$ 20,992.88	$ 21,000.00	$ 20,973.04	$ 10,390.14
ANIMAL INDEMNITIES—				
Salaries	.....	$ 22,798.68	$ 26,558.55	$ 6,953.66
Wages	.....	5,744.40	54,032.88	22,590.88
Fees	.....	3,849.29	507.50	18.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,106.80	401.99	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	2,223.64	1,685.49	.....
Maintenance, Services, and Expense	.....	354.41	220.76	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	1,693.92	1,230.40	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 398,710.03	1,139,447.43	1,295,402.08	538,629.58
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	.....	.....	*31.17	.....
Total	$ 398,710.03	$ 1,177,218.57	$ 1,380,008.48	$ 568,192.87
PLANT INDEMNITIES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	$ 416.52	.....	.....

*Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
CONDUCTING TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS—				
Salaries	$ 2,691.84	$ 3,370.64	$ 4,054.28	.....
Wages	1,889.59	2,034.78	375.50	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,411.73	669.41	217.07	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,541.71	1,532.58	.17	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	63.72	347.50	103.75	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,528.39	.....	249.23	.....
Total	$ 9,126.98	$ 7,954.91	$ 5,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 504,135.45	$ 1,324,326.28	$ 1,505,981.52	$ 636,311.82
During—1935-1937	$ 473,498.48	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	30,636.97	$ 1,281,643.76	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	42,682.52	$ 1,360,621.68	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	145,359.84	$ 608,051.74
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	28,260.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 75,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits—Deficiency	305.56	.....	.....	.....
Egg Laying Contest	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,000.00
Animal Indemnities	600,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
Plant Indemnities	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Conducting Tobacco Experiments	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 706,305.56	$ 1,356,500.00	$ 1,526,000.00	$ 1,523,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 202,170.11	$ 32,173.72	$ 20,018.48	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 886,688.18
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD				
Salaries	.....	$ 3,578.87	.....	.....
Fees	.....	387.15	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	80.87	$ 6.09	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	2,208.28	382.56	$ 619.61
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	380.53	.....	.....
Equipment	.....	31.77	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 6,667.47	$ 388.65	$ 619.61
ADVANCING POTATO INTERESTS				
Salaries	.....	$ 11,778.78	$ 1,224.42	.....
Wages	.....	498.12	5,112.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	597.38	10.00	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	3,931.64	2,433.02	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	453.13	39.74	.....
Equipment	.....	388.47	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 17,647.52	$ 8,819.18	.....
POULTRY CONGRESS EXHIBIT				
Salaries	.....	$ 1,375.18	$ 375.64	.....
Wages	.....	100.00	48.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	234.31	97.16	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	242.06	422.67	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	4,643.68	122.87	.....
Equipment	.....	171.38	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 6,766.61	$ 1,066.34	.....

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF CATTLE				
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	$ 10,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 31,081.60	$ 10,274.17	$ 10,619.61
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 27,776.32	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,305.28	$ 9,728.43	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	545.74	$ 10,619.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Soil Conservation Board	.....	$ 10,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Advancing Potato Interests	.....	25,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Poultry Congress Exhibit	.....	10,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Research Into Diseases of Cattle	.....	.....	.....	$ 10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 45,000.00	$ 12,500.00	$ 20,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 13,918.40	$ 2,225.83	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 9,380.39

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION—				
Salaries	$ 113,020.41	$ 119,231.73	$ 82,471.42	$ 46,598.14
Wages	815.20	1,143.59	2,655.10	1,246.42
Fees	99.40	1,008.58	607.70	164.91
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	3,729.95	4,311.06	2,267.73
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,109.56	9,201.45	6,852.93	3,201.48
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	.....	466.69	310.19	108.88
Equipment	.....	1,540.31	1,831.15	245.86
Total	$ *118,044.57	$ 136,322.30	$ 99,039.55	$ 53,833.42
REVOLVING FUND—LIQUIDATION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS	.....	$ 24,985.87	$ 9,046.26	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 118,044.57	$ 161,308.17	$ 108,085.81	$ 53,833.42
During—1935-1937	$ 117,818.21	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	226.36	$ 154,106.60	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	7,201.57	$ 100,449.28	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	7,636.53	$ 53,305.65
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	527.77
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 108,000.00	$ 145,300.00	$ 115,000.00	$ 115,000.00
Pennsylvania Securities Commission—Deficiency	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Liquidation of Building and Loan Associations	.....	25,000.00	10,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 120,500.00	$ 170,300.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 115,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,455.43	$ 8,991.83	$ 16,914.19	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 61,166.58

*During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF SECRETARY	.....	.....	$ 17,580.52	$ 8,709.68
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 85,582.16	$ 59,324.12
Wages	.....	.....	12,676.97	11,978.03
Fees	.....	.....	.....	233.96
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	64,778.79	11,792.60
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	454,614.99	191,951.33
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	.....	4,901.87	885.70
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	6,844.99	3,742.67
Total	.....	.....	$ 629,399.77	$ 279,908.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 646,980.29	$ 288,618.09
During—1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 609,300.94	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	37,679.35	$ 251,194.67
Unpaid May 31, 1940	.....	.....	.....	37,423.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	230,000.00	280,000.00
Credits—1939-1941 (From Motor Fund)	.....	.....	400,000.00	.....
Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	†
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 650,000.00	$ †300,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 2,419.48	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	600.23	$ 11,381.91
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 76,646.20	$ 35,045.47
Wages	.....	.....	11,420.78	7,608.19
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	6,354.90	1,809.84
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	6,494.95	2,162.42
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	.....	3,633.57	786.03
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	1,121.68	56.64
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	#	$ 105,672.08	$ 47,468.59
During—1939-1940	.....	.....	$ 102,804.59	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,867.49	$ 46,887.82
Unpaid May 31, 1940	.....	.....	.....	580.77
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board	.....	#	$ 108,000.00	$ 112,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 108,000.00	$ 112,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 2,327.92	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 64,531.41

#Department of Commerce not in existence this period. See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.
†An appropriation of $400,000 is available from the Motor License Fund. This amount or so much of it as may be necessary will be transferred to the credit of this appropriation as required.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF SECRETARY	$ 19,963.39	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—[1]				
Salaries	$ 805,046.45	$ 803,853.15	$ 765,500.26	$ 365,145.01
Wages	247,601.69	193,554.32	129,337.61	65,438.33
Fees	4,678.28	3,039.60	766.55	167.76
Materials, Supplies and Printing	39,133.90	48,491.15	34,727.13	19,723.32
Transportation, Communication and Information	126,721.51	123,176.55	68,521.26	27,125.07
Maintenance Services and Expense	8,955.58	69,334.71	41,149.99	23,426.36
Construction, Equipment, and Land	806.36	26,747.34	9,388.52	4,257.17
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,056.22	93.30	250.00	130.05
Total	$ ‡1,233,999.99	$ 1,268,290.12	$ 1,049,641.32	$ 505,413.07
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FEDERAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 204,428.45	$ 207,854.65	$ 208,923.45	$ 104,766.85
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FLOOD LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 11,562.81	$ 10,611.32	$ 10,820.03	$ 4,234.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,469,954.64	$ 1,506,756.09	$ 1,289,384.80	$ 624,414.43
During—1935-1937	$ 1,429,149.04	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	40,805.60	$ 1,460,180.32	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 1,267,519.05	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	21,865.75	$ 611,837.10
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	12,577.33
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,234,000.00	1,335,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	218,500.00	218,500.00	209,500.00	218,500.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,486,500.00	$ 1,587,500.00	$ 1,293,500.00	$ 1,302,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 16,545.36	$ 80,743.91	$ 4,115.20	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 688,085.41

(1) Additional salaries and expenses paid from Forests and Waters Special Fund.

‡During this period additional expenditures for this department from appropriations to the Department of Property and Supplies.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES				
Wages	$ 118,542.48	$ 161,533.99	$ 197,725.19	$ 124,374.73
Transportation, Communication and Information	21,415.02	32,007.16	29,424.42	18,361.32
Maintenance Services and Expense	378.51	5,330.54	7,758.34	7,169.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 140,336.01	$ 198.871.69	$ 234,907.95	$ 149,905.14
During—1935-1937	$ 113,978.11	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	26,357.90	$ 137,898.91	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	60,972.78	$ 149,984.85	.....
.. 1941-1942	.....	.....	84,923.10	$ 149,905.14
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Control of Forest Fires	$ 200,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00
Control of Forest Fires—Deficiency	.....	60,000.00	85,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 200,000.00	$ 210,000.00	$ 235,000.00	$ 150,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 59,663.99	$ 11,128.31	$ 92.05	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 94.86
EXPENDED FOR—				
SURVEY TO DETERMINE RENTALS FOR ENCROACHMENTS				
Wages	.....	$ 23,595.67	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	723.78	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	6,924.95	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	862.40	.....	.....
Equipment	.....	228.08	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 32,334.88	.....	.....
DYKE ALONG DELAWARE—PIKE COUNTY	$ 1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
DYKE ALONG DELAWARE—MATAMORAS	$ 20,917.31	.....	.....	.....
DYKE ALONG DELAWARE—MILFORD	$ 9,979.87	$ 1,099.75	.....	.....
DYKE ALONG DELAWARE—BUCKS COUNTY	$ 110,000.00	.....	.....	.....
PAYMENT INTO FLOOD CONTROL FUND	$ 150,000.00	$ 2,020,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 291,897.18	$ 2,053,434.63	.....	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 175,269.58	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	115,665.32	$ 2,033,434.63	.....	.....
1939-1941	962.28	.....	.....	.....
1941-1942	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Survey to Determine Rentals for Encroachments	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
Dyke along Delaware—Pike County (1936 Special Session)	$ 1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dyke along Delaware—Matamoras (1936 Special Session)	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dyke along Delaware—Milford	10,000.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Dyke along Delaware—Bucks County	110,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Flood Control Survey	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Flood Control Fund	150,000.00	4,900,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 342,000.00	$ 4,951,200.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 50,102.82	$ 17,765.37	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	2,880,000.00	.....	.....

A—See Departmental Salary and Expense Appropriation this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 5,224.84	$ 6,071.69	$ 6,385.00	$ 3,192.50
Wages	17,544.88	17,862.58	14,145.78	10,159.90
Fees	.....	2.70	2.50	2.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,450.76	1,839.71	2,533.03	276.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,630.96	1,581.93	1,537.04	811.79
Maintenance Services and Expense	1,977.85	3,065.14	2,392.24	1,048.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,126.00	435.00	902.27	616.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 29,955.29	$ 30,858.75	$ 27,897.86	$ 16,108.17
During—1935-1937	$ 29,016.12	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	939.17	$ 29,485.22	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,373.53	$ 25,896.15	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,001.71	$ 15,371.42
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	736.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Washington Crossing Park Commission	$ 30,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 27,900.00	$ 34,840.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 44.71	$ 141.25	$ 2.14	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 18,731.83
EXPENDED FOR—				
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 13,601.66	$ 14,474.15	$ 12,644.97	$ 6,564.80
Wages	28,457.55	40,248.48	40,387.20	25,840.31
Fees	8.30	5.50	2,862.45	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,345.76.	5,107.26	4,491.16	1,809.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,483.00	4,065.08	4,076.34	1,711.07
Maintenance Services and Expense	2,588.76	5,514.29	4,366.35	1,925.41
Construction, Equipment and Land	513.39	2,330.15	2,636.73	1,241.06
Total	$ 49,998.42	$ 71,744.91	$ 71,465.20	$ 39,092.14
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION—LAND				
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	$ 49,998.70	$ 87,500.00	$ 85,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 49,998.42	$ 121,743.61	$ 158,965.20	$ 124,092.14
During—1935-1937	$ 48,640.62	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,357.80	$ 117,256.93	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	4,486.68	$ 153,019.36	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	5,945.84	$ 121,578.11
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,514.03
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Valley Forge Park Commission	$ 50,000.00	$ 71,750.00	$ 71,750.00	$ 83,085.00
Valley Forge Park Commission—Land	.....	50,000.00	87,500.00	85,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 50,000.00	$ 121,750.00	$ 159,250.00	$ 168,085.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1.58	$ 6.39	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 284.80	$ 43,992.86

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
FORT WASHINGTON PARK—MAINTENANCE				
Wages	$ 1,998.00	$ 1,998.00	$ 1,754.17	$ 1,002.57
CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK—MAINTENANCE	1,427.13	.....	.....	.....
DRAKE WELL MEMORIAL PARK—MAINTENANCE	3,936.76	.....	.....	.....
MONUMENT OF JOHN MORTON—REAPPROPRIATION	7,499.58	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 14,861.47	$ 1,998.00	$ 1,754.17	$ 1,002.57
During—1935-1937	$ 6,739.23	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	8,122.24	$ 1,914.75	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	83.25	$ 1,754.17	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 919.32
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	83.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Fort Washington Park—Maintenance	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 1,800.00
Bushey Run Battlefield Commission—Land	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Conrad Weiser Memorial Park—Maintenance	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Drake Well Memorial Park—Maintenance	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Monument to John Morton—Reappropriation	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Acquisition of Rickett's Glen State Park	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 15,500.00	$ 12,000.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 151,800.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 638.53	$ 10,002.00	$ 45.83	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 150,797.43
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF STATE PARKS AND ACQUISITION OF LANDS				
Salaries	.....	$ 3,919.92	$ 3,919.92	$ 2,098.32
Wages	$ 8,572.98	30,634.13	29,385.23	20,071.32
Fees	63.40	10.00	216.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	137.69	18,646.74	12,022.90	4,423.97
Transportation, Communication and Information	247.51	8,164.76	7,981.42	3,685.43
Maintenance Services and Expense	5.91	5,872.11	5,115.84	6,933.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,301.56	1,345.72	1,291.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 9,027.49	$ 69,549.22	$ 59,987.03	$ 38,504.32
During—1935-1937	$ 8,964.09	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	63.40	$ 63,786.55	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	5,762.67	$ 55,224.51	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	4,762.52	$ 36,456.54
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,047.78
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance and Improvement of State Parks and Acquisition of Land	$ 30,000.00	$ 75,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 80,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 20,972.51	$ 5,450.78	$ 12.97	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 41,495.68

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 15,565.00	$ 11,477.14	$ 7,485.00	$ 2,715.00
Wages	35,719.05	49,632.95	47,887.21	28,147.91
Fees	.....	32.50	245.15	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,384.42	4,146.25	3,139.92	841.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,334.95	2,587.15	3,869.74	1,486.23
Maintenance Services and Expense	1,301.25	4,235.14	2,360.49	2,165.68
Construction, Equipment and Land	29,519.54	1,088.48	796.10	413.25
Total	$ 95,824.21	$ 73,199.61	$ 65,783.61	$ 35,769.33
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION — DREDGING CANAL BASINS				
Wages	.....	$ 687.64	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	66.24	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	406.77	.....	.....
Contracted Construction	.....	46,003.96	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 47,164.61	.....	.....
REPAIRS TO JETTIES AT PRESQUE ISLE	.....	.....	$ 7,661.11	.....
CONSTRUCTION OF BULKHEAD AT PRESQUE ISLE	.....	.....	36,691.74	.....
EROSION STUDY AT PRESQUE ISLE	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
BACKFILLING AT PRESQUE ISLE	.....	.....	1,492.40	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 95,824.21	$ 120,364.22	$ 114,128.86	$ 35,769.33
During—1935-1937	$ 63,762.37	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	32,061.84	$ 118,918.41	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,445.81	$ 110,577.57	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	3,551.29	$ 34,534.52
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,234.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	$ 70,000.00	$ 73,200.00	$ 65,880.00	$ 71,554.00
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Deficiency	27,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Dredging Canal Basins	.....	52,000.00	.....	.....
Repairs to Jetties at Presque Isle	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....
Construction of Bulkhead at Presque Isle	.....	.....	66,000.00	.....
Backfilling at Presque Isle	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Erosion Study at Presque Isle	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 97,000.00	$ 125,200.00	$ 143,880.00	$ 71,554.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,175.79	$ 4,835.78	$ 29,404.65	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	346.49	$ 35,784.67

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER*				
Salaries	$ 30,332.09	$ 26,864.47	$ 26,602.50	$ 11,715.67
Wages	2,916.96	1,779.92	7,529.92	5,625.72
Fees	197.50	1,089.65	1,045.50	41.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,191.68	5,003.21	5,730.25	2,116.88
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,079.53	1,311.52	1,587.73	804.51
Maintenance Services and Expense	10,107.93	9,887.84	4,199.20	3,824.59
Equipment	235.80	7,250.40	2,606.61	7.50
Subsidies	1,675.41	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 49,736.90	$ 53,187.01	$ 49,301.71	$ 24,135.87
During—1935-1937	$ 47,542.19	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	2,194.71	$ 46,215.53	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	6,971.48	$ 46,517.64	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,784.07	$ 23,174.65
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	961.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	$ 50,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 60,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 263.10	$ 6,812.99	$ 698.29	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 35,864.13
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL†				
Salaries			$ 71,560.31	$ 32,118.20
Wages			25.04	.....
Fees			391.86	286.52
Materials, Supplies and Printing	Distribution Not		42,768.35	21,445.01
Transportation, Communication and Information	Available		1,618.76	739.45
Maintenance Service and Expense			10,855.12	9,008.53
Construction, Equipment and Land			1,128.19	302.57
Subsidies			11,640.51	6,250.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 139,734.88	$ 149,597.22	$ 139,988.14	$ 70,150.28
During—1935-1937	$ 134,933.62	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,801.26	$ 132,572.32	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	17,024.90	$ 133,487.38	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,500.76	$ 69,824.34
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	325.94
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Nautical School	$ 90,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 90,000.00
Credits—1935-1937	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 140,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 140,000.00	$ 115,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 265.12	$ 402.78	$ 11.86	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 44,849.72

* The amounts shown here for 1935-37 were expended as an Independent Commission, and not under the Department of Forests and Waters. Included in summaries for this period under Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

† During 1935-37 and 1937-39 the Pennsylvania Nautical School was under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. Included here for comparison only and not included in summaries for Forests and Waters during these periods.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL FOREST AND FLOOD PURPOSES PAID FROM PRIVATE AND FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid—Protection	$ 76,190.63	$ 80,306.42	$ 124,891.98	$ 44,535.36
Federal Aid—Nurseries	4,302.83	4,612.91	4,991.26	4,173.43
Miss Keen—Purchase of Land	70.61	.....	.....	.....
Delaware County for Dyke	13,243.73	222.66	14.60	.....
John Morton's Birthplace	.....	896.41	94.26	.....
Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	.....	8,786.65
Preservation of Wild Flowers	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Park	.....	.....	.....	276.46
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 93,807.80	$ 86,038.40	$ 129,992.10	$ 57,876.90
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Federal Aid—Protection	.....	$ 22,332.14	$ 36,162.06	$ 10,925.37
Federal Aid—Nurseries	.....	1,525.07	1,506.16	4,570.90
Miss Keen—Purchase of Land	$ 70.61	.....	.....	.....
Delaware County for Dyke	16,615.42	3,371.69	3,149.03	3,134.43
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace	.....	.....	103.59	9.33
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Total Balances from Prior Periods	$ 16,759.78	$ 27,302.65	$ 40,994.59	$ 23,713.78
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Aid—Protection	$ 98,522.77	$ 94,136.34	$ 99,655.29	$ 57,404.32
Federal Aid—Nurseries	5,827.90	4,594.00	8,056.00	3,425.00
Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Preservation of Wild Flowers	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	.....	.....	.....	447.20
Total Receipts	$ 104,350.67	$ 99,730.34	$ 112,711.29	$ 66,381.52
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 121,110.45	$ 127,032.99	$ 153,705.88	$ 90,095.30
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	$ 93,807.80	$ 86,038.40	$ 129,992.10	$ 57,876.90
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Federal Aid—Protection	$ 22,332.14	$ 36,162.06	$ 10,925.37	$ 23,794.33
Federal Aid—Nurseries	1,525.07	1,506.16	4,570.90	3,822.47
Delaware County for Dyke	3,371.69	3,149.03	3,134.43	3,134.43
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace	.....	103.59	9.33	9.33
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	5,000.00	1,213.35
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	.....	.....	.....	170.74

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 666.66
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—[1]				
Salaries	$ 1,801,005.40	$ 1,887,993.55	$ 1,690,852.38	$ 843,986.82
Wages	57,933.67	52,300.77	197,701.63	304,844.03
Fees	98,889.61	244,260.97	35,300.91	15,344.98
Materials, Supplies, and Printing	.....	228,591.12	197,628.13	143,283.52
Transportation, Communication and Information	297,748.05	302,987.68	274,430.03	133,143.94
Maintenance Services, and Expense	38.60	82,065.21	106,672.34	44,432.84
Equipment	.....	22,185.25	37,414.58	20,316.87
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ †2,255,615.33	$ 2,820,384.55	$ 2,540,000.00	$ 1,505,353.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †2,275,615.33	$ 2,840,384.55	$ 2,560,000.00	$ 1,506,019.66
During—1935-1937	$ 2,239,238.98	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	36,376.35	$ 2,798,599.50	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	41,785.05	$ 2,529,845.83	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	30,154.17	$ 1,457,472.35
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	48.547.31
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	2,320,000.00	2,893,500.00	2,540,000.00	3,087,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,340,000.00	$ 2,913,500.00	$ 2,560,000.00	$ 3,107,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 64,384.67	$ 73,115.45	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,600,980.34
EXPENDED FOR—				
DISTRIBUTION OF VITAMIN PRODUCTS TO PUPILS				
Wages	$ 3,815.62	$ 219.26	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	19,526.33	24,705.64	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,658.05	75.10	.....	.....
Total	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....
DEWATERING MINES				
Salaries	$ 925.49	.....	.....	.....
Wages	11,082.20	$ 3,636.95	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	72,362.21	867.19	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	16.83	145.11	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	385,752.49	152,984.26	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	229,860.78	6,608.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 700,000.00	$ 164,241.51	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 725,000.00	$ 189,241.51	.....	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 414,312.68	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	310,687.32	$ 118,059.27	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	70,866.90	.....	.....
1941-1942	.....	315.34	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Distributing Vitamin Products	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....
Dewatering Mines and Quarries	700,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Dewatering Mines and Quarries—1938 Special Session	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 725,000.00	$ 280,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	$ 89,756.71	.....	.....
Lapsed	.....	1,001.78	.....	.....

† During this period see Department of Property and Supplies for additional expenditures for this department.
(1) Additional salaries and expenses paid from Federal Social Security Fund.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
RESEARCH INTO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION—				
Salaries	.....	$ 8,655.00	$ 6,300.00	$ 5,142.13
Wages	.....	10,748.07	11,911.08	690.71
Fees	.....	560.00	.....	2,150.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	4,084.27	263.72	773.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,344.16	789.65	1,061.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	117.93	.....	181.33
Equipment	.....	3,585.75	735.55	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Total	.....	$ 29,095.18	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS IN INFANTS	.....	$ 2,158.00	.....	.....
SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES—				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	$ 16,966.72	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,604.89	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	27,287.80	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	360.44	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 46,219.85	.....	.....
STATE BOARD OF HOUSING—				
Salaries	.....	$ 23,301.81	$ 14,760.00	$ 7,380.00
Wages	.....	1,696.38	.....	.....
Fees	.....	910.94	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	77.77	55.41	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	5,316.80	467.43	204.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	376.35	43.95	.....
Equipment	.....	1,669.83	70.90	.....
Total	.....	$ 33,349.88	$ 15,397.69	$ 7,584.94
CONSTRUCTION OF GREEN HOUSE — MT. ALTO	.....	$ 1,898.15	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 112,721.06	$ 35,397.69	$ 27,584.94
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 112,961.92	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	*240.86	$ 35,394.36	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	3.33	$ 27,564.69
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	20.25
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Correcting Defective Hearing in Children	.....	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....
Research into Childrens' Nutrition	.....	40,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Prevention of Blindness in Infants	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Birth Certificates World War Veterans	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	55,000.00	.....	.....
State Board of Housing	.....	50,000.00	15,400.00	15,400.00
Credits 1935-1937—Construction of Green House	$ 2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Balance Transferred—Construction of Green House	.....	2,000.00	101.85	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,000.00	$ 187,000.00	$ 35,501.85	$ 35,400.00
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Biennium	$ 2,000.00	$ 101.85	.....	.....
Lapsed	.....	74,177.09	$ 104.16	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,815.06

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ORTHOPAEDIC UNIT				
Salaries	$ 809,603.59	$ 902,563.77	$ 1,072,059.22	$ 671,164.70
Wages	310,779.99	454,477.13	546,020.91	327,035.31
Fees	12,988.21	11,051.10	130,586.96	92,224.27
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,119,066.35	1,311,295.57	1,353,310.67	728,836.52
Transportation, Communication and Information	26,449.50	28,045.75	32,229.67	16,826.01
Maintenance Services and Expense	205,618.92	257,174.21	296,177.54	164,601.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	50,383.40	51,901.35	73,604.05	36,675.19
Advance Requisitions	110.04	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,535,000.00	$ 3,016,508.88	$ 3,503,989.02	$ 2,037,363.27
During—1935-1937	$ 2,491,227.69	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	43,772.31	$ 2,883,296.04	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	133,212.84	$ 3,301,701.69	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	202,287.33	$ 1,934,992.85
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	102,370.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Orthopaedic Unit	$ 2,535,000.00	$ 3,285,000.00	$ 3,504,000.00	$ 4,750,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 268,491.12	$ 10.98	.....
To continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,712,636.73

EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ORTHOPAEDIC UNIT				
MAINTENANCE				
Orthopaedic Unit	$ 26,176.68	$ 41,435.43	$ 29,280.27	.....
Mt. Alto Sanatorium	887,385.22	981,722.88	1,196,909.13	$ 696,926.35
Cresson Sanatorium	816,166.52	951,744.76	988,754.96	524,522.73
Hamburg Sanatorium	541,668.93	692,839.34	721,550.37	389,395.49
Hospital for Crippled Children	313,602.65	348,766.47	413,913.78	255,138.01
Tuberculosis Clinics	.....	.....	115,033.58	153,767.76
Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sanatoria	.....	.....	38,546.93	17,612.93
Total Maintenance	$ 2,535,000.00	$ 3,016,508.88	$ 3,503,989.02	$ 2,037,363.27

GENERAL FUND
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 416,262.78	$ 427,611.00	$ 343,597.28	$ 181,977.53
Wages	32,837.85	43,698.46	.....	175.23
Fees	14,105.43	3,546.17	2,483.34	1,342.60
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	21,932.05	14,865.32	5,976.19
Transportation, Communication and Information	90,447.76	105,887.09	72,222.86	33,728.38
Maintenance Services and Expense	521.00	24,441.73	22,977.17	12,097.36
Equipment	.....	9,362.85	22,714.71	1,135.71
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ †555,674.82	$ 636,479.35	$ 478,860.68	$ 236,433.00
INSURANCE COMPANY LIQUIDATION	.....	$ 13,934.55	$ 1,349.92	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †575,674.82	$ 670,413.90	$ 500,210.60	$ 246,432.84
During—1935-1937	$ 564,164.85	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	11,509.97	$ 667,081.45	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,332.45	$ 496,658.16	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	3,552.44	$ 246,432.84
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Commissioner	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	525,000.00	645,000.00	525,000.00	545,000.00
Insurance Company Liquidation	.....	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Credits 1935-1937	31,920.32	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1937-1939	.....	45,450.29	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941	.....	.....	31,730.62	.....
Credits 1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	13,263.45
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 576,920.32	$ 735,450.29	$ 591,730.62	$ 593,263.45
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,245.50	$ 65,036.39	$ 91,520.02	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 346,830.61

† During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 323,983.33	$ 354,163.25	$ 329,558.40	$ 209,732.63
Wages	13,648.29	21,841.61	8,348.47	13,780.44
Fees	10,544.00	6,967.50	2,260.51	10,804.23
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	29,391.89	27,165.94	22,201.98
Transportation, Communication and Information	29,817.08	30,388.13	29,518.52	29,541.67
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	11,074.42	8,046.72	4,287.78
Equipment	.....	1,535.46	10,087.31	7,269.42
Total	$ †377,992.70	$ 455,362.26	$ 414,985.87	$ 297,618.15
TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY—				
Salaries	$ 65,499.35	$ 62,118.40	$ 58,568.15	.....
Wages	13,082.74	24,631.06	19,860.26	.....
Fees	28,257.35	19,377.45	27,943.55	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	2,108.54	2,579.45	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,144.21	9,552.64	7,333.04	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	1,276.83	897.56	.....
Equipment	.....	1,182.75	2,675.83	.....
TOTAL	$ †114,983.65	$ 120,247.67	$ 119,857.84	‡
TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY—SPECIAL PRINTING				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	$ 34,010.07	.....	.....
PORTRAIT OF THE SECRETARY	$ 750.00	.....	$ 750.00	.....
REFUNDS DUE IN ABANDONED PROCEEDINGS	$ 675.49	.....	.....	.....
CONDUCTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES—	.....	$ 10,000.00	.....	.....
PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 514,401.84	$ 639,620.00	$ 569,335.71	$ 307,618.15
During—1935-1937	$ 506,685.71	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	7,716.13	$ 612,145.34	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	27,474.66	$ 540,960.15	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	28,375.56	$ 304,524.70
Unpaid May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	3,093.45
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	378,000.00	455,750.00	415,000.00	600,000.00
Topographic and Geologic Survey	115,000.00	120,250.00	120,000.00	
Special Printing	.....	40,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Portrait of the Secretary	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Refunds Due in Abandoned Proceedings	685.49	.....	.....	.....
Conducting Local Government Conferences	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Preservation of Old Records	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Weighmasters Licenses for Distribution: Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	5,080.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 514,435.49	$ 646,000.00	$ 575,750.00	$ 645,080.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 33.65	$ 6,380.00	$ 156.29	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	6,258.00	$ 337,461.85

† During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies Appropriations.
‡ Combined with appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	$ 24,000.00	$ 23,950.51	$ 24,000.00	$ 12,000.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 256,664.25	$ 231,645.32	$ 239,092.45	$ 124,809.00
Wages	6,558.92	9,838.00	535.34	766.09
Fees	31,186.23	41,934.22	2,136.03	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	25,847.45	22,311.45	3,757.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	21,279.79	23,189.23	14,114.03	6,688.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	3,062.00	2,244.57	594.26
Equipment	2,308.97	4,978.81	12,875.20	4,778.67
Total	$ †317,998.16	$ 340,495.03	$ 293,309.07	$ 141,394.36
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF SPECIAL DEPUTIES AND LOCAL COUNSEL—				
Salaries	$ 196,629.43	$ 192,903.07	$ 137,344.65	$ 71,433.22
Wages	.....	1,050.00	2,285.00	850.00
Fees	41,461.86	112,374.99	112,774.46	39,275.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	171.83	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,908.00	4,193.94	10,354.98	2,618.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	2,035.00	.....
Construction, Equipment, and Land	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Total	$ 241,999.29	$ 310,522.00	$ 264,990.92	$ 114,176.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 583,997.45	$ 674,967.54	$ 582,299.99	$ 267,571.33
During—1935-1937	$ 576,119.39	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	7,878.06	$ 671,225.29	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,742.25	$ 560,072.92	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	22,227.07	$ 265,135.68
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,435.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Attorney General	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	298,000.00	302,500.00	302,500.00	302,500.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	38,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses of Special Deputies and Local Counsel	242,000.00	225,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Special Deputies—Deficiency	20,000.00	85,522.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 584,000.00	$ 675,022.00	$ 601,500.00	$ 601,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.55	$ 54.46	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 19,200.01	$ 333,928.67

† During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF PARDONS—SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 10,350.64	$ 10,440.00	$ 6,966.69	$ 4,408.34
Fees	.....	347.40	747.42	850.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	3,935.04	3,985.81	2,167.61
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,598.22	4,194.47	6,354.06	2,769.95
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	3.06	17.73	9.24
Equipment	.....	307.96	165.92	244.75
Total	$ †13,948.86	$ 19,227.93	$ 18,237.63	$ 10,450.19
BOARD OF PARDONS—PAROLE EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 177,227.99	$ 186,930.09	$ 181,608.89	$ 90,959.73
Wages	2,335.21	1,699.06	1,122.68	1,170.56
Fees	.....	120.64	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	63.75	2,885.50	2,300.04	1,070.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	50,358.49	62,048.76	56,760.51	25,877.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	16,963.56	18,785.07	11,762.65
Equipment	.....	2,205.05	972.39	680.51
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	414.69	.....
Subsidies	.....	.....	1,035.73	.....
Total	$ †229,985.44	$ 272,852.66	$ 263,000.00	$ 131,522.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †243,934.30	$ 292,080.59	$ 281,237.63	$ 141,972.38
During—1935-1937	$ 242,088.78	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,845.52	$ 287,208.02	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	4,872.57	$ 279,440.99	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,796.64	$ 140,256.46
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,715.92
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	$ 14,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 29,500.00
Board of Pardons—Parole Expenses	230,000.00	261,000.00	261,000.00	180,000.00
Board of Pardons—Parole Expenses—Deficiency	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—Parole Expenses—1939-1941	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 244,000.00	$ 297,000.00	$ 284,000.00	$ 209,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 65.70	$ 4,919.41	$ 2,762.37	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 67,527.62
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS—				
Transportation, Communication and Information	$ 1,762.74	$ 1,227.91	$ 945.72	$ 143.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	700.00	1,050.00	350.00	700.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,462.74	$ 2,277.91	$ 1,295.72	$ 843.00
During—1935-1937	$ 2,425.89	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	36.85	$ 2,250.56	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	27.35	$ 1,295.72	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 843.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 37.26	$ 222.09	$ 1,204.28	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,657.00

†During these periods additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONFERENCE ON CRIME ABATEMENT	$ 2,000.00			
REVISION OF CRIMINAL, INSURANCE, AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LAWS	$ 5,000.00			
GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION			$ 99,997.02	
ANTHRACITE FREIGHT RATE STUDY			$ 34,002.45	
BITUMINOUS FREIGHT RATE STUDY			$ 24,905.06	
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,000.00		$ 158,904.53	
During—1935-1937	$ 7,000.00			
1939-1941			$ 125,858.64	
1941-1942			33,045.89	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Revision of Criminal Insurance and Public Service Company Laws	$ 5,000.00	$ 10,000.00		
Conference on Crime Abatement	2,000.00			
Anthracite Freight Rate Study			$ 50,000.00	
Bituminous Freight Rate Study			50,000.00	
Grand Jury Investigation			100,000.00	
Special Investigation of Subversive Activities				$ 100,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 100,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed		$ 10,000.00	$ 2.98	
To Continue			41,092.49	$ 100,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 19,972.80	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,479,728.49	$ 2,338,204.10	$ 1,850,084.25	$ 947,631.61
Wages	71,886.95	101,206.19	38,044.44	26,440.57
Fees	5,855.58	29,309.83	5,029.53	1,118.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	19.40	113,376.72	53,464.02	26,928.84
Transportation, Communication and Information	261,978.37	455,626.33	256,774.48	130,390.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	212,914.17	200,989.50	99,453.25
Equipment	.....	98,394.64	20,726.38	8,214.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	282,407.21	44.15	*114.68	.....
Total	$ †2,101,876.00	$ 3,349,076.13	$ 2,424,997.92	$ 1,240,177.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ † 2,121,848.80	$ 3,369,076.13	$ 2,444,997.92	$ 1,250,177.35
During—1935-1937	$ 2,078,010.59	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	43,838.21	$ 3,320,689.26	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	48,386.87	$ 2,422,210.39	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	22,787.53	$ 1,233,877.00
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	16,300.35
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,742,000.00	3,363,300.00	2,425,000.00	2,600,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—1936 Special Session	134,666.26	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1935-1937	218,942.77	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	7,029.04	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,122,638.07	$ 3,383,300.00	$ 2,445,000.00	$ 2,620,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 789.27	$ 14,223.87	$ 2.08	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,369,822.65
EXPENDED FOR—				
JUNIOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE EXPENSES	.....	$ 12,368.88	$ 81,140.89	$ 28,686.55
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Credits 1937-1939	.....	$ 23,008.24	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 78,792.07	.....
Credits 1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 22,189.79
Balance from Prior Period	.....	.....	10,639.36	8,290.54
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 23,008.24	$ 89,431.43	$ 30,480.33
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	$ 10,639.36	$ 8,290.54	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,793.78

* Indicates Deduction.

† During these periods additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies Appropriations. During these periods also, this appropriation covered maintenance of Employment Offices and Rehabilitation.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—				
Salaries	.....	$ 122,110.41	$ 362,439.60	.....
Wages	.....	7,918.18	7,573.64	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	125,682.59	1,956.91	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	130,786.85	99,229.77	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	398,839.48	457,342.56	.....
Equipment	.....	126,213.99	6,724.62	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities, and Other Items	.....	54,299.37	.....	.....
Transferred to Administration Fund	.....	.....	.....	$ 557,005.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 965,850.87	$ 935,267.10	$ 557,005.81
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 952,764.02	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	13,086.85	$ 917,292.17	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	17,974.93	$ 557,005.81
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Employment Service	.....	$ 481,400.00	$ 466,600.00	$ 466,600.00
Credits 1937-1939 (Federal)	.....	494,022.23	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941 (Federal)	.....	‡2,067.10	452,373.70	.....
Credits 1941-1942 (Federal)	.....	.....	16,293.40	420,505.81
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 973,355.13	$ 935,267.10	$ 887,105.81
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 7,504.26	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 330,100.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
BUREAU OF REHABILITATION—				
Salaries	.....	$ 155,368.18	$ 130,876.42	$ 63,466.31
Wages	.....	209.94	.....	.....
Fees	.....	339.02	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,918.79	2,544.53	791.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	55,660.42	40,468.80	19,465.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	15,666.11	15,810.60	8,005.71
Equipment	.....	3,525.93	1,724.62	775.66
Subsidies, Indemnities, and Other Items	.....	395,772.94	410,043.48	248,118.48
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 628,461.33	$ 601,468.45	$ 340,623.40
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 623,718.78	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	4,742.55	$ 594,270.77	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	7,197.68	$ 333,044.39
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	7,579.01
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bureau of Rehabilitation	.....	$ 303,800.00	$ 312,750.00	$ 496,750.00
Credits 1937-1939 (Federal)	.....	324,692.52	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941 (Federal)	.....	.....	286,793.63	.....
Credits 1941-1942 (Federal)	.....	.....	17,860.95	140,439.70
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 628,492.52	$ 617,404.58	$ 637,189.70
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 31.19	$ 15,936.13	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 296,566.30

‡ Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION TO INJURED STATE EMPLOYES				
Department of Forests and Waters	$ 3,685.52	$ 476.83	$ 350.88	$ 174.72
Department of Highways	3,226.49	2,142.29	618.87	.....
Department of Military Affairs	2,179.11	1,079.85	73.93	.....
Pennsylvania State Police	1,266.00	672.57	398.57	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,357.12	$ 4,371.54	$ 1,442.25	$ 174.72
During—1935-1937	$ 10,357.12	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 4,244.27	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	127.27	$ 1,427.37	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	14.88	$ 157.92
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	16.80
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes	$ 8,500.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 500.00
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 10,500.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 142.88	$ 628.46	$ 57.75	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 325.28
EXPENDED FOR—				
REHABILITATION OF DEAF—				
Salaries	.....	$ 9,948.12	$ 12,355.07	$ 5,580.00
Fees	.....	5.00	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	4,041.52	6,038.21	3,454.91
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	.....	38.09	23.03	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities, and Other Items	.....	24,359.56	32,722.27	20,125.38
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 38,392.29	$ 51,138.58	$ 29,160.29
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 37,312.46	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,079.83	$ 50,727.34	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	411.24	$ 29,074.69
Unpaid May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	85.60
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation of Deaf	.....	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Credits 1937-1939 (Federal)	.....	8,500.00	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941 (Federal)	.....	.....	21,053.18	.....
Credits 1941-1942 (Federal)	.....	.....	1,014.07	12,511.06
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 38,500.00	$ 52,067.25	$ 42,511.06
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 107.71	$ 928.67	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 13,350.77
EXPENDED FOR—				
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION ACT				
Transferred to Workmen's Insurance Fund	.....	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	$ 428,521.43
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 425,557.67
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,963.76
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	.....	$ 100,000.00	.....	$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 571,478.57

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 18,150.27	$ 1,666.70
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 273,434.07	$ 261,845.75	$ 260,457.05	$ 77,905.33
Wages	80,061.36	81,158.35	691,802.25	273,483.17
Fees	87.75	331.18	24,786.45	2,037.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,502.14	25,552.04	307,494.16	265,016.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,084.60	22,549.29	111,679.28	100,518.51
Maintenance Services and Expense	600.17	34,826.01	416,513.17	163,432.93
Construction Equipment and Land	227.38	4,869.02	162,286.43	58,243.52
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	3,342.43	.....
Total	$ *369,997.47	$ 431,131.64	$ 1,978,361.22	$ 940,637.83
SALARY OF THE DIVISION COMMANDER	$ 15,677.42	$ 16,000.00	‡	‡
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, ARMORY MAINTENANCE, AND EMERGENCY				
Salaries	$ 25,156.93	$ 34,192.58		
Wages	706,050.05	572,251.92		
Fees	17,386.84	20,511.69		
Materials, Supplies and Printing	170,718.60	196,636.68	‡	‡
Transportation, Communication and Information	112,479.15	102,839.40		
Maintenance Services and Expense	231,999.79	296,825.77		
Construction Equipment and Land	100,053.69	30,316.43		
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	93,502.57	2,363.17		
Total	$ 1,457,347.62	$ 1,255,937.64	‡	‡
LAND PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY RESERVATION—				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages	$ 52,844.97	$ 47,482.91	$ 731.60	.....
Fees	7,132.59	3,377.39	677.70	$ 1,617.99
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,225.97	22,072.12	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	173.15	3,895.19	5,614.10	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	247.32	311.71	.....	.....
Construction Equipment and Land	38,376.00	19,740.56	32,321.10	44,292.56
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	704.62	.....	.....
Total	$ 100,000.00	$ 97,584.50	$ 39,344.50	$ 45,910.55
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,963,022.51	$ 1,820,653.78	$ 2,035,855.99	$ 988,215.08
During—1935-1937	$ 1,832,325.07	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	130,697.44	$ 1,757,728.71	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	62,925.07	$ 1,883,947.68	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	151,908.31	$ 934,748.42
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	53,466.66
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Adjutant General	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	370,000.00	437,200.00		
Salary of the Division Commander	16,000.00	16,000.00		
Support of the National Guard, Armory Maintenance and Emergency	1,062,000.00	1,220,000.00	1,928,000.00	†1,763,000.00
Support of National Guard—1936 Special Session	275,000.00	.....		
Support of National Guard—Deficiency	90,000.00	.....		

‡ Included with appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses" these periods.

† This appropriation amounted to $1,888,000 but to May 31, 1942 $125,000 had been allocated to the State Council of Defense according to law. See State Council of Defense.

* During this period see Department of Property and Supplies for additional expenditures for this department.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)				
Credits—1935-1937	29,204.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	1,143.62	35,937.64	.....	.....
Credits—1939-1941	.....	.....	63,576.62	.....
Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	36,930.73
Land Purchase and Improvements to Military Reservation	100,000.00	50,000.00	28,000.00	57,000.00
Credits—1937-1939	.....	47,584.50	.....	.....
Credits—1939-1941	.....	.....	11,694.50	.....
Construction of Auditorium—Military Reservation	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,963,347.62	$ 1,826,722.14	$ 2,051,271.12	$ 2,001,930.73
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 325.11	$ 6,068.36	$ 1,849.73	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	13,565.40	$ #1,013,715.65
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 13,163.86	$ 38,075.45	$ 35,004.58	$ 16,617.07
Wages	.....	235.20	.....	1,264.06
Materials, Supplies and Printing	669.02	2,060.85	4,084.23	1,100.58
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,111.94	7,050.31	5,385.58	3,226.80
Maintenance Services and Expenses	730.52	2,236.33	2,153.13	885.10
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	213.97	137.11	120.56
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	774,886.14	835,840.77	816,726.45	266,803.78
Total	$ 794,561.48	$ 885,712.88	$ 863,491.08	$ 290,017.95
EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—				
Fees	$ 2,871.00	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	28,235.60	$ 36,235.10	$ 17,057.79	$ 6,474.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 825,668.08	$ 921,947.98	$ 880,548.87	$ 296,492.10
During—1935-1937	$ 773,540.08	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	52,128.00	$ 878,823.16	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	43,124.82	$ 839,781.95	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	40,766.92	$ 287,934.42
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	8,557.68
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Veterans' Commission	$ 40,000.00	$ 890,000.00	$ 890,000.00	$ 890,000.00
State Veterans' Commission—Appropriations to State Emergency Relief Board	755,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Education of Soldiers' Orphans	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 835,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 930,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 9,331.92	$ 8,052.02	$ 22,942.21	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	26,508.92	$ 633,507.90

Of this balance additional amounts will be allocated from time to time to the State Council of Defense.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PURCHASE AND ERECTION OF ARMORIES				
Construction, Equipment and Land	$ 12,391.38	$ 10,106.78	$ 3,621.21	.....
STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION—ASSIGNMENTS	60.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,451.38	$ 10,106.78	$ 3,621.21	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 12,451.38	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 10,106.78	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 3,621.21	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Bienniums	$ 22,560.00	$ 10,108.62	$ 4,201.84	$ 1,580.63
Credits 1937-1939	.....	4,200.00	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Credits 1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	15,014.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 22,560.00	$ 14,308.62	$ 5,201.84	$ 16,594.63
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 10,108.62	$ 4,201.84	$ 1,580.63	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 16,594.63
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 54,882.09			
Wages	13,732.31			
Fees	11,584.40			
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,091.72	Transferred to Department of Revenue		
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....			
Construction, Equipment and Land	75.75			
Total	$ 86,366.27	.....	.....	.....
DELEGATES TO DEDICATION IN EUROPE	.....	$ 1,500.00	.....	.....
PARTICIPATION IN G. A. R. CELEBRATION	.....	.....	$ 2,699.55	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 86,366.27	$ 1,500.00	$ 2,699.55	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 84,883.10	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,483.17	$ 1,500.00	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 2,699.55	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Athletic Commission	$ 90,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Delegates to Dedication in Europe	.....	$ 1,500.00	.....	.....
Participation in G. A. R. Celebration	.....	.....	$ 3,500.00	.....
Organization of Colored Battalion	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Memorial to Theodore Rosen	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 190,000.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 103,633.73	.....	$ 800.45	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE				
Salaries	$ 71,671.95	$ 75,388.74	$ 67,006.97	$ 36,682.48
Wages	17,678.37	22,454.97	20,966.89	10,610.15
Fees	1,364.21	874.30	860.70	404.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	107,317.05	104,251.02	73,510.38	37,623.39
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,651.60	2,766.57	2,621.03	1,621.58
Maintenance Services and Expense	25,380.17	27,363.37	24,831.75	14,092.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,556.19	675.06	2,217.75	1,548.64
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	49.45	200.00
Stores	3,405.87	*5,969.79	7,277.61	2,321.45
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 234,025.41	$ 227,804.24	$ 199,342.53	$ 105,104.62
During—1935-1937	$ 218,909.23	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	15,116.18	$ 224,611.37	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,192.87	$ 186,010.14	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	13,332.39	$ 98,562.14
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	6,542.48
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 235,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 202,000.00	$ 202,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 974.59	$ 12,195.76	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,657.47	$ 96,895.38

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 19,999.68	$ 15,698.67	$ 16,316.92	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 51,960.45	$ 59,549.96	$ 57,109.49	$ 34,064.59
Wages	115.45	2,519.57	207.85	114.01
Fees	82.00	.....	50.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	378.69	2,078.64	4,353.58	693.64
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,474.13	7,928.08	8,172.37	6,486.02
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	553.18	1,042.72	497.56
Equipment	65.00	478.33	1,022.56	202.10
Total	$ *61,075.72	$ 73,107.76	$ 71,958.57	$ 42,057.92
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 81,075.40	$ 88,806.43	$ 88,275.49	$ 52,057.76
During—1935-1937	$ 80,337.93	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	737.47	$ 88,440.12	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	366.31	$ 86,523.86	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,751.63	$ 51,090.55
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	967.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	75,000.00	83,650.00	72,000.00	90,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS—	$ 95,000.00	$ 103,650.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 110,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 13,924.60	$ 14,843.57	$ 3,724.51	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 57,942.24
EXPENDED FOR—				
LICENSING BITUMINOUS MINERS				
Salaries	.....	$ 11,377.20	.....	.....
Wages	.....	28,601.76	$ 2,266.00	.....
Fees	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,033.45	180.53	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	12,383.28	2,417.75	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	1,738.06	116.92	.....
Equipment	.....	1,394.20	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 56,527.95	$ 4,988.70	.....
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 56,274.27	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	253.68	$ 3,443.74	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,544.96	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Licensing Bituminous Miners	.....	$ 70,000.00	$ 5,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 13,472.05	$ 11.30	.....

* During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS—				
Salaries	$ 410,939.86	$ 450,035.41	$ 453,402.25	$ 220,907.96
Wages	33.45	2,749.80	15.00	.....
Fees	151.00	64.00	14.50	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	4,332.71	651.74	1,077.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	36,811.29	51,066.81	45,125.35	22,623.74
Maintenance Services and Expense	130.00	14,766.06	13,565.93	6,851.16
Equipment	.....	1,283.92	790.68	642.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ ‡448,065.60	$ 524,298.71	$ 513,565.45	$ 252,102.01
During—1935-1937	$ 444,663.15	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	3,402.45	$ 520,376.55	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,922.16	$ 510,091.33	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	3,474.12	$ 249,801.28
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,300.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses of Inspectors	$ 525,000.00	$ 538,900.00	$ 520,000.00	$ 557,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 76,934.40	$ 14,601.29	$ 6,434.55	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 304,897.99
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXPENSES OF EXAMINING BOARDS—				
Wages	$ 3,792.00	$ 5,580.00	$ 5,060.50	$ 3,168.00
Fees	3.00	12.50	.....	6.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	398.25	568.69	250.85	212.03
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,145.03	2,995.21	2,368.27	1,255.20
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	812.16	307.15	345.39
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,338.28	$ 9,968.56	$ 7,986.77	$ 4,987.12
During—1935-1937	$ 3,894.09	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	2,444.19	$ 6,232.35	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,736.21	$ 6,210.73	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,776.04	$ 3,296.22
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,690.90
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Expenses of Examining Boards	$ 8,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 12,835.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,661.72	$ 31.44	$ 13.23	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,847.88
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEVELOPING USES FOR COAL—STATE COLLEGE	.....	.....	.....	$ 20,305.00
During—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 20,305.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Developing Uses for Coal—State College	.....	.....	.....	$ 60,000.00
BALANCE—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 39,695.00

‡ During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 15,361.01	$ 20,000.00	$ 3,333.31
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,327,361.11	$ 1,441,656.11	$ 1,367,818.17	$ 703,055.32
Wages	56,183.95	27,805.94	52,115.62	71,711.75
Fees	2,269.18	2,863.46	246.96	27.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	45,625.78	53,423.42	21,468.56
Transportation, Communication and Information	65,310.68	163,351.17	164,765.83	85,917.58
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	56,577.46	58,624.33	24,016.27
Equipment	.....	14,712.97	16,722.62	1,853.32
Stores	.....	*1.83	.....	71.09
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total	$ †1,451,124.92	$ 1,752,591.06	$ 1,713,716.95	$ 909,120.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,471,124.92	$ 1,767,952.07	$ 1,733,716.95	$ 912,454.20
During—1935-1937	$ 1,467,033.76	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,091.16	$ 1,748,221.36	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	19,730.71	$ 1,714,922.48	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	18,794.47	$ 906,343.39
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	6,110.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Salary of the Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and General Expenses	1,500,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,765,000.00	1,880,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,520,000.00	$ 1,835,000.00	$ 1,785,000.00	$ 1,900,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 48,875.08	$ 67,047.93	$ 51,283.05	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 987,545.80

† During this period additional expenditures were made from allocation from lump sum appropriations to this Department.
* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

		APPLICABLE TO			
		Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—					
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, PRINTING, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND LEASED OFFICE DEVICES EXCEPT DEPARTMENTS INDEPENDENT OF THE GOVERNOR AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS					
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 861,575.79				
Transportation, Communication and Information	153,861.66				
Maintenance Services and Expense	112,096.06				
Construction, Equipment and Land	237,841.47				
Stores	85,137.75				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,450,512.73				
During—1935-1937	$ 1,296,642.36				
1937-1939	153,870.37				
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—					
Supplies, Equipment, Printing, Telephone, etc.	$ 1,200,000.00				
Supplies, Equipment, Printing, Telephone, etc.—Deficiency	175,000.00				
Supplies, Equipment, Printing, Telephone, etc.—1936 Special Session	100,000.00				
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,475,000.00				
BALANCES—					
Lapsed	$ 24,487.27				

This appropriation discontinued and divided among departmental apropriations for salaries and expenses

EXPENDED FOR—		
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, PRINTING, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND LEASED OFFICE DEVICES EXCEPT DEPARTMENTS INDEPENDENT OF THE GOVERNOR AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS		
ALLOCATIONS TO AGENCIES—		
Governor's Office	$ 21,408.37	This appropriation was discontinued and divided among the departmental appropriations for salaries and expenses beginning June 1, 1937
Lieutenant Governor's Office	78.25	
Department of Agriculture	71,861.03	
Department of Banking	4,521.57	
Department of Forests and Waters	62,211.35	
Department of Health	265,879.07	
Insurance Department	28,028.06	
Department of Internal Affairs	41,161.48	
Department of Justice	25,847.21	
Department of Labor and Industry	124,171.47	
Department of Military Affairs	20,485.42	
Department of Mines	14,585.35	
Department of Property and Supplies	187,419.49	
Department of Public Instruction	130,351.10	
Public Utility Commission	51,810.69	
Department of Revenue	246,793.35	
Department of State	17,304.68	
Pennsylvania Motor Police	106,596.28	
Department of Welfare	29,998.51	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM ALLOCATIONS	$ 1,450,512.73	

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS				
Wages	.....	$ 15,033.97	$ 3,941.25	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	62,477.90	74,521.42	64,643.53	$ 32,763.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	16,924.44	.....
Maintenance Service and Expense	762,172.51	278,122.92	308,951.18	163,433.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	36,936.05	147,660.55	94,743.48	6,278.91
Stores	22,526.34	11,205.53	60,213.11	221.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 884,112.80	$ 526,544.39	$ 549,416.99	$ 202,697.40
During—1935-1937	$ 829,979.11	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	54,133.69	$ 489,257.81	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	37,286.58	$ 453,125.07	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	96,291.92	$ 190,339.93
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	12,357.47
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Utility Service, Rentals, and General Maintenance	$ 885,000.00	$ †550,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 580,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 887.20	$ 23,455.61	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 583.01	$ 377,302.60
EXPENDED FOR—				
UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS				
ALLOCATIONS TO AGENCIES FOR UTILITY SERVICE AND PROPERTY RENTALS—				
Lieutenant Governor's Office	$ 360.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Auditor General	6,741.54	.....	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture	32,119.67	.....	.....	.....
Department of Forests and Waters	25,830.32	.....	.....	.....
Department of Health	38,919.65	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Department	13,142.22	.....	.....	.....
Department of Justice	13,118.26	.....	.....	.....
Department of Labor and Industry	122,037.21	.....	.....	.....
Department of Military Affairs	104,746.89	.....	.....	.....
Department of Mines	12,058.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Property and Supplies	229,731.71	$ 255,671.35	$ 264,874.74	$ 52,072.32
Department of Public Instruction	15,643.60	.....	.....	.....
Public Utility Commission	7,441.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Revenue	48,253.22	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Motor Police	58,267.64	.....	.....	.....
Department of Welfare	9,731.61	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditures from Allocations	$ 738,142.54	$ 255,671.35	$ 264,874.74	$ 52,072.32
ALLOCATIONS TO PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES FOR MAINTENANCE OF STATE OWNED PROPERTY	$ 145,970.26	$ 270,873.04	$ 284,542.25	$ 150,625.08
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 884,112.80	$ 526,544.39	$ 549,416.99	$ 202,697.40

† In this biennium the appropriations to the various departments include amounts for rents formerly paid from this appropriation.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSURANCE, SURETY AND FIDELITY BONDS				
Maintenance Services and Expense	$ 249,832.81	$ 59,663.71		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 249,832.81	$ 59,663.71	*	*
During—1935-1937	$ 226,766.07	.....		
1937-1939	23,066.74	$ 51,557.02		
1939-1941	.....	8,106.69		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	$ 250,000.00	$ 65,000.00		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 250,000.00	$ §65,000.00	*	*
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 167.19	$ 5,336.29		
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSURANCE, SURETY AND FIDELITY BONDS				
Governor's Office	$ 484.62	$ 100.30		
State Emergency Relief Board	.....	10.15		
Lieutenant Governor's Office	55.68	2.56		
Department of the Auditor General	3,977.96	537.15		
Treasury Department	10,676.43	15,748.73		
Department of Agriculture	13,062.25	1,910.73		
Department of Banking	308.09	139.49		
Department of Forests and Waters	43,426.07	6,101.81		
Department of Health	22,128.95	2,595.55		
Insurance Department	1,453.91	662.02		
Department of Internal Affairs	3,406.24	733.06		
Department of Justice	2,078.94	308.37		
Department of Labor and Industry	9,032.42	1,504.79		
Department of Military Affairs	75,262.11	5,317.11		
Department of Mines	1,197.99	316.09		
Department of Property and Supplies	13,187.06	1,728.88		
Department of Public Instruction	6,885.91	4,055.95		
Public Utility Commission	3,762.62	1,058.50		
Department of Revenue	14,795.51	9,662.70		
Department of State	807.25	497.54		
Pennsylvania Motor Police	16,647.46	2,638.88		
Department of Welfare	5,043.60	2,978.17		
Miscellaneous Administrative	.....	61.00		
Legislative	1,303.64	812.56		
Legislative Reference Bureau	213.30	65.91		
Judicial Department	634.80	115.71		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 249,832.81	$ 59,663.71	*	*

* Included in appropriations to the various departments these periods.

§ This appropriation covers surety bond premiums only. Workmen's Compensation Premiums were included in departmental appropriations this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 1,293.29	$ 850.97	$ 706.71	$ 187.68
Transportation, Communication and Information	76,140.99	83,491.46	66,035.89	29,254.39
Construction, Equipment and Land	282,375.50	243,799.39	245,513.87	39,893.09
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	11,440.54	.....
Stores	8,443.10	*2,974.86	4,329.31	*669.93
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 368,252.88	$ 325,166.96	$ 328,026.32	$ 68,665.23
During—1935-1937	$ 283,628.57	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	84,624.31	$ 241,050.50	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	84,116.46	$ 264,097.43	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	63,928.89	$ 51,313.61
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	17,351.62
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Automotive Supplies and Equipment	$ 400,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 392,000.00	$ 400,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 31,747.12	$ 74,833.04	$ 63,973.68	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 331,334.77
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY				
Governor's Office	.....	$ 1,487.08	$ 3,711.00	.....
Lieutenant Governor's Office	.....	1,875.00	1,634.00	.....
Department of Agriculture	$ 29,218.77	19,914.13	29,695.00	$ 1,580.00
Department of Forests and Waters	21,937.69	13,875.79	35,403.00	.....
Department of Health	38,523.42	27,385.62	43,479.00	840.00
Insurance Department	1,746.00	969.00	1,337.00	.....
Department of Internal Affairs	.....	1,543.00	3,573.00	.....
Department of Justice	6,661.45	9,383.50	11,029.00	.....
Department of Labor and Industry	16,875.42	7,607.80	21,655.00	4,090.00
Department of Military Affairs	6,123.10	24,221.80	4,607.00	1,149.64
Department of Mines	.....	1,197.00	1,592.00	.....
Department of Public Instruction	8,534.19	5,491.68	14,612.00	666.63
Public Utility Commission	1,636.07	11,524.32	4,490.00	4,656.40
Department of Revenue	1,704.40	1,043.00	550.00	.....
Department of State	.....	1,819.90	.....	1,893.00
Pennsylvania Motor Police	63,923.32	2,809.08	.....	.....
Department of Welfare	43,953.66	69,309.20	59,350.00	13,728.77
Department of Commerce	.....	.....	1,099.00	1,895.00
Department of Public Assistance	.....	.....	4,296.00	.....
Total	$ 240,837.49	$ 201,456.90	$ 242,112.00	$ 30,499.44
PURCHASE AND OPERATIONS OF CARS FOR TEMPORARY FLEET				
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Operating Automotive Equipment Temporarily Assigned	$ 82,724.05	$ 82,057.00	$ 54,916.74	$ 28,772.14
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Purchase of Cars for Temporary Fleet	44,691.34	41,653.06	30,997.58	9,393.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 368,252.88	$ 325,166.96	$ 328,026.32	$ 68,665.23

* Indicates Deduction

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, PRINTING, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND LEASED OFFICE DEVICES — DEPARTMENTS INDEPENDENT OF THE GOVERNOR				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 359,160.37	$ 537,290.22	$ 395,534.46	$ 88,827.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,179.97	7,778.23	16,169.33	12,747.36
Maintenance Services and Expense	345.15	450.11	6,829.44	3,956.12
Construction, Equipment and Land	15,158.62	8,927.02	31,466.77	9,584.62
Stores	14,155.10	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 399,999.21	$ 554,445.58	$ 450,000.00	$ 115,115.39
SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE PRINTING				
Special Session—1936 No. 1	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session—1936 No. 2	8,374.35	.....	.....	.....
Special Session—1938	.....	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 508,373.56	$ 804,445.58	$ 450,000.00	$ 115,115.39
During—1935-1937	$ 466,431.31	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	41,942.25	$ 648,561.75	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	155,883.83	$ 217,785.86	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	232,214.14	$ 109,547.09
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	5,568.30
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Supplies, Equipment, Printing, Etc.—Departments Independent of the Governor	$ 150,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Supplies, Telephone, Telegraph, Printing, Etc.—Departments Independent of the Governor—Deficiency	250,000.00	380,000.00	200,000.00	.....
Legislative Printing (Special Session—1936 No. 1)	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Printing (Special Session—1936 No. 2)	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Printing (Special Session—1938)	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 510,000.00	$ 880,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 250,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,626.44	$ 75,554.42	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 134,884.61

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CONVENTION REPORTS				
Printing	.....	$ 8,050.39	$ 7,292.30	$ 211.09
Postage	.....	317.50	72.52	64.87
Total	.....	$ 8,367.89	$ 7,364.82	$ 275.96
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CAPITOL NEWS AND STATE MANUAL				
Printing	.....	$ 33,937.62	$ 26,472.18	$ 1,755.98
Transportation	.....	3,414.43	2,894.91	730.33
Total	.....	$ 37,352.05	$ 29,367.09	$ 2,486.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 45,719.94	$ 36,731.91	$ 2,762.27
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 43,514.61	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,205.33	$ 30,564.88	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,167.03	$ 2,762.27
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	†	$ 10,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 7,600.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency	.....	.....	6,690.00	.....
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual	†	40,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	†	$ 50,000.00	$ 42,690.00	$ 42,600.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 39,837.73
Lapsed	.....	$ 4,280.06	$ 5,958.09	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY ‡				
Leases	.....	$ 370,467.51	$ 5,981,319.33	$ 3,776,882.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 370,467.51	$ 5,981,319.33	$ 3,776,882.67
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 132,459.71	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	238,007.80	$ 5,981,319.33	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,776,882.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
General State Authority—Leases—General	.....	$ 2,750,000.00	$ 5,717,700.00	$ 7,781,240.00
General State Authority Leases—1938 Special Session—General	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
General State Authority—Leases—State College	.....	.....	398,000.00	759,121.00
Total Available Funds	.....	$ 4,750,000.00	$ 6,115,700.00	$ 8,540,361.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 4,379,532.49	$ 134,380.67	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,763,478.33

† Included in lump sum Appropriations Allocated to department during this period.
‡ For operating cost of the General State Authority, see Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP:				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Sanatoria and Hospital for Crippled Children—Construction	$ 141,096.09	.....	.....	.....
Cresson Sanatorium—Steam Line	1,221.80	.....	.....	.....
Cresson Sanatorium—Coal Rights	.....	.....	.....	$ 29,456.65
FOR DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
Construction of Armories	457,569.09	.....	.....	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
East Stroudsburg—Sewer Construction	.....	$ 24,797.38	.....	.....
California—Land	.....	13,171.90	.....	.....
Edinboro—Land	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....
Kutztown—Land	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Land	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition	.....	200.00	15,000.00	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Acquisition	.....	6,211.00	.....	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntingdon—Construction	3,207.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Industrial School, White Hill—Land	.....	.....	.....	3,912.50
Western State Penitentiary—Architect	3,741.57	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
Harrisburg State Hospital—Claims	.....	.....	.....	720.49
Warren State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	650.00
ELIMINATING INSTITUTIONAL FIRE HAZARDS	475,077.12	1,323,031.22	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,081,912.67	$ 1,382,911.50	$ 45,000.00	$ 37,139.64
During—1935-1937	$ 126,475.78	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	933,548.97	$ 1,099,585.42	.....	.....
1939-1941	21,887.92	267,354.25	.....	.....
1941-1942	.....	15,971.83	.....	$ 37,139.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Sanatoria—Construction Hospital for Crippled Children—Construction	$ 150,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Cresson Sanatorium—Steam Line	1,221.80	.....	.....	.....
Cresson Sanatorium—Coal Rights	.....	.....	.....	$ 35,000.00
FOR DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
Construction of Armories	500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
East Stroudsburg—Sewer Construction	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
California—Land	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Edinboro—Land	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....
Kutztown—Land	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' School—Land	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Pennsbury Memorial—Land	.....	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Acquisition	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Memorial to General Pulaski	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntingdon—Construction	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Industrial School, White Hill—Land	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary—Claims	.....	.....	.....	73,831.77
Western State Penitentiary—Architect	3,741.57	.....	.....	.....
Farview State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Warren State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
Harrisburg State Hospital—Claims	.....	.....	.....	725.00
Scranton State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	35,000.00
ELIMINATING INSTITUTIONAL FIRE HAZARDS	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,249,963.37	$ 1,577,500.00	$ 45,000.00	$ 169,956.77
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 168,050.70	17,619.72	.....	$ 92.01
To Continue	.....	176,968.78	.....	132,725.12
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	*	*
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	*	*
Purchasing Fund—Working Capital	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Capitol Alterations—Legislative Rooms	.....	.....	$ 129,479.38	.....
Cleaning and Repointing Capitol Stone Work	96,265.50	.....	.....	.....
Survey—Capitol Park Extension	.....	3,765.18	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 102,265.50	$ 24,765.18	$ 129,479.38	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 102,265.50	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 22,326.69	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,145.05	$ 110,743.04	.....
1941-1942	.....	293.44	18,736.34	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Purchasing Fund—Working Capital	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Capitol Alterations—Legislative Rooms	.....	.....	$ 124,500.00	.....
Capitol Alterations—Legislative Rooms—Deficiency	.....	.....	70,000.00	.....
Cleaning and Repointing Capitol Stone Work	98,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Survey—Capitol Park Extension	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Robert Fulton Birthplace—Acquisition	.....	.....	.....	$ 25,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 104,000.00	$ 71,000.00	$ 194,500.00	$ 25,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,734.50	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	$ 46,234.82	$ 65,020.62	$ 25,000.00

* See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions these periods.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION OF LIQUOR BOARD BUILDING	.....	.....	$ 541,620.21	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Credits—1937-1939	.....	$ 302,500.00	.....	.....
Credits—1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 239,120.21	.....
Balance from Prior Period	.....	.....	302,500.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 302,500.00	$ 541,620.21	.....
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	$ 302,500.00	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

(Includes similar Appropriations made prior to July 1, 1937 to the Department of Welfare and the State Emergency Relief Board)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	.....	$ 19,171.05	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—EMPLOYMENT BOARD				
Salaries	.....		$ 355,783.11	$ 122,132.11
Wages	.....		61,868.79	17,054.00
Fees	.....	Distribution	63.23	2,934.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	not	25,376.21	2,897.52
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	Available	30,730.02	10,438.78
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....		19,443.34	2,111.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....		8,661.07	1,568.41
TOTAL	.....	$ 431,965.83	$ 501,925.77	$ 159,136.98
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	.....		$ 1,410,409.27	$ 637,576.70
Wages	.....		23,537.06	.....
Fees	.....		845.91	6,836.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	Distribution	49,833.94	8,479.73
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	not	214,856.77	86,164.89
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	Available	69,494.08	19,677.85
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....		20,042.09	3,203.30
Undistributed	.....		1,863.73	*77.12
TOTAL	.....	$ 2,080,283.07	$ 1,790,882.85	$ 761,861.75

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(Includes similar Appropriations made prior to July 1, 1937 to the Department of Welfare and the State Emergency Relief Board

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
HEADQUARTERS AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BY S. E. R. B. AND WELFARE	$ 9,847,475.59	$ 395,368.77	.....	.....
COUNTY AND STATE-WIDE ADMINISTRATION (except headquarters)				
Salaries	.....	$ 14,009,794.45	$ 17,970,951.13	$ 7,065,495.01
Wages	.....	215,310.78	16,228.02	11,443.85
Fees	.....	213,251.57	300,166.03	99,427.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	271,759.80	466,355.53	134,728.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,112,389.07	1,532,943.52	542,186.14
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	600,731.90	962,122.26	451,411.49
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	79,548.24	205,617.34	30,365.13
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	16,246.16
TOTAL	.....	$ 16,502,785.81	$ 21,454,383.83	$ 8,351,303.68
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUDITOR GENERAL—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	.....	$ 158,524.38	$ 298,318.05	$ 153,738.88
Wages	.....	106.77	12.00	.....
Fees	.....	7.50	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	797.76	1,035.35	2,962.08
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	18,550.77	41,421.90	28,506.67
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	1,847.98	2,669.91	1,834.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	18.43	1,289.35	2,802.37
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	146.41	153.44	150.00
TOTAL	.....	$ 180,000.00	$ 344,900.00	$ 189,994.72
TREASURY DEPARTMENT — ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	.....	$ 762,600.50	$ 814,415.05	$ 383,500.33
Fees	.....	908.38	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	164,171.42	87,324.70	31,905.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	634,671.23	576,393.83	190,988.46
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	40,334.92	24,378.94	17,103.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	44,210.49	13,517.78	12,973.33
TOTAL	.....	$ 1,646,896.94	$ 1,516,030.30	$ 636,471.05
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	$ 117,992,739.72	$ 144,265,548.97	$ 126,327,919.56	$ 19,654,038.84
EMERGENCY GRANTS, BURIALS, MEDICAL PROGRAM, W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS	.....	3,917,227.03	6,185,474.99	2,347,013.98
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	4,826,372.31	16,796,068.18	32,487,293.77	23,157,516.60
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE	25,807,789.94	45,579,087.02	48,324,852.26	27,497,176.44
PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND	5,500,988.15	8,189,581.95	9,275,319.20	4,975,651.68
MILK PROGRAM	.....	.....	8,236,448.78	3,096,193.85
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE ADVANCEMENTS	.....	.....	.....	14,011.21
WORK RELIEF PROGRAM	.....	.....	.....	60,247.70
RESTITUTIONS PAID TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	.....	161,090.81	94,404.21	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 163,975,365.71	$ 240,165,075.43	$ 256,559,835.52	$ 90,910,618.32
During—1935-1937	$ 163,889,165.97	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	86,199.74	$ 238,795,690.19	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,369,385.24	$ 254,497,330.95	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,062,504.57	$ 90,350,657.48
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	559,960.84

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(Includes similar Appropriations made prior to July 1, 1937 to the Department of Welfare and the State Emergency Relief Board

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Secretary	.....	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Employment Board	.....		100,000.00	100,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Headquarters Administration	$ 280,000.00	*1,480,000.00	1,000,000.00	900,000.00
County Administration	.....			
Auditor General—Administration	.....			
Treasury Department—Administration	.....			
General Assistance	#126,902,000.00	**207,150,000.00	213,410,000.00	120,003,600.00
Aid to Dependent Children	4,115,000.00			
Old Age Assistance	19,880,000.00			
Pensions for the Blind	3,435,000.00			
Milk Program	.....	.....		
Treasury Department—Administration—Deficiency	.....	.....	180,000.00	.....
FEDERAL CREDITS—				
1935-1937:				
Headquarters Administration	$ 640,144.70	.....	.....	.....
Pensions for the Blind	2,121,109.73	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Dependent Children	1,312,171.89	.....	.....	.....
Old Age Assistance	7,292,371.82	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	$ 954,009.48	.....	.....
County Administration	.....	780,752.37	.....	.....
Pensions for the Blind	.....	1,051,593.75	.....	.....
Aid to Dependent Children	.....	5,292,015.84	.....	.....
Old Age Assistance	.....	23,014,383.90	.....	.....
1939-1941:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	.....	$ †1,166,865.33	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	.....	38,744,825.98	.....
1941-1942:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	.....	.....	$ ‡527,000.00
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	.....	.....	26,955,841.67
OTHER CREDITS (Restitutions and Gifts)—				
All Types—1935-1937	$ 156,550.03	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 910,861.08	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 2,132,510.52	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,517,392.91
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS	11,049.14	241,469.86	348,034.99	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 166,145,397.31	$ 240,895,086.28	$ 257,102,236.82	$ 150,023,834.58
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,928,561.74	$ 381,975.86	$ 84,616.07	.....
Transferred to Next Period	241,469.86	348,034.99	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	457,785.23	$ 59,113,216.26

Note: All appropriations prior to 1937-1939 were made to the Department of Welfare except General Assistance which was appropriated to the State Emergency Relief Board.

Included in this appropriation is "whatever amount which may be necessary" for County and Headquarters Administration.

* Includes $28,000 appropriated to Department of Welfare for June, 1937. In addition, not over $280,000 may be expended for Headquarters Administration from the appropriation of $207,150.000.

** Includes $4,837,000 for General Assistance appropriated to the State Emergency Relief Board and $1,575,900 appropriated to the Department of Welfare for other types of assistance during the month of June, 1937.

†Includes $415,000 for the Employment Board.

‡Includes $82,000 for the Employment Board.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT	$ 24,000.00	$ 23,903.23	$ 21,096.77	$ 12,000.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 470,699.47	$ 465,690.82	$ 420,998.88	$ 203,925.22
Wages	18,344.57	16,087.43	26,316.30	18,475.21
Fees	400.00	1,413.00	561.00	13.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	176.20	79,242.78	50,368.51	21,127.36
Transportation, Communication and Information	54,631.33	55,047.67	45,127.60	23,014.78
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	8,785.91	7,442.05	3,905.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	7,265.72	7,304.97	1,571.14
Subsidies	*24.96	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ †544,226.61	$ 633,533.33	$ 558,119.31	$ 272,032.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 568,226.61	$ 657,436.56	$ 579,216.08	$ 284,032.27
During—1935-1937	$ 564,089.45	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,137.16	$ 637,118.38	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	20,318.18	$ 564,217.09	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	14,998.99	$ 283,869.80
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	162.47
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of the Superintendent	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 21,100.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	550,000.00	632,500.00	597,500.00	600,000.00
Credits—1935-1937	2,841.41	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	2,299.37	3,033.33	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 579,140.78	$ 659,533.33	$ 618,600.00	$ 624,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 10,914.17	$ 2,096.77	$ 3.23	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	39,380.69	$ 339,967.73
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM				
Salaries	$ 151,798.15	$ 148,105.96	$ 135,853.15	$ 68,595.63
Wages	1,700.82	2,175.99	2,308.48	2,002.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	22,574.52	23,231.00	3,893.77
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,051.68	10,246.40	6,271.92	2,372.59
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	1,274.80	3,272.61	779.07
Construction, Equipment and Land	25,449.35	35,916.33	44,062.84	21,442.68
Total	$ †185,000.00	$ 220,294.00	$ 215,000.00	$ 99,086.04
REHABILITATING LIBRARIES DAMAGED BY FLOOD	$ 100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
COLLECTING AND DISTRIBUTING PRESS INFORMATION	$ 10,310.72	$ 14,922.49	$ 9,821.74	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 295,310.72	$ 235,216.49	$ 224,821.74	$ 99,086.04
During—1935-1937	$ 291,498.13	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	3,812.59	$ 226,612.83	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	8,603.66	$ 215,929.61	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	8,892.13	$ 98,529.48
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	556.56

†During these periods additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies Appropriations.
*Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Library and Museum	$ 185,000.00	$ 223,000.00	$ 215,000.00	$ 223,000.00
Rehabilitating Libraries Damaged by Flood	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Collecting and Distributing Press Information	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 300,000.00	$ 238,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 223,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,689.28	$ 2,783.51	$ 178.26	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 123,913.96
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL SUBSIDIES				
Salaries	$ 1,117,827.39	$ 1,310,814.08	$ 1,452,995.75	$ 793,674.65
Wages	77,781.70	93,031.22	143,292.20	25,811.25
Fees	250.00	103.50	.....	700.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	5,940.46	1,391.56	468.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	159,192.33	185,968.65	212,487.64	107,752.37
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	1,242.02	983.02	1,458.37
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	108.46	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,125,091.37	6,535,726.90	7,632,383.37	4,908,337.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,480,142.79	$ 8,132,935.29	$ 9,443,533.54	$ 5,838,203.02
During—1935-1937	$ 5,697,472.34	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	782,670.45	$ 7,399,668.92	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	733,266.37	$ 8,091,018.44	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,352,515.10	$ 5,836,921.32
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,281.70
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries of County Superintendents	$ 458,100.00	$ 482,027.00	$ 509,000.00	$ 511,155.00
Expenses of County Superintendents	50,000.00	50,000.00	48,500.00	50,000.00
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents	442,800.00	459,500.00	486,000.00	710,410.00
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents—Deficiency	.....	.....	16,428.00	.....
Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	70,000.00	70,000.00	67,000.00	94,406.00
Salaries of County Boards	.....	39,600.00	39,600.00	52,800.00
Transportation	2,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	6,229,500.00
Transportation—Deficiency	.....	140,000.00	1,148,853.00	.....
Transportation—Additional	525,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Vocational Classes	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Vocational Education	800,000.00	800,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00
Reimbursement for Part Time Home Instruction	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies	200,000.00	283,000.00	326,000.00	326,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1935-1937	1,327,974.42	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1937-1939	23,199.72	1,886,341.16	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941	.....	430,675.86	2,182,978.28	.....
Credits 1941-1942	.....	.....	58,600.89	1,271,537.52
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,517,074.14	$ 8,191,144.02	$ 9,557,960.17	$ 10,825,828.52
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 36,931.35	$ 58,208.73	$ 17,706.90	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	96,719.73	$ 4,987,625.50

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 58,457,860.23	$ 61,509,967.93	$ 63,769,370.24	$ 34,180,298.64
AID TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED SCHOOL DISTRICTS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 3,943,168.80	$ 2,995,502.51	$ 4,488,439.52	$ 1,332,609.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 62,401,029.03	$ 64,505,470.44	$ 68,257,809.76	$ 35,512,908.36
During—1935-1937	$ 59,653,937.03	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	2,747,092.00	$ 56,701,449.60	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	7,804,020.84	$ 60,538,670.69	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	7,719,139.07	$ 35,498,110.58
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	14,797.78
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Support of Public Schools	$ 53,000,000.00	$ 60,000,000.00	$ 61,000,000.00	$ 65,388,280.00
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	.....	1,510,000.00	3,000,000.00	.....
Support of Public Schools—Additional	5,457,969.00	.....	.....	.....
Salary Increases—4th Class Districts	.....	.....	.....	2,698,930.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Additional and Deficiency	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	*1,500,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 62,457,969.00	$ 64,510,000.00	$ 68,500,000.00	$ 71,087,210.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 56,939.97	$ 4,529.56	$ 16.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	242,173.91	$ 35,574,301.64

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
TUBERCULAR REHABILITATION	.....	.....	$ 2,731.29	$ 1,562.74
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE	.....	.....	1,459,011.06	6,337,159.99
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	.....	.....	162,403.72	444,864.33
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING N. Y. A. YOUTH	.....	.....	62,773.17	1,008,623.55
CONTRACTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS FOR DEFENSE SUPERVISION	.....	.....	.....	2,697.92
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 1,686,919.24	$ 7,794,908.53
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,950,620.37
Credits—1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 3,637,539.61	.....
Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	7,953,698.43
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 3,637,539.61	$ 9,904,318.80
BALANCES—				
Transferred	.....	.....	$ 1,950,620.37	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,109,410.27

*Appropriated by 1940 Special Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES—MAINTENANCE				
Salaries	$ 4,680,596.14	$ 5,323,476.58	$ 5,489,730.12	$ 2,693,201.14
Wages	348,609.59	387,941.05	461,273.42	216,770.12
Fees	27,889.74	14,724.62	16,696.41	6,749.90
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,147,003.34	1,220,401.84	1,281,029.60	566,709.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	89,913.49	98,676.05	102,954.29	52,116.93
Maintenance Services and Expense	554,273.74	600,069.38	628,777.30	291,936.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	374,411.41	287,647.57	242,970.52	54,190.50
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	123,484.20	132,319.58	151,130.55	51,172.59
Stores	37,582.61	7,582.02	43,945.03	38,308.30
Advance Requisitions	.....	*1,693.22	*867.70	17,800.00
Total	$ 7,383,764.26	$ 8,071,145.47	$ 8,417,639.54	$ 3,988,955.91
CALIFORNIA—PAYMENT OF CLAIMS	$ 91.18	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,383,855.44	$ 8,071,145.47	$ 8,417,639.54	$ 3,988,955.91
During—1935-1937	$ 7,070,838.29	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	313,017.15	$ 7,780,457.31	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	290,688.16	$ 8,173,708.88	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	243,930.66	$ 3,838,606.18
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	150,349.73
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 3,200,000.00	$ 3,720,000.00	$ 3,720,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
California—Payment of Claims	91.18	.....	.....	.....
Indiana—Sewage Plant	.....	.....	.....	21,000.00
Millersville—Sewage Plant	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00
Credits—1935-1937	4,182,837.26	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	6,825.62	4,389,199.17	.....	.....
Credits—1939-1941	.....	9,987.19	4,692,574.24	.....
Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	10,464.31	2,073,292.02
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,389,754.06	$ 8,119,186.36	$ 8,423,038.55	$ 6,103,292.02
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,898.62	$ 48,040.89	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 5,399.01	$ 2,114,336.11
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES				
MAINTENANCE				
Bloomsburg	$ 545,411.28	$ 581,124.11	$ 584,092.04	$ 262,674.52
California	529,906.73	570,444.71	606,499.97	273,722.93
Cheyney	226,885.87	248,103.69	293,964.60	143,496.86
Clarion	247,788.79	282,534.96	307,062.58	145,130.17
East Stroudsburg	529,918.93	561,694.56	557,123.49	274,372.98
Edinboro	324,607.88	383,917.32	382,917.79	174,548.75
Indiana	1,090,142.36	1,181,209.15	1,279,985.08	639,039.52
Kutztown	561,125.61	521,552.00	519,247.04	242,715.24
Lock Haven	354,089.92	377,721.59	394,648.40	196,047.74
Mansfield	557,592.08	615,997.69	646,816.80	292,422.28
Millersville	487,932.31	507,679.15	519,938.94	245,947.28
Shippensburg	404,701.70	488,265.07	502,837.07	229,054.49
Slippery Rock	564,034.85	614,738.46	622,945.11	292,457.24
West Chester	959,625.95	1,136,163.01	1,199,560.63	577,325.91
Total Maintenance	$ 7,383,764.26	$ 8,071,145.47	$ 8,417,639.54	$ 3,988,955.91

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINING BOARDS				
Salaries	$ 252,863.75	$ 288,389.12	$ 237,362.15	$ 119,920.99
Wages	123,819.34	122,995.36	104,722.55	59,131.96
Fees	960.31	1,136.38	392.07	83.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1.50	19,424.09	21,114.04	8,122.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	99,354.62	106,137.71	88,886.15	46,054.18
Maintenance, Services and Expense	676.02	11,799.18	16,035.84	8,150.44
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,382.96	4,751.13	2,430.25
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	271.52	.....
Total	$ †477,675.54	$ 552,264.80	$ 473,535.45	$ 243,893.70
STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY—LABORATORY				
Salaries	.....	$ 9,772.56	$ 10,185.00	
Wages	.....	.....	510.00	
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,543.40	1,474.75	
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,604.36	238.37	
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	1,556.59	1,161.56	
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	4,980.73	2,543.23	
Total	.....	$ 19,457.64	$ 16,112.91	**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 477,675.54	$ 571,722.44	$ 489,648.36	$ 243,893.70
During—1935-1937	$ 464,431.57	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	13,243.97	$ 547,657.72	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	24,064.72	$ 458,346.70	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	31,301.66	$ 238,001.75
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	5,891.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examing Boards	$ 480,000.00	$ 552,300.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 600,000.00
State Board of Pharmacy—Laboratory	.....	20,000.00	18,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,324.46	$ 577.56	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 28,351.64	$ 356,106.30
EXAMINING BOARDS (BY BOARDS)				
State Board of Anthracite Examiners	$ 4,865.69	$ 5,125.60	$ 224.57	.....
State Board of Examiners of Architects	8,293.29	8,729.68	9,160.40	$ 4,725.27
State Dental Council and Examining Board	19,304.93	20,610.19	19,905.05	9,394.49
State Registration Board of Professional Engineers	13,038.20	13,715.21	13,648.83	5,600.82
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	37,743.06	41,022.63	31,543.38	14,119.24
State Board of Examination for Registration of Nurses	49,934.82	58,712.32	60,155.70	26,975.13
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	10,467.76	11,331.54	9,215.14	4,190.60
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	5,269.93	5,487.33	5,852.32	3,030.04
Osteopathic Surgeons Examining Board	333.81	207.84	328.71	154.36
State Board of Pharmacy	27,211.81	27,869.00	24,213.71	17,087.96
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	6,854.46	6,588.41	6,248.18	3,222.24
State Board of Undertakers	‡1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	2,760.37	2,752.29	3,229.36	1,603.30
Real Estate Licensing Section	10,119.67	10,854.27	11,601.60	5,238.98
State Administrative Section	203,643.81	243,542.27	48,771.21	28,073.07
Law Enforcement Section	.....	.....	103,919.25	58,615.7
Registration and Renewals Section	.....	.....	39,687.27	19,413.8
Barber's Licensing Section	11,813.45	14,272.33	12,307.72	5,974.19
Bituminous Mine Inspectors Examining Board	.....	3,347.66	.....	3,159.0
Beauty Culture Licensing	24,671.30	36,549.21	36,586.71	16,697.0
Pre-Professional Credentials and Examinations	40,149.18	41,547.02	36,936.34	16,618.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 477,675.54	$ 552,264.80	$ 473,535.45	$ 243,893.7

‡ Board of Undertakers transferred to Department of Health in July 1935.
† During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.
** Included this period in lump sum appropriation for the Examining Boards.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF				
Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood	$ 269,984.57	$ 286,433.78	$ 290,331.14	$ 95,751.26
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt Airy	459,348.38	494,280.14	495,792.42	165,729.36
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	138,355.00	148,952.00	148,564.05	49,345.79
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind—Overbrook	183,613.89	201,218.07	200,087.22	65,241.86
Royer-Greaves School for Blind	1,938.01	476.24	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,053,239.85	$ 1,131,360.23	$ 1,134,774.83	$ 376,068.27
AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES	$ 16,886.65	$ 28,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 24,644.12
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,070,126.50	$ 1,159,360.23	$ 1,174,774.83	$ 400,712.39
During—1935-1937	$ 817,071.18	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	253,055.32	$ 786,952.31	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	372,407.92	$ 985,617.78	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	189,157.05	$ 400,712.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Education of Blind and Deaf	$ 1,060,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,140,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries	17,000.00	28,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,077,000.00	$ 1,178,000.00	$ 1,180,000.00	$ 1,205,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6,873.50	$ 18,639.77	$ 5,225.17	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 804,287.61
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF CENSORS				
Salaries	$ 101,305.79	$ 93,081.89	$ 71,792.89	$ 41,708.29
Wages	548.64	620.98	1,114.27	473.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	7,197.58	9,577.80	3,754.68
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,395.43	9,610.59	8,756.43	4,442.97
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	13,391.80	13,304.64	6,306.09
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	7,817.97	1,258.21	317.49
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 109,249.86	$ 131,720.81	$ 105,804.24	$ 57,003.20
During—1935-1937	$ 108,860.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	389.86	$ 129,980.94	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,739.87	$ 105,095.79	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	708.45	$ 56,156.25
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	846.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Censors	$ 110,000.00	$ 131,750.00	$ 118,000.00	$ 118,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 750.14	$ 29.19	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 12,195.76	$ 60,996.80

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 10,859.16	$ 31,548.44	$ 39,208.34	$ 44,500.6
Wages	3,091.56	1,351.90	27,388.87	17,403.0
Fees	1.50	2.00	4,730.00	354.0
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3.60	8,196.78	14,164.05	5,063.5
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,611.39	9,391.09	12,292.69	8,306.8
Maintenance Services and Expense	186.30	2,625.06	14,514.78	5,086.9
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	743.66	10,522.40	3,765.7
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	141.07	.....	.....
Stores	.....	.....	48.29	.....
Total	$ 18,753.51	$ 54,000.00	$ 122,869.42	$ 84,480.8
RESTORING "OLD ECONOMY"	$ 9,591.30	.....	.....	.....
MAINTENANCE OF HISTORICAL SITES	.....	.....	$ 19,562.22	$ 11,406.0
EYE AND EAR TESTS OF PUPILS				
Salaries	.....	$ 4,400.00	.....	$ 2,416.6
Wages	.....	.....	.....	269.8
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	42.0
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,223.66	.....	475.0
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	93.48	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	17,145.73	.....	33.5
Total	.....	$ 22,862.87	.....	$ 3,237.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 28,344.81	$ 76,862.87	$ 142,431.64	$ 99,123.9
During—1935-1937	$ 28,148.60	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	196.21	$ 72,149.34	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	4,394.34	$ 122,717.60	.....
1941-1942	.....	319.19	19,714.04	$ 97,220.5
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,903.4
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Historical Commission	$ 20,000.00	$ 55,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 200,000.0
Restoring "Old Economy"	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance of Historical Sites	.....	10,000.00	30,000.00	38,000.0
Eye and Ear Tests of Pupils	.....	25,000.00	.....	20,000.0
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 30,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$ 258,000.0
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,655.19	$.. 13,137.13	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 12,568.36	$ 158,876.0

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 3,550,000.00	$ 3,600,000.00	$ 3,500,000.00	$ 2,121,166.94
Contingent Reserve Account	2,435,000.00	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00	853,833.06
Former Teachers Account	242,853.63	249,990.42	252,603.68	113,988.61
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,227,853.63	$ 6,299,990.42	$ 6,202,603.68	$ 3,088,988.61
During—1935-1937	$ 2,916,854.34	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	3,310,999.29	$ 4,950,813.43	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,349,176.99	$ 4,768,785.29	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	1,433,818.39	$ 2,367,355.13
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	721,633.48
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 3,550,000.00	$ 3,600,000.00	$ 3,500,000.00	$ 3,500,000.00
Contingent Reserve Account	2,435,000.00	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00
Former Teachers Account	200,000.00	250,000.00	280,000.00	250,000.00
Former Teacher's Account—Additional	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,232,000.00	$ 6,300,000.00	$ 6,230,000.00	$ 6,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,146.37	$ 9.58	$ 27,396.32	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,111,011.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF				
Salaries	$ 80,603.82	$ 88,828.88	$ 97,951.27	$ 47,734.13
Wages	6,817.08	9,079.42	15,392.23	9,355.83
Fees	244.16	429.00	1,181.69	319.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	31,603.51	27,427.71	30,475.93	13,338.37
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,514.32	2,515.30	2,872.98	1,564.90
Maintenance Services and Expense	21,244.07	18,243.74	24,170.74	9,004.89
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,644.65	7,045.64	3,750.30	885.82
Stores	1,328.39	1,423.97	3,373.98	1,845.94
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 150,000.00	$ 154,993.66	$ 179,169.12	$ 84,548.88
During—1935-1937	$ 147,549.13	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	2,450.87	$ 144,976.74	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	10,016.92	$ 167,627.64	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	11,541.48	$ 74,425.14
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	10,123.74
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf	$ 150,000.00	$ 160,000.00	$ 180,000.00	$ 180,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 5,006.34	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 830.88	$ 95,451.12

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 38,599.37	$ 50,739.14	$ 55,868.61	$ 28,069.14
Wages	.....	20.00	.....	1,031.29
Fees	.....	25.00	37.50	30.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,252.69	18,618.90	19,592.24	9,502.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	396.65	1,044.70	1,052.36	398.43
Maintenance Services and Expense	8,619.17	13,742.34	12,598.37	3,812.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	3.00	9,070.95	2,813.66	449.26
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	331.32	326.15	667.95	165.28
Stores	*1,204.73	1,708.22	2,370.41	296.45
Advance Requisitions	.....	*300.00	*1.66	300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 49,997.47	$ 94,995.40	$ 94,999.44	$ 44,055.15
During—1935-1937	$ 49,898.18	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	99.29	$ 94,062.28	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	933.12	$ 92,976.90	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,022.54	$ 41,977.93
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,077.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	$ 50,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 95,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.53	$ 4.60	$ .56	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 50,944.85
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 134,224.45	$ 146,576.82	$ 160,092.21	$ 94,134.63
Wages	3,838.13	6,112.64	9,349.03	9,006.91
Fees	3,366.39	2,764.35	3,726.50	1,172.99
Materials, Supplies and Printing	78,179.29	94,824.67	95,942.73	59,554.95
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,691.54	4,313.88	4,394.82	2,538.35
Maintenance Services and Expense	27,779.39	34,380.26	52,150.74	17,304.97
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,968.90	16,427.67	15,297.65	4,503.47
Stores	*3,998.33	6,598.73	5,502.30	*1,008.42
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	650.44	800.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 249,049.76	$ 311,999.02	$ 347,106.42	$ 188,007.05
During—1935-1937	$ 242,787.69	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	6,262.07	$ 286,301.98	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	25,697.04	$ 312,617.16	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	34,489.26	$ 170,737.11
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	17,269.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Soldier's Orphans School	$ 250,000.00	$ 315,000.00	$ 348,000.00	$ 380,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 950.24	$ 3,000.98	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 893.58	$ 191,992.95

* Indicates Deduction

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (LAND GRANT)				
Maintenance	$ 3,658,000.00	$ 4,150,000.00	$ 4,375,000.00	$ 2,492,500.00
School of Mineral Industries	50,000.00	100,000.00	85,000.00	24,527.70
Engineering Research	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Advancing Interests of Tobacco Growers	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Total Pennsylvania State College	$ 3,708,000.00	$ 4,275,000.00	$ 4,460,000.00	$ 2,520,527.70
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED				
University of Pennsylvania	$ 1,485,000.00	$ 1,585,000.00	$ 1,485,000.00	$ 742,500.00
University of Pittsburgh	1,188,000.00	1,188,000.00	1,238,000.00	619,000.00
Women's Medical College	81,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00
Jefferson Medical College	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	75,000.00
Temple University	750,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	450,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	99,000.00	110,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00
Lincoln University	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	37,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,386,000.00	$ 8,333,000.00	$ 8,458,000.00	$ 4,579,527.70
During—1935-1937	$ 5,624,765.63	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,761,234.37	$ 6,316,523.35	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,016,476.65	$ 6,025,543.97	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,432,456.03	$ 3,195,452.11
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,384,075.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State College	$ 3,708,000.00	$ 4,275,000.00	$ 4,460,000.00	$ 5,050,000.00
University of Pennsylvania	1,485,000.00	1,585,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,485,000.00
University of Pittsburgh	1,188,000.00	1,188,000.00	1,238,000.00	1,238,000.00
Women's Medical College	81,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00
Jefferson Medical College	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	150,000.00
Temple University	750,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	99,000.00	110,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00
Lincoln University	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,386,000.00	$ 8,333,000.00	$ 8,458,000.00	$ 9,168,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,588,472.30

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED				
Philadelphia Museums	$ 29,999.98	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 13,693.44
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	45,000.00
Philadelphia School of Design	15,000.00	20,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
Commissioners of Navigation—Nautical School	139,734.88	149,597.22	#	#
National Farm School	30,000.00	36,000.00	35,000.00	17,500.00
Johnson Industrial School	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	11,250.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 377,234.86	$ 408,097.22	$ 234,500.00	$ 132,443.44
During—1935-1937	$ 324,083.51	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	53,151.35	$ 318,200.99	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	89,896.23	$ 176,416.62	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	58,083.38	$ 86,504.91
Unpaid at May 31, 1941.	.....	.....	.....	45,938.53
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia Museums	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 27,000.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Philadelphia School of Design	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Commissioners of Navigation—Nautical School	90,000.00	100,000.00	#	#
Credits—1935-1937	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
National Farm School	30,000.00	36,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Johnson Industrial School	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 382,500.00	$ 408,500.00	$ 234,500.00	$ 264,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	5,265.14	$ 402.78	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 132,056.56
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION—STATE AUTHORITY				
Salaries	.....	$ 16,536.82	.....	.....
Wages	.....	38,337.24	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	2,044.82	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	2,309.51	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	205.15	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	3,468.55	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 62,902.09	.....	.....
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 62,001.15	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	900.94	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public School Construction—State Authority	.....	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 937,097.91	.....	.....

Transferred to Department of Forests and Waters.

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE CHAIRMAN	$ 20,854.17	$ 93,879.64	$ 97,503.90	$ 50,499.36
SALARIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS	$ 115,620.88			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 772,895.20	$ 1,751,161.64	$ 1,339,362.40	$ 662,653.35
Wages	95,689.84	337,484.51	5,788.27	1,060.21
Fees	47,008.53	107,722.82	48,862.32	24,748.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	110,673.23	43,036.53	19,507.09
Transportation, Communication and Information	101,446.42	282,492.69	154,431.05	79,007.99
Maintenance Service and Expenses	.....	24,410.91	15,188.05	8,506.84
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	75,611.55	12,229.15	7,212.97
Total	$ *1,017,039.99	$ 2,689,557.35	$ 1,618,897.77	$ 802,696.87
SALARIES AND EXPENSES MAKING REVALUATIONS—				
Salaries	$ 32,690.39	.....	.....	.....
Wages	172,798.06	.....	.....	.....
Fees	2,214.79	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,183.36	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,380.60	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 215,267.20	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,368,782.24	$ 2,783,436.99	$ 1,716,401.67	$ 853,196.23
During—1935-1937	$ 1,354,051.58	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	14,730.66	$ 2,748,764.66	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	34,672.33	$ 1,697,349.49	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	19,052.18	$ 847,554.32
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	5,641.91
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Chairman	$ 21,000.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,000.00
Salaries of Commissioners	120,000.00			
Salaries and Expenses	1,000,000.00	2,900,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,850,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	19,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses Making Revaluations	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses Making Revaluations—Deficiency	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,381,000.00	$ 3,001,000.00	$ 1,851,000.00	$ 1,951,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 12,217.76	$ 217,563.01	$ 3,496.10	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	131,102.23	$ 1,097,803.77
EXPENDED FOR—				
GRADE CROSSING PROTECTION—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 13,821.46	$ 14,316.42	$ 10,424.89	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 13,821.46	$ 14,316.42	$ 10,424.89	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 5,690.06	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	8,131.40	$ 5,570.51	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	8,745.91	$ 6,021.37	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	4,403.52	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,178.54	$ 683.58	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4,575.11	$ 15,000.00

* For additional expenditures from Property and Supplies allocations, see that department.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	1941-1942 Year
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 24,000.00	$ 19,806.45	$ 23,616.67	$ 1,935.51
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,538,548.08	$ 2,275,730.23	$ 1,808,499.04	$ 920,928.58
Wages	534,759.92	264,198.80	186,622.01	166,880.67
Fees	13,583.02	4,585.36	2,942.88	353.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	137,125.93	391,500.95	270,779.06	112,307.43
Transportation, Communication and Information	422,853.34	634,215.54	438,840.77	223,909.43
Maintenance Services and Expense	3,129.71	108,344.06	73,959.73	38,674.98
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	46,179.03	31,632.96	10,409.28
Subsidies	.....	.....	424.91	.....
Total	$ *2,650,000.00	$ 3,724,753.97	$ 2,813,701.36	$ 1,473,463.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ *2,674,000.00	$ 3,744,560.42	$ 2,837,318.03	$ 1,475,399.34
During—1935-1937	$ 2,654,483.25	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	19,516.75	3,685,579.80	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	58,980.62	$ 2,733,864.37	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	103,453.66	$ 1,449,189.32
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	26,210.02
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	2,250,000.00	3,823,000.00	3,045,000.00	3,045,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	150,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—1936 Special Session	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,674,000.00	$ 3,847,000.00	$ 3,069,000.00	$ 3,069,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 102,439.58	$ 383.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	231,298.64	$ 1,593,600.66

* During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
COMPENSATION OF INFORMANTS IN ESCHEATS	$ 9,825.33	$ 4,982.19	$ 26,728.72	$ 1,379.65
MILEAGE OF MERCANTILE APPRAISERS	$ 34,994.88	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,969.96	$ 15,309.84
COSTS IN SUITS VS. DELINQUENT DEALERS	$ 14,071.78	$ 962.70	$ 6,564.25	$ 1,525.40
PAYMENT OF SETTLED CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH	.....	.....	.....	$ 8,830.13
FIRE DAMAGES	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,500.00
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION				
Salaries		$ 53,423.22	$ 50,174.21	$ 24,308.65
Wages		1,602.02	1,189.29	2,208.00
Fees	*	31,145.55	22,810.00	9,290.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing		788.08	629.41	214.95
Transportation, Communication and Information		5,431.55	8,271.46	3,389.68
Maintenance Services and Expense		7,169.99	6,896.06	3,806.31
Construction, Equipment and Land		138.88	5.46	.....
Advance Requisitions		.....	.....	25.00
Total	.....	$ 99,699.29	$ 89,975.89	$ 43,242.59
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—GARRETT ESTATE				
Salaries	.....	$ 12,425.00	$ 12,311.13	$ 7,380.00
Wages	.....	1,205.93	.....	.....
Fees	.....	31,318.52	30,798.15	15,074.28
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	442.80	.....	100.15
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	1,111.62	856.86	498.58
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	232.49	32.57	14.38
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	217.78	93.56	.....
Total	.....	$ 46,954.14	$ 44,092.27	$ 23,067.39
ADMINISTERING CHAIN STORE TAX				
Salaries	.....	$ 56,036.93	.....	.....
Wages	.....	73,933.07	.....	.....
Fees	.....	603.75	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	428.14	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 131,001.89	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 58,891.99	$ 313,600.21	$ 201,331.09	$ 95,855.00
During—1935-1937	$ 53,881.91	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	5,010.08	$ 311,342.57	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,257.64	$ 171,575.89	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	29,755.20	$ 93,932.13
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,922.87

* In Department of Military Affairs this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Compensation of Informants in Escheats—Deficiency	.....	.....	22,000.00	.....
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers—Deficiency	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers	10,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers—Deficiency	5,000.00	.....	2,200.00	.....
Payment of Settled Claims against the Commonwealth	.....	.....	.....	8,830.13
Fire Damages	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
State Athletic Commission	.....	99,700.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Administering Chain Store Tax	.....	151,517.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 60,000.00	$ 361,217.00	$ 208,200.00	$ 191,330.13
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,108.01	$ 47,616.79	$ 6,868.91	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 95,475.13

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 117,575.01	$ 122,197.41	$ 112,771.19	$ 57,115.95
Wages	3,101.57	.....	10,901.26	11,853.51
Fees	.....	29.50	.....	44.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	15,137.43	14,582.67	4,232.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,359.64	17,162.54	9,121.23	4,772.55
Maintenance, Services and Expense	14.88	1,591.50	2,054.44	1,016.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	5,832.71	12,990.01	962.48
Total	$ †126,051.10	$ 161,951.09	$ 162,420.80	$ 79,997.56
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †146,051.10	$ 181,951.09	$ 182,420.80	$ 89,997.40
During—1935-1937	$ 145,771.32	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	279.78	$ 168.419.76	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	13,531.33	$ 166,808.16	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	15,612.64	$ 89.012.08
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	985.32
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	140,000.00	151,500.00	165,900.00	180,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	10,454.79	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 160,000.00	$ 181,954.79	$ 185,900.00	$ 200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 13,948.90	$ 3.70	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 3,479.20	$ 110,002.60

† During this period additional expenditures were made from appropriations to the Department of Property and Supplies.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS				
Transportation, Communication and Information ...	$ 16,469.38	$ 30,000.00	$ 16,735.94	.....
SALARIES OF RETIRED STATE EMPLOYES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 34,013.26	$ 25,226.09	$ 21,648.50	$ 9,988.63
PAYMENTS OF PENSONS AND GRATUITIES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 1,848.00	$ 1,848.00	$ 1,848.00	$ 924.00
EXPENSES—VOTING CITIZENS IN MILITARY SERVICE				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,151.61
BUREAU OF CIVIL RIGHTS				
Salaries	.....	$ 13,912.92	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	61.91	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information ..	.....	2,174.67	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	1,350.50	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 17,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 52,330.64	$ 74,574.09	$ 40,232.44	$ 13,064.24
During—1935-1937	$ 52,249.64	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	81.00	$ 72,875.17	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,698.92	$ 39,283.29	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	949.15	$ 12,177.59
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	886.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Salaries of Retired Employes	39,500.00	33,420.00	23,620.00	20,836.00
Payments of Pensions and Gratuities	2,040.00	1,848.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Bureau of Civil Rights	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 71,540.00	$ 82,768.00	$ 55,470.00	$ 352,686.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 19,209.36	$ 8,193.91	$ 15,237.56	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 339,621.76

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD—SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 34,485.63	.....	$ 56,349.09	$ 30,374.85
Wages	847.43	.....	6,626.13	2,764.15
Fees	92.00	.....	5,385.00	737.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	1,551.77	1,121.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,009.15	.....	3,829.08	720.40
Maintenance Services and Expense	786.56	.....	1,043.00	674.79
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	5,033.69	933.80
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ †38,220.77	*	$ 79,817.76	$ 37,327.28
During—1935-1937	$ 38,104.07	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	116.70	.....	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 72,901.45	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,916.31	$ 37,106.78
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	220.49
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 35,000.00	*	$ 80,000.00	$ 80,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	5,600.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 40,600.00	.....	$ 80,000.00	$ 80,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,379.23	.....	$ 182.24	.....
To continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 42,672.72
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 742,600.00	*	$ 659,000.00	$ 426,850.00
Contingent Reserve Account	408,430.00	*	873,000.00	340,450.00
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	.....	50,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,151,030.00	.....	$ 1,582,000.00	$ 792,300.00
During—1935-1937	$ 677,622.50	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	473,407.50	.....	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 1,363,750.00	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	218,250.00	$ 792,300.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 742,600.00	.....	$ 659,000.00	$ 853,700.00
Contingent Reserve Account	408,430.00	.....	873,000.00	680,900.00
Motor Police Retirement System	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,151,030.00	.....	$ 1,582,000.00	$ 1,584,600.00
BALANCES—				
To continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 792,300.00

† During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.
* See Treasury Department this biennium.

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF COMMISSIONER	$ 15,000.00	‡	‡	‡
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 1,717,203.57	$ 4,702,049.75	$ 5,588,044.47	$ 2,870,637.22
Wages	.....	39,656.33	527.12	4,683.12
Fees	10,725.69	43,969.65	14,203.12	5,817.91
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	329,028.58	234,569.24	71,578.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	374,157.37	1,937,540.68	2,181,492.46	1,062,051.67
Maintenance Services and Expense	12,548.57	635,470.75	599,007.26	266,893.65
Equipment	.....	429,266.48	302,827.06	67,805.00
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00
Subsidies	.....	.....	.....	379.00
Total	$ *2,114,635.20	$ 8,116,982.22	$ 8,920,670.73	$ 4,365,846.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,129,635.20	$ 8,116,982.22	$ 8,920,670.73	$ 4,365,846.07
During—1935-1937	$ 2,055,263.35	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	74,371.85	$ 7,863,443.13	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	253,539.09	$ 8,594,176.53	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	326,494.20	$ 4,208,746.23
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	157,099.84
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Commissioner	$ 15,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	2,100,000.00			
Salaries and Expenses—1936 Special Session	9,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1935-1937	5,635.20	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1937-1939	.....	7,152,755.00	.....	.....
Credits—1939-1941	.....	.....	8,001,188.75	.....
Credits—1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	†4,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,129,635.20	$ 8,152,755.00	$ 9,001,188.75	$ 5,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 35,772.78	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 80,518.02	$ 634,153.93

EXPENDED FOR—		
TELETYPE SYSTEM		
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 6,023.96	
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,513.17	
Maintenance Services and Expenses	366,175.79	
Construction, Equipment and Land	293.04	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 374,005.96	
During—1935-1937	$ 373,590.37	Included in Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses during these periods
1937-1939	415.59	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—		
Teletype System	$ 385,000.00	
Training School for Local Police	20,000.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 405,000.00	
BALANCES—		
Lapsed	$ 30,994.04	

* During this period additional expenditures were made from Property and Supplies appropriations.

† Part of an appropriation of $8,070,000 from the Motor License Fund. As required this money is transferred to the credit of this appropriation in the General Fund.

‡ Included in appropriation for Salaries and Expenses this period.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARY OF THE SECRETARY	$ 20,000.00	$ 19,892.32	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.84
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 295,387.62	$ 304,686.79	$ 294,193.77	$ 137,031.96
Wages	11,041.88	7,675.24	7,161.88	21,741.31
Fees	.....	.....	.70	414.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	9,675.68	10,081.36	4,470.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	36,287.17	45,571.53	46,835.90	23,053.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	11,012.65	15,095.99	10,577.61
Construction, Equipment and Land	378.18	7,477.91	6,352.81	3,744.83
Total	$ *343,094.85	$ 386,099.80	$ 379,722.41	$ 201,033.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 363,094.85	$ 405,992.12	$ 399,722.41	$ 211,033.73
During—1935-1937	$ 361,152.27	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,942.58	$ 403,043.61	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,948.51	$ 393,648.62	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,073.79	$ 208,216.19
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	2,817.54
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salary of Secretary	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	355,000.00	388,500.00	392,000.00	392,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 375,000.00	$ 408,500.00	$ 412,000.00	$ 412,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,905.15	$ 2,507.88	$ 12,277.59	.....
To continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 200,966.27

EXPENDED FOR—				
COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 35,401.27	$ 35,755.49	$ 34,444.28	$ 18,735.17
Wages	879.76	2,665.82	514.80	.....
Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	416.32	616.22	410.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,384.45	8,877.59	6,193.10	4,129.40
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	214.20	108.62	75.05
Construction, Equipment and Land	23.59	324.81	44.85	112.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ *45,689.07	$ 48,254.23	$ 41,921.87	$ 23,462.55
During—1935-1937	$ 45,284.76	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	404.31	$ 47,939.79	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	314.44	$ 41,483.17	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	438.70	$ 23,008.22
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	454.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Council for the Blind	$ 50,000.00	$ 51,000.00	$ 47,000.00	$ 51,000.00
Treatment of the Blind	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,310.93	$ 2,745.77	$ 5,078.13	.....
To continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 87,537.45

* During this period additional expenditures were made from appropriations to the Department of Property and Supplies.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 199,875.49	$ 203,595.22	$ 187,416.18	$ 92,751.22
Wages	3,507.87	7,094.84	11,588.42	9,423.56
Fees	317.00	646.00	594.00	218.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	117,759.32	141,211.00	136,598.77	71,431.63
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,157.85	4,315.88	4,445.64	2,274.65
Maintenance Services and Expense	21,394.91	31,703.70	26,459.16	15,167.30
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,095.82	26,906.16	26,947.58	5,974.45
Stores	4,865.11	1,126.76	754.82	4,553.39
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 354,973.37	$ 416,599.56	$ 394,804.57	$ 201,994.20
During—1935-1937	$ 354,230.83	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	742.54	$ 409,684.73	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	6,914.83	$ 382,897.88	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	11,906.69	$ 191,797.23
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	10,196.97
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 354,973.37	$ ‡416,621.00	$ ‡394,900.00	$ ‡384,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 21.44	$ 95.43	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 182,005.80
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 102,058.94	$ 118,338.74	$ 130,883.72	$ 69,713.58
Wages	7,888.16	7,043.49	7,745.63	2,980.50
Fees	36.00	94.00	102.25	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	42,719.36	44,841.57	59,198.18	32,417.76
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,886.11	3,179.00	2,827.67	1,381.51
Maintenance Services and Expense	17,104.14	17,724.36	15,095.24	9,579.70
Construction, Equipment and Land	596.19	9,546.63	8,353.82	6,380.51
Stores	2,666.89	447.06	*2,660.46	2,245.09
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 174,955.79	$ 201,214.85	$ 221,546.05	$ 124,948.65
During—1935-1937	$ 171,586.16	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	3,369.63	$ 195,469.22	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	5,745.63	$ 212,447.88	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	9,098.17	$ 112,667.55
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	12,281.10
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 175,000.00	$ ‡202,423.00	$ ‡222,000.00	$ ‡248,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 44.21	$ 1,208.15	$ 453.95	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 123,051.35

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 122,759.74	$ 142,497.94	$ 146,363.80	$ 74,247.63
Wages	9,385.10	8,712.39	9,032.03	6,000.58
Fees	95.00	132.50	100.00	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	47,641.53	57,573.56	58,720.20	37,546.65
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,840.69	3,663.13	3,692.61	1,958.93
Maintenance Services and Expense	16,168.90	19,055.57	19,037.87	8,534.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	122.89	19,438.35	12,383.49	4,984.18
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stores	2,968.07	1,576.93	466.48	1,461.65
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL	$ 202,981.92	$ 252,650.37	$ 249,796.48	$ 134,984.05
CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS—COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL	.....	.....	$ 1,111.95	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 202,981.92	$ 252,650.37	$ 250,908.43	$ 134,984.05
During—1935-1937	$ 198,833.79	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,148.13	$ 244,022.25	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	8,628.12	$ 242,200.92	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	8,707.51	$ 127,148.49
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	7,835.56
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 203,000.00	$ † 252,672.00	$ †251,000.00	$ † 273,000.00
Construction Claim	.....	.....	1,112.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 18.08	$ 21.63	$ 1,203.57	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 138,015.95
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 96,916.41	$ 118,885.93	$ 118,454.85	$ 56,629.83
Wages	3,716.56	2,731.15	3,109.44	2,283.90
Fees	50.00	126.25	100.00	137.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	35,021.08	39,565.30	42,724.98	27,788.07
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,158.11	2,646.51	2,799.70	1,488.07
Maintenance Services and Expense	11,900.58	13,987.77	12,195.78	6,515.17
Construction, Equipment and Land	295.14	6,873.31	12,087.20	1,605.16
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Stores	2,295.40	*535.49	*759.43	4,732.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 152,353.28	$ 184,280.73	$ 190,712.52	$ 101,379.49
During—1935-1937	$ 147,878.94	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,474.34	$ 178,466.30	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	5,814.43	$ 181,374.35	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	9,338.17	$ 92,810.31
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	8,569.18
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 152,355.00	$ † 188,367.00	$ † 191,000.00	$ † 197,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1.72	$ 4,086.27	$ 287.48	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 96,120.51

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 149,275.14	$ 169,335.26	$ 182,058.97	$ 101,029.86
Wages	2,263.70	3,628.58	3,530.30	2,423.35
Fees	170.00	169.75	528.97	80.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	106,647.60	122,106.54	138,208.39	78,597.16
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,193.40	3,454.36	4,076.64	2,032.36
Maintenance Services and Expense	27,139.43	27,470.40	30,111.97	23,522.62
Construction, Equipment and Land	257.32	24,558.55	20,154.98	6,179.43
Stores	8,050.78	2,498.74	8,011.66	3,871.70
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 296,997.37	$ 353,222.18	$ 386,681.88	$ 217,936.98
During—1935-1937	$ 292,673.69	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,323.68	$ 343,559.76	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	9,662.42	$ 362,854.36	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	23,827.52	$ 207,975.04
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	9,961.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Maintenance	$ 297,000.00	$ †353,242.00	$ †387,000.00	$ †415,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.63	$ 19.82	$ 318.12	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 197,063.02
EXPENDED FOR—				
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 99,642.06	$ 120,963.57	$ 121,450.30	$ 59,856.36
Wages	6,832.75	5,656.58	7,859.20	5,060.90
Fees	68.00	114.18	132.63	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43,022.80	58,510.74	49,989.36	28,407.87
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,487.09	1,964.30	1,849.57	781.42
Maintenance Services and Expense	11,453.66	18,127.73	17,769.20	9,224.83
Construction, Equipment and Lands	763.95	11,746.74	7,059.23	6,691.48
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Stores	1,688.65	369.82	966.77	1,663.93
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 164,958.96	$ 217,453.66	$ 207,076.26	$ 111,936.79
During—1935-1937	$ 162,104.06	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	2,854.90	$ 209,427.87	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	8,025.79	$ 194,647.87	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	12,428.39	$ 101,322.16
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	10,614.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Maintenance	$ 164,959.00	$ †217,689.00	$ †207,100.00	$ †217,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .04	$ 235.34	$ 23.74	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 105,063.21

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 124,486.68	$ 139,785.27	$ 139,414.05	$ 71,868.4
Wages	9,007.69	7,187.22	6,785.09	6,007.2
Fees	94.00	87.50	100.00	25.0
Materials, Supplies and Printing	77,684.44	72,885.22	76,013.19	48,407.5
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,665.58	2,326.16	2,534.80	1,805.2
Maintenance Services and Expense	18,811.76	18,747.75	19,024.83	10,773.8
Construction, Equipment and Land	111.60	8,739.00	33,592.59	1,918.8
Stores	1,727.72	*695.23	1,119.61	4,161.3
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 234,589.47	$ 249,062.89	$ 278,584.16	$ 145,167.6
During—1935-1937	$ 227,603.87	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	6,985.60	$ 240,942.73	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	8,120.16	$ 246,886.37	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	31,697.79	$ 137,003.0
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	8,164.6
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	234,991.00	$ ‡251,935.00	$ ‡279,000.00	$ ‡285,500.0
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 401.53	$ 2,872.11	$ 415.84	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 140,332.3
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 94,104.93	$ 123,609.65	$ 137,948.01	$ 75,952.0
Wages	14,571.74	8,381.41	5,496.72	4,576.3
Fees	1,146.00	810.86	1,321.18	2,263.4
Materials, Supplies and Printing	61,490.01	72,343.50	81,852.81	47,817.5
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,776.49	4,037.54	3,978.20	1,932.7
Maintenance Services and Expense	14,296.73	16,952.98	17,742.31	12,384.3
Construction, Equipment and Land	711.92	14,458.77	19,854.20	2,210.0
Stores	5,900.54	186.19	4,005.83	1,092.3
Advanced Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 195,998.36	$ 240,780.90	$ 272,199.26	$ 148,428.8
During—1935-1937	$ 189,163.84	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	6,834.52	$ 225,739.79	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	15,041.11	$ 250,319.44	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	21,879.82	$ 136,937.7
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	11,491.0
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 195,998.63	$ ‡246,979.00	$ ‡279,000.00	$ ‡298,000.0
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .27	$ 6,198.10	$ 6,800.74	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 149,571.1

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 189,862.42	$ 196,434.39	$ 190,503.81	$ 114,199.38
Wages	11,049.13	15,668.16	5,701.71	8,069.43
Fees	381.00	659.69	394.25	200.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	159,651.36	157,537.92	151,104.12	116,759.33
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,599.71	6,473.92	6,267.98	3,661.07
Maintenance Services and Expense	27,376.15	42,391.79	40,357.35	22,211.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,451.26	8,155.78	20,763.04	3,051.99
Stores	12,628.93	*7,687.29	14,936.76	13,469.06
Advance Requisitions	.....	11.27	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 407,999.96	$ 419,645.63	$ 430,029.02	$ 281,821.55
During—1935-1937	$ 401,468.12	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	6,531.84	$ 405,780.78	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	13,864.85	$ 396,298.93	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	33,730.09	$ 261,212.86
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	20,608.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 408,000.00	$ ‡423,275.00	$ ‡444,700.00	$ ‡541,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .04	$ 3,629.37	$ 14,670.98	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 259,178.45
EXPENDED FOR—				
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 98,191.31	$ 108,435.92	$ 123,309.05	$ 57,142.98
Wages	4,329.54	4,446.60	9,232.96	8,825.72
Fees	53.00	90.00	100.00	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	58,370.52	61,243.66	72,890.84	33,532.00
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,054.14	3,034.78	2,794.57	1,750.99
Maintenance Services and Expense	23,663.97	18,092.06	19,039.72	13,520.93
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,062.20	12,262.86	14,926.91	2,921.57
Stores	5,937.71	640.63	*1,505.85	2,861.35
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 193,662.39	$ 208,246.51	$ 240,788.20	$ 120,805.54
During—1935-1937	189,349.09	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,313.30	$ 201,419.66	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	6,826.85	$ 231,723.75	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	9,064.45	$ 111,884.59
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	8,920.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 193,723.00	$ ‡208,290.00	$ ‡242,500.00	$ ‡241,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 60.61	$ 43.49	$ 1,711.80	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 120,194.46

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: For 1935-37 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

Note: Lump sum appropriation for all State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals amounted to $2,800,000 in 1937-39, of which $2,761,493 was allocated, the balance of $38,507 being lapsed together with separate lapses indicated for each institution. In 1939-41 $2,898,200.00 was allocated from appropriation of $2,900,000 and unallocated balance of $1,800 was included with specific lapses. For 1941-43 the total appropriation was $3,100,000, all of which has been allocated.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT HUNTINGDON				
Salaries	$ 526,561.84	$ 559,682.50	$ 583,634.03	$ 267,247.52
Wages	4,733.22	4,044.20	8,939.12	1,347.30
Fees	4,992.37	14,952.69	3,477.34	1,648.34
Materials, Supplies and Printing	233,038.28	326,364.75	342,805.18	84,002.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,772.67	13,834.27	14,100.92	5,746.91
Maintenance Services and Expense	49,735.20	54,694.21	50,965.26	32,624.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,085.99	33,077.91	16,733.49	4,067.84
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	68,051.60	78,138.95	89,352.67	21,807.13
Stores	38,622.48	3,023.07	4,590.22	3,500.88
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Total	$ 962,593.65	$ 1,087,812.55	$ 1,114,598.23	$ 424,993.22
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—FLOOD DAMAGE	$ 23,746.31	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 986,339.96	$ 1,087,812.55	$ 1,114,598.23	$ 424,993.22
During—1935-1937	$ 944,467.12	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	41,872,84	$ 1,068,023.69	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	19,788.86	$ 1,071,491.73	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	43,106.50	$ 413,062.00
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	11,931.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 975,000.00	$ ‡1,087,814.00	$ ‡1,114,599.00	$ ‡765,000.00
Flood Damage—1936 Special Session	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 14,660.04	$ 1.45	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .77	$ 340,006.78
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 266,448.11	$ 285,518.10	$ 289,203.97	$ 145,542.23
Wages	12,494.33	5,850.32	11,987.73	9,757.33
Fees	13,504.99	4,742.03	9,875.26	2,723.77
Materials, Supplies and Printing	157,146.19	201,178.75	217,170.29	119,139.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	17,196.39	15,029.63	14,751.92	8,402.43
Maintenance Services and Expense	72,454.36	65,635.51	66,428.78	33,426.66
Construction, Equipment and Land	63,823.44	22,203.28	22,075.02	11,705.72
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,175.51	985.00	800.00	180.00
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Stores	13,710.46	9,397.28	*1,052.67	9,285.42
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 617,953.78	$ 610,539.90	$ 631,240.30	$ 341,163.25
During—1935-1937	$ 538,009.99	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	79,943.79	$ 596,876.43	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	13,663.47	$ 609,758.97	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	21,481.33	$ 309,583.64
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	31,579.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 620,000.00	$ ‡611,133.00	$ ‡631,241.00	$ ‡665,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,046.22	$ 593.10	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .70	$ 323,836.75

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional institutions.

Note: For 1935-37 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNCY				
Salaries	$ 138,998.22	$ 151,480.12	$ 163,861.94	$ 86,556.47
Wages	7,278.70	5,822.89	8,473.41	5,220.40
Fees	6,946.98	8,993.02	2,729.00	267.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	60,135.46	71,528.28	82,434.56	44,886.60
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,747.83	8,532.87	10,519.87	5,911.06
Maintenance Services and Expense	28,244.34	30,619.83	30,000.28	17,261.31
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,048.66	6,778.51	22,511.94	2,898.49
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,121.40	11,278.86	12,999.30	7,447.50
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Stores	2,823.64	2,422.95	4,966.87	3,547.41
TOTAL	$ 267,345.23	$ 297,457.33	$ 338,497.17	$ 174,496.74
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—CLAIMS—RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION	.....	$ 14,002.12	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 267,345.23	$ 311,459.45	$ 338,497.17	$ 174,496.74
During—1935-1937	$ 257,351.25	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	9,993.98	$ 307,882.12	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	3,577.33	$ 331,987.87	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	6,509.30	$ 165,772.93
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	8,723.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 275,000.00	$ ‡298,146.00	$ ‡338,498.00	$ ‡340,000.00
Claims—Reservoir Construction	.....	14,002.12	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 7,654.77	$ 688.67	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .83	$ 165,503.26
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 1,097,997.13	$ 1,172,112.98	$ 1,227,074.91	$ 640,214.25
Wages	10,008.10	5,694.71	2,919.63	493.30
Fees	7,885.59	7,309.95	8,570.57	4,646.53
Materials, Supplies and Printing	789,864.20	900,045.33	879,516.77	471,590.62
Transportation, Communication and Information	46,063.72	49,478.64	43,538.56	21,399.70
Maintenance Services and Expense	186,360.84	201,036.17	236,881.73	121,041.82
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,283.38	80,186.78	35,720.20	10,339.56
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	123,470.50	138,121.25	145,358.45	77,693.40
Stores	115,989.01	8,348.51	15,096.29	32,744.72
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,388,922.47	$ 2,562,334.32	$ 2,594,677.11	$ 1,383,163.90
During—1935-1937	$ 2,320,935.44	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	67,987.03	$ 2,514,861.55	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	47,472.77	$ 2,541,232.09	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	53,445.02	$ 1,338,634.76
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	44,529.14
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 2,400,000.00	$ ‡2,581,999.00	$ ‡2,594,678.00	$ ‡2,620,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,077.53	$ 19,664.68	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .89	$ 1,236,836.10

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 884,536.45	$ 914,293.56	$ 932,338.95	$ 489,208.28
Wages	3,181.62	2,286.90	1,305.25	1,161.05
Fees	11,069.89	12,006.96	16,425.70	5,062.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	526,752.24	568,636.78	535,403.61	324,196.07
Transportation, Communication and Information	38,778.06	36,808.03	41,805.25	19,424.66
Maintenance Services and Expense	121,811.03	149,611.65	131,544.92	74,607.93
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,457.43	53,155.00	107,317.54	15,277.22
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	98,341.50	104,729.65	107,528.65	54,161.40
Stores	39,396.98	763.94	20,215.08	33,363.77
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Total	$ 1,729,325.20	$ 1,842,292.47	$ 1,893,884.95	$ 1,019,462.78
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY—FLOOD DAMAGE	$ 99,627.22	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,828,952.42	$ 1,842,292.47	$ 1,893,884.95	$ 1,019,462.78
During—1935-1937	$ 1,784,987.62	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	43,964.80	$ 1,799,010.79	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	43,281.68	$ 1,771,533.18	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	122,351.77	$ 957,129.58
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	62,333.20
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,730,000.00	$ †1,858,125.00	$ †1,930,361.00	$ †1,895,000.00
Flood Damage—1936 Special Session	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,047.58	$ 15,832.53	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 36,476.05	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WHITE HILL				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 134,121.91	$ 350,000.79
Wages	.....	.....	5,887.41	1,505.36
Fees	.....	.....	244.50	2,185.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	64,593.52	213,266.78
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	3,589.74	6,970.82
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	.....	14,649.45	34,574.65
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	34,594.50	45,230.44
Subsidies, Indemnities and other items	.....	.....	2,044.30	27,298.35
Stores	.....	.....	30,896.80	99,966.52
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 290,622.13	$ 783,999.01
During—1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 266,380.35	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	24,241.78	$ 757,709.57
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	26,289.44

Note: For 1935-37 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

Note—Lump sum appropriation for all Penal Correctional Institutions amounted to $6,520,000 in 1937-39, of which $6,437,217 was allocated, the balance of $82,783 being lapsed together with separate lapses indicated for each institution. For 1939-41,, the total appropriation was $6,600,000, all of which has been allocated. In addition, the sum of $300,000 contained in an additional appropriation for maintenance to be allocated to any institution, has all been allocated to the Penal and Correctional group. For 1941-43 the total appropriation was $7,600,000, all of which has been allocated.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (Continued)				
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	.....	.....	$ †290,623.00	$ †1,315,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .87	$ 531,000.99
EXPENDED FOR—				
THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 249,976.27	$ 284,930.72	$ 284,835.62	$ 142,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 249,976.27	$ 284,930.72	$ 284,835.62	$ 142,500.00
During—1935-1937	$ 219,634.87	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	30,341.40	$ 206,677.47	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	78,253.25	$ 202,522.30	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	82,313.32	$ 107,064.55
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	35,435.45
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 250,000.00	$ 285,000.00	$ 285,000.00	$ 285,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 23.73	$ 69.28	$ 164.38	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 142,500.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
SLEIGHTON FARMS SCHOOL				
Subsidies Indemnities and Other Items	$ 249,999.98	$ 269,999.97	$ 269,999.98	$ 135,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 249,999.98	$ 269,999.97	$ 269,999.98	$ 135,000.00
During—1935-1937	$ 218,991.10	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	31,008.88	$ 202,439.45	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	67,560.52	$ 203,372.94	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	66,627.04	$ 101,182.91
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	33,817.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 250,000.00	$ 270,000.00	$ 270,000.00	$ 270,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .02	$ .03	$ .02	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 135,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAINTENANCE, CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE INDIGENT INSANE IN COUNTY AND POOR DISTRICTS HOSPITALS:				
Allegheny County Home	$ 375,730.00	$ 517,083.98	$ 520,468.27	.....
Blakely Poor District	29,609.71	25,307.15	34,860.27	.....
Blair County Hospital	66,758.87	62,936.01	62,161.54	.....
Chester County Hospital	63,331.43	65,291.69	71,882.29	.....
Jenkins Township Poor District (Ransom)	75,637.24	65,139.70	82,211.13	.....
Lancaster County Home and Hospital	67,960.27	75,424.86	86,735.44	.....
Luzerne County Poor District at Retreat	198,085.70	209,130.57	250,441.65	.....
Mercer County Home and Hospital	41,345.72	45,477.43	51,657.99	.....
Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases	1,193,146.94	1,146,950.88	39,089.02	.....
Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital	480,800.27	661,697.42	717,307.80	.....
Schuylkill County Home	126,445.43	116,528.00	113,053.42	.....
Scranton Poor District (Hillside Home)	166,801.70	136,793.69	193,610.68	.....
Somerset County Hospital	90,129.71	98,400.84	110,390.27	.....
Removal and Transfer of Indigent Insane	5,547,01	4,837.78	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,981,330.00	$ 3,231,000.00	$ 2,333,869.77	*

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.

* No appropriation this period. These institutions were taken over by the Commonwealth and supported from the lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals after June 1, 1941.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAINTENANCE, ETC. (Continued)				
During—1935-1937	$ 2,817,718.92	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	163,611.08	$ 2,781,230.85	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	449,769.15	$ 1,823,123.64	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	510,746.13	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance, Care and Treatment of the Indigent Insane in County Hospitals and Poor Districts	$ 2,700,000.00	$ 3,231,000.00	$ 2,545,000.00	.....
County Hospitals and Poor Districts—Additional	281,330.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,981,330.00	$ 3,231,000.00	$ 2,545,000.00	†
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 211,130.23	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 537,013.64	$ 592,954.01	$ 614,266.92	$ 323,939.80
Wages	331.57	398.60	453.50	689.25
Fees	1,775.92	1,967.24	2,985.89	3,115.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	292,299.79	334,832.33	368,057.30	208,630.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,439.37	10,210.47	12,472.29	5,677.89
Maintenance, Services and Expense	84,095.39	116,562.66	91,230.59	51,042.32
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,675.62	40,736.77	52,611.55	7,858.01
Stores	41,368.50	*15,060.34	12,921.05	33,000.62
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 971,999.80	$ 1,082,601.74	$ 1,154,999.09	$ 634,953.91
During—1935-1937	$ 957,569.17	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	14,430.63	$ 1,047,008.02	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	35,593.72	$ 1,118,287.45	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	36,711.64	$ 609,480.70
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	25,473.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 972,000.00	$ ‡1,082,608.00	$ ‡1,155,000.00	$ ‡1,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .20	$ 6.26	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .91	$ 565,046.09
EXPENDED FOR—				
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 715,236.73	$ 828,423.15	$ 850,717.71	$ 446,255.99
Wages	1,128.07	2,242.52	1,774.92	2,721.85
Fees	6,186.42	4,598.57	7,075.07	3,166.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	357,913.94	396,623.43	448,783.38	245,088.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,260.98	8,406.16	8,463.16	4,510.60
Maintenance Services and Expense	45,133.15	63,878.97	61,388.59	36,656.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	559.51	28,882.67	46,510.61	3,966.90
Stores	23,484.12	8,469.70	7,526.41	13,415.90
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total	$ 1,158,902.92	$ 1,341,525.17	$ 1,432,239.85	$ 756,782.07

† No appropriation this period. These institutions were taken over by the Commonwealth and supported from the lump sum appropriation of Mental Hospital after June 1, 1941.

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL—FLOOD DAMAGE	$ 2,945.97	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,161,848.89	$ 1,341,525.17	$ 1,432,239.85	$ 756,782.01
During—1935-1937	1,138,011.30	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	23,837.59	$ 1,289,958.65	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	51,566.52	$ 1,341,784.29	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	90,455.56	$ 718,720.59
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	38,061.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,159,021.00	$ ‡1,347,181.00	$ ‡1,455,000.00	$ ‡1,520,000.00
Flood Damages—1936 Special Session	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 272.11	$ 5,655.83	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 22,760.15	$ 763,217.99
EXPENDED FOR—				
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 307,011.27	$ 419,246.96	$ 472,292.53	$ 257,851.57
Wages	1,823.75	2,867.90	1,240.68	1,025.52
Fees	769.24	1,219.50	1,669.80	658.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	134,385.27	152,748.40	178,222.06	96,179.64
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,931.25	6,339.68	5,986.94	2,898.75
Maintenance Services and Expense	31,113.53	46,692.34	48,997.22	29,253.19
Construction Equipment and Land	24.95	22,173.11	17,597.73	2,885.53
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	5.00	106.50	.....
Stores	13,895.59	5,461.04	1,856.96	*1,162.69
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 493,954.85	$ 656,753.93	$ 727,970.42	$ 390,590.01
During—1935-1937	$ 481,804.07	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	12,150.78	$ 641,987.67	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	14,766.26	$ 700,526.67	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	27,443.75	$ 371,939.20
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	18,650.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 493,956.00	$‡ 658,937.00	$ ‡730,000.00	$ ‡785,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1.15	$ 2,183.07	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,029.58	$ 394,409.99
EXPENDED FOR—				
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 518,608.18	$ 646,959.28	$ 700,506.30	$ 352,354.21
Wages	13,316.10	1,327.18	1,720.40	1,227.73
Fees	812.99	2,094.79	2,281.08	688.95
Materials, Supplies and Printing	411,334.61	467,737.88	482,031.72	272,373.27
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,084.25	12,029.22	15,385.70	5,079.49
Maintenance Services and Expense	79,635.40	99,600.80	95,691.00	51,460.70
Construction Equipment and Land	3,079.01	44,235.27	50,214.64	7,798.02
Stores	48,709.46	10,745.58	22,618.19	27,522.55
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,086,580.00	$ 1,284,730.00	$ 1,370,449.03	$ 719,504.92

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL (Continued)				
During—1935-1937	$ 1,055,778.02	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	30,801.98	$ 1,238,874.97	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	45,855.03	$ 1,303,632.22	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	66,816.81	$ 660,630.87
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	58,874.05
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,086,580.00	$ ‡1,284,730.00	$ ‡1,375,000.00	$ ‡1,425,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4,550.97	$ 705,495.08
EXPENDED FOR—				
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 915,260.03	$ 1,069,796.24	$ 1,120,621.56	$ 553,182.07
Wages	7,176.83	5,033.43	2,676.20	1,395.55
Fees	2,330.60	2,107.30	4,143.21	7,996.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	607,525.88	721,179.34	827,011.01	485,954.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,815.96	19,866.65	18,742.02	11,047.89
Maintenance Services and Expense	253,643.25	229,676.86	189,313.13	104,803.36
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,112.65	138,360.86	89,492.78	29,244.77
Stores	105,097.18	50,791.61	15,192.86	38,050.15
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,909,962.38	$ 2,236,812.29	$ 2,267,192.77	$ 1,233,675.11
During—1935-1937	$ 1,875,489.29	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	34,473.09	$ 2,109,709.08	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	127,103.21	$ 2,163,607.54	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	103,585.23	$ 1,140,583.45
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	93,091.66
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,909,963.00	$ ‡2,243,663.00	$ ‡2,300,000.00	$ ‡2,510,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .62	$ 6,850.71	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 32,807.23	$ 1,276,324.89
EXPENDED FOR—				
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 444,994.84	$ 569,744.09	$ 618,041.35	$ 345,975.07
Wages	8,787.15	1,809.77	969.38	3,380.74
Fees	1,411.92	677.94	2,816.37	701.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	331,320.63	329,824.55	427,856.91	275,643.01
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,164.97	10,860.08	14,384.04	9,261.27
Maintenance Services and Expense	51,944.70	72,505.59	71,030.70	41,135.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,846.77	52,037.66	61,817.25	39,086.08
Stores	36,716.90	943.59	13,045.92	17,806.40
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Grants and Indemnities	.....	.....	.....	10.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 890,187.88	$ 1,038,403.27	$ 1,209,961.92	$ 733,999.75
During—1935-1937	$ 868,066.71	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	22,121.17	$ 1,006,208.26	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	32,195.01	$ 1,161,042.06	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	48,919.86	$ 689,103.68
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	44,896.07

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: For 1935-37 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL (Continued)				
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 890,637.00	$ ‡1,047,057.00	$ ‡1,210,000.00	$ ‡1,440,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 449.12	$ 8,653.73	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 38.08	$ 706,000.25
EXPENDED FOR—				
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 662,871.38	$ 779,964.71	$ 837,473.70	$ 444,843.94
Wages	4,919.44	18,140.24	9,522.48	7,409.55
Fees	4,325.64	4,088.94	5,449.47	2,106.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	411,367.64	513,817.62	562,279.97	319,958.03
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,149.30	12,465.30	12,040.40	5,910.24
Maintenance Services and Expense	106,156.27	124,452.67	120,209.02	71,382.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	305.26	29,865.57	15,735.39	8,686.80
Stores	31,904.69	*7,801.30	7,258.67	26,466.69
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,232,999.62	$ 1,474,993.75	$ 1,569,969.10	$ 887,764.01
During—1935-1937	$ 1,205,931.86	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	27,067.76	$ 1,431,401.38	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	43,592.37	$ 1,520,476.54	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	49,492.56	$ 840,503.93
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	47,260.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,233,000.00	$ ‡1,475,175.00	$ ‡1,570,000.00	$ ‡1,705,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .38	$ 181.25	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 30.90	$ 817,235.99
EXPENDED FOR—				
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 438,202.31	$ 482,408.68	$ 503,094.38	$ 266,531.87
Wages	3,030.11	4,853.49	2,398.50	2,360.27
Fees	3,481.38	2,699.72	1,600.62	633.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	229,334.37	291,861.33	340,616.07	194,385.22
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,739.87	8,620.22	7,101.27	3,486.25
Maintenance Services and Expense	57,230.15	76,831.10	71,417.10	38,986.24
Construction, Equipment and Land	509.62	27,361.51	45,652.93	14,153.44
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2.00	2.00	.....	.....
Stores	15,277.98	10,117.38	*1,503.36	14,404.87
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 754,807.79	$ 904,755.43	$ 970,377.51	$ 535,941.16
During—1935-1937	$ 742,623.68	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	12,184.11	$ 877,038.18	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	27,717.25	$ 899,817.73	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	70,559.78	$ 497,792.44
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	38,148.72
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 754,843.00	$ ‡906,350.00	$ ‡985,000.00	$ ‡1,060,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 35.21	$ 1,594.57	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 14,622.49	$ 524,058.84

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: For 1935-37 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

		APPLICABLE TO			
		Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—					
PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL					
Salaries			$ 439,576.24	$ 1,677,564.11	$ 893,219.05
Wages			.....	5,329.10	13,449.85
Fees			535.41	19,940.16	1,916.69
Materials, Supplies and Printing			478,931.52	1,630,404.32	750,199.63
Transportation, Communication and Information			7,493.81	29,371.64	15,080.13
Maintenance Services and Expense			98,775.25	368,396.86	207,909.57
Construction, Equipment and Land			69,979.09	280,570.50	30,361.68
Advance Requisitions			.....	.....	2,000.00
Stores			89,116.86	18,349.52	7,755.18
Subsidies, Grants and Indemnities			.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$ †1,184,408.18	$ 4,029,926.21	$ 1,921,891.86
During—1937-1939			$ 1,019,015.22	.....	.....
1939-1941			165,392.96	$ 3,757,555.06	.....
1941-1942			.....	272,371.15	$ 1,799,275.15
Unpaid at May 31, 1942			.....	.....	122,616.71
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—					
Maintenance			$ ‡150,000.00	$ ‡4,130,000.00	$ ‡3,740,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency			1,045,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—					
Lapsed			$ 10,591.82	.....	.....
To Continue			.....	$ 100,073.79	$ 1,818,108.14
EXPENDED FOR—					
WESTERN STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL					
Salaries			.....	$ 15,376.72	$ 10,504.83
Wages			.....	.....	6,747.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing			.....	2,253.56	5,848.88
Transportation, Communication and Information			.....	426.86	302.74
Maintenance Services and Expense			.....	5,842.02	7,220.11
Construction, Equipment and Land			.....	1,616.64	2,740.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			.....	$ 25,515.80	$ 33,364.30
During—1939-1941			.....	$ 23,211.92	.....
1941-1942			.....	2,303.88	$ 27,006.69
Unpaid at May 31, 1942			.....	.....	6,357.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—					
Maintenance			.....	$ ‡340,000.00	$ ‡430,000.00
BALANCES—					
To Continue			.....	$ 314,484.20	$ 396,635.71

† This institution taken over by the State in October, 1938. These expenditures cover the period October, 1938 to May 31, 1939.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries				$ 59,427.30
Wages				60.49
Fees				427.81
Materials, Supplies and Printing				31,749.26
Transportation, Communication and Information				2,104.27
Maintenance Services and Expense				13,691.63
Construction, Equipment and Land				1,220.02
Stores				14,984.25
Advance Requisitions				500.00
County Billing				*4,231.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 119,933.44
During—1941-1942				$ 109,071.23
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				10,862.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance				$ ‡240,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 120,066.56
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries				$ 33,309.52
Wages				256.52
Fees				91.93
Materials, Supplies and Printing				30,652.98
Transportation, Communication and Information				1,252.15
Maintenance Services and Expense				10,878.00
Construction, Equipment and Land				595.63
Stores				13,080.33
Advance Requisitions				500.00
County Billing				*3,448.55
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 87,168.51
During—1941-1942				$ 51,649.38
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				35,519.13
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance				$ ‡180,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 92,831.49

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries				$ 49,732.67
Wages				291.44
Fees				1,093.81
Materials, Supplies and Printing				41,636.70
Transportation, Communication and Information				2,155.84
Maintenance Service and Expense				5,535.98
Construction, Equipment and Land				1,596.10
Stores				2,613.31
Advance Requisitions				500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 105,155.85
During—1941-1942				$ 95,674.21
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				9,481.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance				$ ‡230,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 124,844.15
EXPENDED FOR—				
WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries				$ 560,060.26
Wages				116,174.07
Fees				1,643.17
Materials, Supplies and Printing				348,086.65
Transportation, Communication and Information				9,468.61
Maintenance Services and Expense				41,302.02
Construction, Equipment and Land				11,805.34
Stores				88,057.85
Advance Requisitions				1,000.00
County Billing				*26,308.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 1,151,289.15
During—1941-1942				$ 1,019,413.36
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				131,875.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance				$ ‡2,095,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 943,710.85

* Indicates Deduction

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries				$ 449,001.73
Wages				113,920.22
Fees				34,366.74
Materials, Supplies and Printing				489,213.32
Transportation, Communication and Information				8,430.96
Maintenance Services and Expense				39,508.43
Construction, Equipment and Land				10,685.07
Stores				28,469.91
Advance Requisitions				1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 1,174,596.38
During—1941-1942				$ 1,045,065.34
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				129,531.04
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance				$ ‡2,165,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 990,403.62
EXPENDED FOR—				
RANSOM STATE HOSPITAL				$ 86,256.91
CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL				312,862.86
BLAKELY STATE HOSPITAL				50,085.05
RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL				328,452.20
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN STATE HOSPITAL				101,166.96
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 878,823.98
During—1941-1942				$ 476,181.62
Unpaid at May 31, 1942				402,642.36
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Lancaster State Hospital				$ ‡120,000.00
Ransom State Hospital				‡184,276.00
Clarks Summit State Hospital				‡585,000.00
Blakely State Hospital				‡103,405.00
Mercer State Hospital				‡26,986.00
Retreat State Hospital				‡684,166.00
Schuylkill Haven State Hospital				‡121,167.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS				$ 1,825,000.00
BALANCES—				$ 946,176.02
To Continue				

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—Lump sum appropriation for all Mental Hospitals amounted to $10,280,000 in 1937-39, from which $10,195,701 was allocated the balance of $84,299 being lapsed, together with separate lapses indicated for each hospital. For 1939-41 the total appropriation was $15,250,000, all of which has been allocated. For 1941-43 the total appropriation was $22,850,000, all of which as been allocated.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
DIXMONT HOSPITAL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 325,000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 394.785.84	$ 276,483.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 325.000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 394,785.84	$ 276,483.58
During—1935-1937	$ 284,375.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	40,625.00	$ 284,375.00	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	40,625.00	$ 307,285.84	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	87,500.00	$ 276,483.58
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 325,000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 395,000.00	$ ‡675,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 398,516.42
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 214.16	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE				
Salaries	$ 235,471.62	$ 265,445.77	$ 288,657.03	$ 165,281.43
Wages	5,148.93	9,672.53	2,070.64	904.91
Fees	1,804.48	2,617.61	1,723.43	578.78
Materials, Supplies and Printing	118,870.20	131,046.15	135,704.81	84,038.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,138.13	9,773.60	8,877.42	4,601.31
Maintenance Services and Expense	48,822.24	57,891.13	62,113.46	39,283.42
Construction, Equipment and Land	316.72	18,359.07	25,876.50	3,429.31
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	15.00	80.00	75.00	20.00
Stores	10,533.60	*1,454.80	6,945.97	893.95
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 428,120.92	$ 493,431.06	$ 532,044.26	$ 299,531.65
During—1935-1937	$ 418,258.28	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	9,862.64	$ 476,728.50	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	16,702.56	$ 496,874.87	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	35,169.39	$ 287,258.74
Unpaid at June 1, 1942	.....	.....	.....	12,272.91
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 428,121.00	$ †498,207.00	$ †550,000.00	$ †650,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .08	$ 4,775.94	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 17,955.74	$ 350,468.35

‡ Of this sum, $300,000 has been allocated from the lump sum appropriatio nof $22,850,000 to the Mental Institutions for 1941-43.
* Indicates deduction.
† Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.
Note. **For 1935-1937** see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later **statement**.
Note: **See** also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 363,719.23	$ 458,110.23	$ 503,217.12	$ 271,523.35
Wages	39,158.92	3,160.01	4,513.80	2,293.34
Fees	1,988.25	2,537.87	3,669.09	2,593.62
Materials, Supplies and Printing	270,051.30	332,991.23	344,591.74	206,352.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,870.69	9,725.00	10,016.02	5,375.14
Maintenance Services and Expense	80,170.78	98,355.14	102,490.52	69,269.84
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,308.72	85,516.84	46,240.98	12,358.77
Stores	27,016.31	15,252.08	*1,675.03	27,606.90
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 795,284.20	$ 1,005,648.40	$ 1,013,064.24	$ 597,873.06
During—1935-1937	$ 775,743.87	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	19,540.33	$ 946,596.32	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	59,052.08	$ 968,546.20	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	44,518.04	$ 547,792.27
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	50,080.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 795,946.00	$ ‡1,005,786.00	$ ‡1,030,000.00	$ ‡1,220,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 661.80	$ 137.60	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 16,935.76	$ 622,126.94
EXPENDED FOR—				
POLK STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 609,724.28	$ 666,705.54	$ 686,788.26	$ 364,487.78
Wages	3,029.47	2,293.88	5,570.75	1,015.00
Fees	2,023.63	3,741.64	5,004.26	2,178.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	447,417.04	514,164.03	503,241.53	298,654.06
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,571.27	14,455.47	13,766.02	6,275.36
Maintenance Services and Expense	114,310.95	138,695.55	102,571.89	50,578.71
Construction, Equipment and Land	727.68	45,101.69	43,353.70	5,361.98
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,119.52	1,099.50	354.75	10.00
Stores	36,913.34	455.67	19,348.69	21,404.80
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,228,837.18	$ 1,386,712.97	$ 1,379,999.85	$ 750,966.28
During—1935-1937	$ 1,210,961.76	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	17,875.42	$ 1,335,748.16	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	50,964.81	$ 1,351,262.04	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	28,737.81	$ 709,094.75
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	41,871.53
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 1,228,838.00	$ ‡1,386,713.00	$ ‡1,380,000.00	$ ‡1,560,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .82	$ .03	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .15	$ 809,033.72

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented n a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statenent.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS				
Salaries	$ 116,454.83	$ 157,845.97	$ 191,001.63	$ 106,536.39
Wages	1,593.39	5,770.99	4,417.81	2,877.73
Fees	2,483.85	2,911.55	6,114.00	1,767.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	79,672.43	103,017.00	118,226.28	65,968.34
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,089.43	7,683.81	7,275.86	3,395.96
Maintenance, Services and Expense	28,064.11	36,732.05	33,751.00	14,631.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	480.35	10,197.71	87,089.72	8,002.54
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2.65	17.10	15.35	.....
Stores	11,238.16	*1,508.17	13,357.33	12,499.29
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	62.85	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 247,079.20	$ 322,668.01	$ 461,311.83	$ 216,179.53
During—1935-1937	$ 243,390.29	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	3,688.91	$ 312,938.74	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	9,729.27	$ 368,182.29	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	93,129.54	$ 190,722.89
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	25,456.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 247,095.00	$ †322,794.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 520,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	15.80	$ 125.99	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 38,688.17	$ 303,820.47
EXPENDED FOR—				
ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 359,565.55	$ 404,826.24	$ 415,052.69	$ 210,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 359,565.55	$ 404,826.24	$ 415,052.69	$ 210,000.00
During—1935-1937	$ 269,665.48	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	89,900.07	$ 299,235.13	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	105,591.11	$ 310,233.15	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	104,819.54	$ 154,304.1
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	55,695.8
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 360,000.00	$ 420,000.00	$ 420,000.00	$ 420,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 434.45	$ 15,173.76	$ 4,947.31	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 210,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: For 1935-1937 see also allocations from lump sum appropriation for Major Building and Equipment Repairs presented in a later statement.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

Note: Lump sum appropriation for all Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions amounted to $3,250,000 in 1937-39, from which $3,213,500 was allocated, the balance of $36,500 being lapsed, together with separate lapses indicated for each institution. For 1939-41 the total appropriation amounted to $3,550,000 of which $3,460,000 had been allocated to May 31, 1942, leaving unallocated $90,000.00. For 1941-1943 the total appropriation was $3,950,000, all of which has been allocated.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 7,690,663.67	$ 8,374,200.00	$ 8,485,328.70	$ 4,370,200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,690,663.67	$ 8,374,200.00	$ 8,485,328.70	$ 4,370,200.00
During—1935-1937	$ 6,515,407.35	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,175,256.32	$ 6,282,722.16	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	2,091,477.84	$ 6,364,255.20	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	*2,121,073.50	$ 2,728,904.18
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,641,295.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 7,691,150.00	$ 8,374,200.00	$ 8,487,450.00	$ 8,740,400.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 486.33	.....	$ 2,121.30	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,370,200.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOMES—STATE AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 487,883.80	$ 496,040.25	$ 459,459.08	$ 230,162.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 487,883.80	$ 496,040.25	$ 459,459.08	$ 230,162.50
During—1935-1937	$ 415,078.39	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	72,805.41	$ 366,284.25	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	129,756.00	$ 343,130.41	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	116,328.67	$ 137,318.34
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	92,844.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 503,650.00	$ 508,000.00	$ 468,100.00	$ 460,325.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 15,766.20	$ 11,959.75	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 8,640.92	$ 230,162.50
EXPENDED FOR—				
MATERIALS—W. P. A. SEWING PROJECTS	.....	$ 74,304.97	.....	.....
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 74,304.97	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Materials—W. P. A. Sewing Projects	.....	$ 75,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 695.03	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAJOR BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT REPAIRS AT INSTITUTONS:				
Ashland State Hospital	$ 17,059.74			
Blossburg State Hospital	8,314.10			
Coaldale State Hospital	5,304.28			
Connellsville State Hospital	1,861.94			
Hazleton State Hospital	16,708.92			
Locust Mountain State Hospital	2,903.75			
Nanticoke State Hospital	6,400.64			
Philipsburg State Hospital	8,474.02			
Scranton State Hospital	18,086.81			
Shamokin State Hospital	3,577.75			
Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals	$ 88,691.95			
Pennsylvania Industrial School	$ 28,097.27			
Pennsylvania Training School	18,658.84		No Appropriations during these periods*	
State Industrial Home for Women	5,580.37			
Eastern State Penitentiary	57,417.52			
Western State Penitentiary	20,696.23			
Total Penal and Correctional Institutions	$ 130,450.23			
Allentown State Hospital	$ 24,130.02			
Danville State Hospital	19,485.95			
Farview State Hospital	18,993.14			
Harrisburg State Hospital	67,133.48			
Norristown State Hospital	62,623.89			
Torrance State Hospital	45,989.47			
Warren State Hospital	36,369.80			
Wernersville State Hospital	24,385.43			
Total Mental Hospitals	$ 299,111.18			
Laurelton State Village	$ 15,713.86			
Pennhurst State School	23,777.84			
Polk State School	20,454.63			
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	8,613.69			
Total Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	$ 68,560.02			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 586,813.38	.....	.....	.....
During—1935-1937	$ 458,923.54	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	127,889.84	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Major Building and Equipment Repairs at Institutions	$ 600,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 13,186.62	.....	.....	.....

* Similar expenditures during these periods were made from maintenance appropriations to each institution. Construction was done by the General State Authority.

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS

	Ashland State Hospital	Blossburg State Hospital	Coaldale State Hospital	Connellsville State Hospital	Hazleton State Hospital	Locust Mountain State Hospital	Nanticoke State Hospital	Philipsburg State Hospital	Scranton State Hospital	Shamokin State Hospital	Total Days Service
1931-1932 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.89	$ 4.24	$ 3.77	$ 3.97	$ 3.25	$ 5.97	$ 3.31	$ 2.62	$ 3.23	$ 3.65	.....
Patient Days Service ..	56,777	20,647	26,560	20,445	45,624	11,363	39,127	33,024	61,742	29,435	344,744
1932-1933 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.73	$ 4.01	$ 3.12	$ 3.22	$ 3.22	$ 4.16	$ 3.04	$ 2.55	$ 3.21	$ 3.11	.....
Patient Days Service ..	54,676	21,725	31,437	23,282	46,165	20,753	37,147	33,088	67,554	32,022	367,849
1933-1934 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.58	$ 3.49	$ 3.13	$ 3.18	$ 3.21	$ 4.07	$ 3.12	$ 2.54	$ 2.67	$ 2.94	.....
Patient Days Service ..	56,276	24,646	31,204	23,349	45,460	20,773	36,429	34,304	76,393	32,681	381,515
1934-1935 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.83	$ 3.67	$ 2.92	$ 3.15	$ 3.20	$ 4.23	$ 3.50	$ 2.53	$ 3.03	$ 2.89	.....
Patient Days Service ..	54,347	23,455	33,646	24,484	45,987	20,725	35,649	35,384	67,870	33,841	375,388
1935-1936 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.85	$ 3.38	$ 3.14	$ 2.85	$ 2.86	$ 3.30	$ 3.17	$ 2.76	$ 2.84	$ 2.87	.....
Patient Days Service ..	64,024	25,753	31,599	25,991	50,431	24,016	37,531	35,138	70,824	32,790	398,097
1936-1937 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.20	$ 3.38	$ 3.08	$ 2.88	$ 3.26	$ 3.30	$ 3.38	$ 2.87	$ 3.14	$ 4.23	.....
Patient Days Service ..	54,508	26,003	34,059	27,366	46,610	25,791	35,066	34,405	66,812	23,303	373,923
1937-1938 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.44	$ 3.32	$ 3.24	$ 3.19	$ 3.26	$ 3.87	$ 3.61	$ 3.01	$ 3.51	$ 4.05	.....
Patient Days Service ..	55,048	28,702	35,206	27,321	49,490	26,103	33,666	36,332	64,702	22,811	379,381
1938-1939 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.83	$ 3.08	$ 3.35	$ 3.37	$ 3.22	$ 3.88	$ 3.53	$ 3.14	$ 3.86	$ 3.39	.....
Patient Days Service ..	51,737	31,338	34,719	26,927	50,196	26,577	33,843	37,286	49,837	30,503	372,963
1939-1940 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.61	$ 3.33	$ 3.45	$ 3.32	$ 3.30	$ 3.77	$ 3.38	$ 3.25	$ 4.38	$ 3.09	.....
Patient Days Service ..	50,933	31,529	34,126	26,703	50,517	25,941	35,169	36,981	41,553	35,732	369,184
1940-1941 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.37	$ 3.23	$ 3.31	$ 3.36	$ 3.52	$ 3.83	$ 3.52	$ 3.21	$ 3.02	$ 3.23	.....
Patient Days Service ..	54,135	33,250	35,843	27,142	52,686	26,279	36,036	36,646	67,254	35,889	405,160
1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.84	$ 3.74	$ 3.13	$ 3.31	$ 3.80	$ 3.98	$ 3.78	$ 3.48	$ 3.09	$ 3.49	.....
Patient Days Service ..	49,907	31,093	41,020	28,794	54,620	26,049	36,760	40,965	85,975	32,916	428,099

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

		Eastern State Penitentiary	Western State Penitentiary	Pennsylvania Industrial School Huntingdon	Pennsylvania Industrial School, White Hill	Pennsylvania Training School	State Industrial Home for Women	Total Days Service
1931-1932	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .95	$ 1.25	$ .98	.....	$ 1.16	$ 2.06	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,034,327	756,914	484,107	.....	286,485	53,707	2,615,540
1932-1933	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .96	$ 1.19	$ 1.15	.....	$ 1.16	$ 1.82	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,103,488	775,492	424,551	.....	283,913	63,274	2,650,718
1933-1934	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .93	$ 1.11	$ 1.21	.....	$ 1.37	$ 1.70	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,103,811	742,926	350,008	.....	224,773	69.612	2,491,130
1934-1935	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.10	$ 1.22	$ 1.15	.....	$ 1.39	$ 1.48	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,069,278	740,062	406,570	.....	202,801	85,377	2,504,088
1935-1936	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.02	$ 1.22	$ 1.08	.....	$ 1.33	$ 1.35	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,145,321	729,428	438,334	.....	200,569	94,559	2,608,211
1936-1937	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.11	$ 1.15	$ 1.38	.....	$ 1.49	$ 1.40	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,083,281	738,638	336,002	.....	190,553	94,875	2,443,349
1937-1938	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.09	$ 1.20	$ 1.21	.....	$ 1.28	$ 1.56	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,131,879	749,934	400,778	.....	221,885	93,044	2,597,520
1938-1939	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.07	$ 1.15	$ 1.14	.....	$ 1.18	$ 1.61	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,163,522	769,703	482,294	.....	246,242	88,721	2,750,482
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.05	$ 1.11	$ 1.15	.....	$ 1.28	$ 1.35	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,193,163	790,922	463,558	.....	234,630	108,296	2,790,569
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.07	$ 1.15	$ 1.19	$ 9.80	$ 1.34	$ 1.43	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,198,723	784,192	451,668	21,465	220,972	111,703	2,788,723
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.16	$ 1.24	$ 1.98	$ 2.29	$ 1.39	$ 1.46	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,157,885	779,869	207,432	276,794	226,654	114,647	2,763,281

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Allentown State Hospital	Danville State Hospital	Farview State Hospital	Harrisburg State Hospital	Norristown State Hospital	Philadelphia State Hospital	Torrance State Hospital	Warren State Hospital	Wernersville State Hospital
1932-1933 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .91	$ .83	$ .94	$ .77	$ .76	.....	$ .71	$ .91	$ .79
Patient Days Service	529,836	671,203	231,489	625,515	1,121,155	.....	367,427	666,666	442,147
1931-1932 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .86	$ .80	$ .91	$ .71	$ .75	.....	$ .67	$ .85	$ .74
Patient Days Service	544,304	661,543	236,085	632,892	1,135,956	.....	448,117	694,087	455,646
1933-1934 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .83	$ .82	$ .84	$ .70	$ .74	.....	$ .65	$ .79	$ .73
Patient Days Service	566,487	667,906	264,598	650,176	1,181,014	.....	523,594	721,741	488,793
1934-1935 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .81	$ .85	$ .86	$ .73	$ .71	.....	$ .65	$ .81	$ .73
Patient Days Service	577,468	692,228	278,079	680,920	1,243,516	.....	567,632	743,318	504,583
1935-1936 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .78	$ .82	$ .82	$ .72	$ .72	.....	$ .65	$ .79	$ .72
Patient Days Service	611,144	706,033	295,300	722,292	1,304,476	.....	625,712	773,434	519,862
1936-1937 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .80	$ .80	$ .82	$ .76	$ .72	.....	$ .74	$ .79	$ .73
Patient Days Service	609,025	729,988	303,661	747,588	1,354,718	.....	650,815	805,429	529,586
1937-1938 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .90	$ .91	$ .98	$ .81	$ .79	.....	$ .80	$ .87	$ .79
Patient Days Service	584,864	702,017	308,048	727,495	1,281,202	.....	593,209	802,530	525,263
1938-1939 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .89	$ .91	$ 1.02	$ .84	$ .80	$ .81	$ .79	$ .87	$ .81
Patient Days Service	590,060	711,426	315,012	737,137	1,289,035	1,242,315*	627,029	839,492	533,225
1939-1940 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .87	$ .89	$ .97	$ .83	$ .80	$ .81	$ .79	$ .83	$ .79
Patient Days Service	594,775	731,424	338,710	767,710	1,331,052	2,105,862	647,719	874,075	549,254
1940-1941 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .89	$ .89	$ .99	$ .83	$ .80	$ .81	$ .83	$ .87	$ .81
Patient Days Service	610,131	749,746	362,021	782,048	1,369,793	2,114,861	700,636	890,653	563,435
1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .90	$ .92	$ 1.02	$ .86	$ .79	$ .83	$ .82	$ .89	$ .84
Patient Days Service	661,448	795,748	376,934	794,909	1,461,736	2,176,743	799,878	944,116	596,375

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MENTAL HOSPITALS (Continued)

		Embreeville State Hospital	Hollidaysburg State Hospital	Mayview State Hospital	Somerset State Hospital	Woodville State Hospital	Total Days Service
1931-1932	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,655,438
1932-1933	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,808,630
1933-1934	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,064,309
1934-1935	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,287,744
1935-1936	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,558,253
1936-1937	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730,810
1937-1938	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,524,628
1938-1939	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,884,731
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,940,581
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patient Days Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,143,324
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .81	$ .56	$ .88	$ .53	$ 1.18	.....
	Patient Days Service	127,036	127,855	1,154,244	178,365	881,946	11,077,333

* Part of year only.

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

		Laurelton State Village	Pennhurst State School	Polk State School	Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	Total Days Service
1931-1932	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .85	$ .75	$ .58	$ 1.09	
	Patient Days Service	240,986	529,362	997,716	97,720	1,865,784
1932-1933	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .86	$ .65	$ .55	$ 1.10	
	Patient Days Service	239,196	590,537	1,008,079	130,863	1,968,675
1933-1934	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .80	$ .61	$ .55	$ .80	
	Patient Days Service	242,588	608,613	1,030,303	142,686	2,024,190
1934-1935	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .86	$ .61	$ .58	$ .91	
	Patient Days Service	244,442	629,898	1,052,610	152,579	2,079,529
1935-1936	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .85	$ .59	$ .57	$ .74	
	Patient Days Service	247,441	641,269	1,064,676	157,860	2,111,246
1936-1937	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .84	$ .64	$ .59	$ .84	
	Patient Days Service	252,428	645,299	1,070,600	155,136	2,123,463
1937-1938	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .90	$ .69	$ .65	$ .96	
	Patient Days Service	253,025	628,282	1,044,740	154,420	2,080,467
1938-1939	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .93	$ .68	$ .62	$ .96	
	Patient Days Service	257,756	663,391	1,055,369	162,265	2,138,781
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .92	.66	$ .61	$ .99	
	Patient Days Service	255,333	709,033	1,057,226	161,157	2,182,749
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .92	$ .66	$ .63	$ 1.03	
	Patient Days Service	262,142	777,200	1,064,143	163,329	2,266,814
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .92	$ .68	$ .66	$ 1.02	
	Patient Days Service	317,446	814,123	1,084,250	186,716	2,402,535

GENERAL FUND

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries				$ 51,940.23
Wages				20,638.38
Fees				657.79
Materials, Supplies and Printing				15,115.13
Transportation, Communication and Information				34,670.45
Maintenance Services and Expense				420.85
Construction, Equipment and Land				4,055.52
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 127,498.35
During—1939-1941				$ 2,983.69
1941-1942				124,514.66
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses				$ *150,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 22,501.65

*Of this amount $25,000 was appropriated directly by Act of the 1941 Session and $125,000 was allocated, according to law, by the Adjutant General from the appropriation made by Act 12A—1941 Session to the Department of Military Affairs for General Salaries and Expenses. Additional monies will be allocated, by direction of the Governor, from time to time in such amounts as he deems necessary.

GENERAL FUND
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 122,260.86	$ 201,679.51	$ 125,302.86	
Wages	5,009.72	2,965.64	8,082.65	See
Fees	1,335.85	2,307.15	647.41	Milk
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,094.29	5,200.54	2,957.01	Control
Transportation, Communicaton and Informaton	38,267.39	73,950.73	50,913.90	Fund
Maintenance Services and Expense	6,963.91	10,930.37	8,393.14	
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,356.53	2,966.06	3,673.17	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 181,288.55	$ 300,000.00	$ 199,970.14	$ #120,000.00
During—1935-1937	$ 176,584.88	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	4,703.67	$ 300,000.00	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 199,970.14	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 120,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 225,000.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 240,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 43,711.45	.....	$ 29.86	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 120,000.00

Note:—See also Milk Control Fund for additional support of this Commission.
Transferred to and expended directly from the Milk Control Fund.

GENERAL FUND
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	#	#	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	#	#	1,000.00	500.00
Board of Commissioners of Navigation of the Delaware River	$ 49,736.90	*	*	*
State Planning Board	9,805.08	118,536.09	**	**
Philadelphia Charter Commission—1937 Session	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	.....	1,155,001.00	516,515.00	250,000.00
State World's Fair Commission	.....	75,000.00	77,722.20	.....
Celebration—Landing of Swedes	12,499.31	39,999.82	.....	.....
Celebration—Anniversary of Constitution	12,499.04	96,323.34	.....	.....
Contribution for Gettysburg Peace Memorial	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Scenic and Historic Commission	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	49,897.15	99,998.56	99,996.87	31,862.78
Reimbursing City of Philadelphia—Delaware River Bridge	12,084.17	.....	.....	.....
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	598.15	599.83	599.80	600.00
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission—1937 Session	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission—1938 Special Session	.....	26,262.99	.....	.....
Gettysburg Memorial Commission	14,999.04	75,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry	.....	27,495.33	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry—1938 Special Session	.....	11,711.85	.....	.....
State Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	1,384.28
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	.....	.....	.....	5,502.54

For footnotes see next page.

GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS—(Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	.....
Federal Aid to State College	179,261.47	336,307.35	375,568.82	$ 182,990.38
Federal Aid—National Forests	10,665.70	4,059.69	5,363.54	14,467.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 467,046.01	$ 2,091,295.85	$ 1,101,766.23	$ 489,807.87
During—1933-1935	$ 12,084.17	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	383,729.52	$ 80,000.00	.....	.....
1937-1939	71,232.32	2,002,051.53	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	9,244.32	$ 1,098,976.30	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	2,789.93	$ 489,807.87
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	#	#	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	#	#	1,000.00	1,000.00
Board of Commissioners of Navigation of the Delaware River	$ 50,000.00	*	*	*
State Planning Board	10,000.00	$ 125,000.00	**	**
Philadelphia Charter Commission—1937 Session	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	.....	1,400,000.00	750,000.00	385,000.00
State World's Fair Commission	.....	@75,000.00	.....	.....
Celebration—Landing of Swedes	12,500.00	40,000.00	.....	.....
Celebration—Anniversary of Constitution	12,500.00	100,000.00	.....	.....
Contribution for Gettysburg Peace Memorial	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Scenic and Historic Commission	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Reimbursing City of Philadelphia-Delaware River Bridge	12,084.17	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of Constitutional Convention	650,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission—1937 Session	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Anthracite Coal Industry Commission—1938 Special Session	.....	26,500.00	.....	.....
Gettysburg Memorial Commission	15,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Oil Industry—1938 Special Session	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
State Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	3,087.92	37.75	2,606.74	5,408.59
Credits 1935-1937	206,877.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1937-1939	.....	362,936.03	.....	.....
Credits 1939-1941	.....	.....	481,456.41	.....
Credits 1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	202,049.68
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,117,649.09	$ 2,380,073.78	$ 1,340,663.15	$ 1,449,058.27
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 650,565.33	$ 286,171.19	$ 3.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	233,485.00	$ 959,250.40
Balance Transferred	37.75	2,606.74	5,408.59	.....

* See Department of Forests and Waters these periods.
** See Department of Commerce this period.
# See Department of Property and Supplies these periods.
@ See also appropriation from Motor License Fund.

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Senators	$ 126,000.00	$ 134,700.00	$ 149,200.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	98,584.00	81,670.00	120,990.16	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	7,881.00	7,701.00	3,101.00	.....
Clerk to President of Senate	4,725.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	2,400.00
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	7,500.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	2,287.97	2,578.88	2,918.55	1,531.99
Librarian	8,939.51	8,794.35	9,000.00	4,500.00
Assistant Librarian	2,922.58	.....	750.00	3,600.00
Assistant Librarian—Recess	3,034.16	.....	.....	.....
Clerk to President Pro Tem.	.....	4,400.00	4,800.00	2,400.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	.....	2,940.84	3,667.74	1,750.85
Stenographer to President	2,400.00	3,240.00	3,240.00	1,620.00
Stenographer to Librarian	4,551.30	4,411.30	5,651.60	2,526.26
Two Watchmen	7,050.00	7,162.50	7,132.25	3,600.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	7,200.00	7,146.77	7,200.00	3,600.00
Custodian—Senate Chamber	6,897.08	7,324.56	8,403.87	4,032.33
Messenger	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,200.00
Sergeants-at-Arms—Extra Compensation	.....	.....	1,049.00	.....
MILEAGE				
Senators	16,233.60	14,401.55	20,164.75	.....
Officers and Employes	2,294.80	1,820.30	1,871.50	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	1,683.20	1,939.70	928.90	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	7,350.00	7,500.00	.....
Postage Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage Legislative Journal—Session	5,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....
Office of Secretary—Recess	2,300.00	3,000.00	1,986.10	3,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	1,842.20	2,314.20	2,901.20	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,497.40	2,800.00	2,311.95	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,499.38	2,142.24	2,638.41	.....
President Pro Tempore—Recess	.....	1,032.80	1,000.00	3,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	1,252.00	431.34	271.47	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1942	3,500.00	4,384.94	4,047.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	1,302.25	2,285.79	2,366.95	.....
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942 to end of Session	9,388.73	7,848.13	7,946.38	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,380.00	2,400.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	7,851.25	1,074.50	5,502.69	4,900.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	423.90	757.09	223.00	1,000.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 388,816.31	$ 375,107.78	$ 438,239.47	$ 71,461.43
SPECIAL SESSION 1936	$ 106,718.02	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1936 No. 2	34,421.55	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1938	.....	$ 122,952.47	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1940	.....	.....	$ 44,764.83	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 86,220.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES*	$ 529,955.88	$ 498,060.25	$ 483,004.30	$ 157,681.83
During—1935-1937	$ 455,492.62	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	74,463.26	$ 485,591.99	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	12,468.26	$ 385,319.76	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	97,684.54	$ 157,681.83

* For Expenditures by Property and Supplies for the Senate, see that Department.

GENERAL FUND

SENATE—(Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries:				
Senators	$ 126,000.00	$ 138,500.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	105,000.00	96,000.00	135,000.00	96,000.00
Returning Officers and Employes	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Librarian—Recess	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk to President Pro Tem.	.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Stenographer to President	2,400.00	3,240.00	3,240.00	3,240.00
Stenographer to Librarian—Recess	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Custodian—Senate Chamber	8,625.00	9,255.00	9,255.00	9,255.00
Messenger	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Senators Elected During Session	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sergeants-at-Arms—Extra Compensation	.....	.....	1,053.00	.....
Mileage:				
Senators	20,500.00	18,000.00	21,500.00	18,000.00
Officers and Employes	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers and Employes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses:				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage Legislative Journal—Session	5,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Office of Secretary—Recess	2,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	2,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President Pro Tempore—Recess	1,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	1,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	1,800.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942 to end of Session	10,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	8,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	9,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total—Regular Sessions	$ 417,500.00	$ 430,570.00	$ 485,623.00	$ 441,070.00
Special Session 1936	$ 126,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1936 No. 2	41,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1938	.....	$ 132,566.00	.....	.....
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	50,657.00	.....
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 97,550.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 585,400.00	$ 563,136.00	$ 536,280.00	$ 538,620.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 55,444.12	$ 50,595.75	$ 37,265.86	.....
To Continue	.....	14,480.00	16,009.84	$ 380,938.17

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Members	$ 520,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	115,000.00	119,457.26	168,721.00	.....
Returning Officers—Session	1,725.40	7,861.50	4,602.50	.....
Chief Clerk	12,370.97	14,294.35	12,062.50	6,000.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk—Recess	.....	2,038.31	2,675.80	1,310.71
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	3,600.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	2,654.91	2,316.39	3,296.79	1,529.16
Secretary to the Speaker	.....	987.10	4,800.00	2,400.00
Stenographer to Speaker	3,450.00	2,888.71	3,600.00	1,800.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Two Watchmen	4,275.00	7,192.74	7,200.00	3,600.00
Custodian of Basement	1,200.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	1,800.00
Custodian of Hall	3,600.00	3,532.26	3,600.00	1,800.00
Assistant Custodians	4,551.28	4,955.12	6,405.12	2,970.92
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,200.00
Parliamentarian	6,000.00	7,148.38	7,200.00	3,600.00
Secretary	.....	.....	9,791.51	4,999.92
MILEAGE				
Members	73,951.55	66,277.15	92,793.65	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	2,514.20	3,196.90	3,979.10	.....
Returning Officers—Session	684.93	2,229.50	2,107.00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Members	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	8,000.00	8,400.00	10,000.00	1,000.00
Speaker—Recess	1,033.94	773.62	2,827.64	3,000.00
Speaker—Session	1,459.30	2,720.37	3,000.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	15,500.00	17,426.12	12,927.03	11,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1942	5,079.80	5,161.53	9,100.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Recess	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1941	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Appropriation Committee	8,745.04	9,344.09	11,978.70	7,500.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....
Incidental Expenses	13,000.00	13,171.62	23,489.20	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	.....	1,139.70	520.92	1,000.00
Unpaid Bills—Investigating Philadelphia Poor Districts	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Session	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 863,996.32	$ 980,812.72	$ 1,084,978.46	$ 69,110.71
Special Session 1936	$ 239,655.67	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1936 No. 2	124,419.75	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1938	.....	$ 247,801.74	.....	.....
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	$ 137,938.78	.....
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 254,757.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES*	$ 1,228,071.74	$ 1,228,614.46	$ 1,222,917.24	$ 323,868.61
During—1935-1937	$ 1,089,138.30	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	138,933.44	$ 1,205,414.45	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	23,200.01	$ 999,396.32	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	$ 223,520.92	$ 323,868.61

* For expenditures by Property and Supplies for House of Representatives, see that department.

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—(Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries:				
Members	$ 521,000.00	$ 628,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	115,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Salaries of Officers and Employes—Deficiency	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Returning Officers—Session	11,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk—Recess	.....	3,075.00	3,075.00	3,075.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Secretary to the Speaker	.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Custodian of Hall	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Assistant Custodians	7,908.00	7,908.00	7,908.00	7,908.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Parliamentarian	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Members Elected During Session	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Mileage:				
Members	87,500.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Mileage of Members—Deficiency	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous:				
Postage of Members	31,200.00	31,350.00	31,200.00	31,200.00
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Postage of Legislative Journal—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Speaker—Recess	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Speaker—Session	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	15,500.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six Months ending November 30, 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942	6,000.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Chief Clerk—Recess	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year Beginning June 1, 1941	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Secretary—Year Beginning June 1, 1942	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Appropriation Committee	9,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	13,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Unpaid Bills—Investigating Philadelphia Poor Districts	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Session	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 904,708.00	$ 1,041,533.00	$ 1,112,883.00	$ 1,054,883.00
SPECIAL SESSION 1936	$ 257,868.74	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1936 NO. 2	136,200.00	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1938	.....	$ 257,868.74	.....	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1940	.....	.....	$ 144,848.00	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 265,638.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,298,776.74	$ 1,299,401.74	$ 1,257,731.00	$ 1,320,521.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 70,705.00	$ 70,787.28	$ 33,534.76	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,279.00	$ 996,652.39

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL				
Indices for Legislative Journal	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	.....
Proof Reading	.....	4,392.00	4,089.00	$ 702.00
Indexing the Legislative Journal	1,500.00	1,200.00	800.00	.....
Special Session 1936	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session No. 2 1936	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1938	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	2,052.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,200.00	$ 8,092.00	$ 8,441.00	$ 702.00
During—1935-1937	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	1,500.00	$ 6,642.00	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,450.00	$ 7,641.00	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	800.00	$ 702.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Indices for Legislative Journal	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00
Proof Reading	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Indexing the Legislative Journal	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Special Session 1936	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session No. 2 1936	300.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Session 1938	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Special Session 1940	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....
Special Session 1942	.....	.....	.....	3,550.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 10,300.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 9,900.00	$ 11,050.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6,100.00	$ 1,608.00	$ 348.00	.....
To Continue	.....	300.00	1,111.00	$ 10,348.00

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 75,712.22	$ 78,865.67	$ 85,022.14	$ 43,246.34
Wages	4,404.28	8,122.75	6,550.23	2,837.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	533.50	589.16	403.94	130.20
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,086.24	896.88	882.75	284.52
Maintenance Services and Expense	70.00	233.63	185.43	78.25
Equipment	790.65	1,325.85	946.36	389.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 82,596.89	$ 90,033.94	$ 93,990.85	$ 46,965.74
During—1935-1937	$ 82,506.39	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	90.50	$ 89,647.44	.....	.....
1939-1940	.....	386.50	$ 93,682.06	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	308.79	$ 46,965.74
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 85,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 85,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 94,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,403.11	$ 3,966.06	$ 9.15	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 47,034.26
EXPENDED FOR—				
COMPILATION OF VETERANS LAWS	.....	.....	$ 457.96	.....
During—1939-1940	.....	.....	$ 457.96	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Compilation of Veterans Laws	.....	.....	$ 1,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 542.04	.....

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association	$ 1,304.28	.....	.....	$ 86.50
Support of American Legislator's Association	700.00	$ 2,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses of Electoral College	639.48	.....	$ 858.02	.....
Committee to Investigate Insurance Department	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
House Committee to Investigate Penal Institutions	350.00	.....	.....	.....
House Committee to Investigate Liquor Stores	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study Bituminous Mining	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study Industrial Taxes	.....	4,820.60	.....	.....
Commission to Study Industrial Taxes—1938 Special Session	.....	3,627.78	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Pittsburgh Board of Education	.....	392.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Fairmount Park Commission	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	.....	984.83	1,251.77	1,194.45
Commission on Delaware Basin	.....	22,750.00	25,000.00	6,250.00
Joint State Government Committee	.....	3,153.87	64,970.80	27,000.00
Committee on Flood Control—Pittsburgh	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses in Election Contest of Albert McClaster	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Local Government Commission	10,000.00	5,000.00	9,707.13	4,000.00
Committee to Investigate Unemployment Relief	9,991.29	.....	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Gilberton Mine Disaster	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study and Coordinate Relief—1937 Session	1,591.35	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1937 Session	49,977.64	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1938 Special Session	.....	450.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Governmental Costs in Philadelphia—1937 Session	18,086.81	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Gambling—1938 Special Session	.....	24,984.36	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Charges against State officials—1938 Special Session	.....	49,996.61	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Charges against Philadelphia Magistrates—1938 Special Session	.....	4,820.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study Public School System	9,940.87	.....	.....	.....
Expenses in Cambria County Election Contest	.....	†968.41	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Civil Service—Unemployment Compensation Division	.....	.....	8,558.58	.....
Inaugural Committee	.....	.....	4,913.66	.....
Interstate Commission on Crime	.....	.....	3,000.00	750.00
Committee to Study Milk Control Regulations	.....	.....	958.00	.....
Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People	.....	.....	9,996.48	9,000.00
Support of Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00
Committee on Congressional Reapportionment	.....	.....	.....	1,989.70
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	.....	.....	.....	324.73
Thomas Jefferson Bi-centennial Commission	.....	.....	.....	1,609.47
Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Committee to Investigate W.P.A. Sewing Project	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 125,581.72	$ 145,698.46	$ 139,214.44	$ 68,704.87
During—1935-1937	$ 72,152.60	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	53,429.12	$ 143,980.24	$ 4,913.66	.....
1939-1941	.....	1,595.95	133,180.57	.....
1941-1942	.....	122.27	1,120.21	$ 68,704.87

For footnote see next page.

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Support of American Legislator's Association	700.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses of Electoral College	1,000.00	.....	1,100.00	.....
Committee to Investigate Insurance Department	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
House Committee to Investigate Penal Institutions	350.00	.....	.....	.....
House Committee to Investigate Liquor Stores	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study Bituminous Mining	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study Industrial Taxes	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study Industrial Taxes—1938 Special Session	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Pittsburgh Board of Education	.....	392.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Fairmount Park Commission	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	.....	4,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Commission on Delaware Basin	.....	22,750.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Joint State Government Committee	.....	10,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00
Committee on Flood Control—Pittsburgh	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses in Election Contest of Albert McClaster	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Local Government Commission	10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Committee to Investigate Unemployment Relief	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Gilberton Mine Disaster	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study and Coordinate Relief—1937 Session	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1937 Session	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Court Procedure—1938 Special Session	.....	450.00	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Governmental Costs in Philadelphia—1937 Session	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Investigate Gambling—1938 Special Session	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Charges against State Officials—1938 Special Session	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Charges against Philadelphia Magistrates—1938 Special Session	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Survey Aviation Facilities	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study Public School System	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses in Cambria County Election Contest	.....	†968.41	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Civil Service—Unemployment Compensation Division	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Inaugural Committee	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Interstate Commission on Crime	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Committee to Study Milk Control Regulations	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Support of Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Committee on Congressional Reapportionment	.....	.....	.....	4,300.00
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Thomas Jefferson Bi-centennial Commission	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Committee to Investigate W. P. A. Sewing Project	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Anthracite Subsidence Commission	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 137,550.00	$ 166,060.41	$ 147,600.00	$ 145,900.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,968.28	$ 20,361.95	$ 4,637.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	3,748.23	$ 77,195.13

† Ordered by Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County by authority of Act of May 19, 1873, Section 9, as amended by Act of April 28, 1899, P. L. 118, Section 1.

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 270,383.01	$ 274,000.00	$ 270,435.40	$ 136,999.92
Expenses of Judges	49,694.57	50,088.65	49,648.20	25,337.82
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	
Chief Clerk	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Assistant Chief Clerk	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Record Clerk	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	24,876.29
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian	17,296.50	17,298.99	17,062.40	
Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expense—Eastern District	15,498.94	15,500.00	20,000.00	
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	4,800.00	4,800.00	.....	
Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District	.....	.....	6,000.00	
Attendant of Supreme Court—Middle District	1,200.00	1,150.00	.....	
Salary of Secretary-Assistant—Middle District	.....	.....	3,600.00	6,523.40
Contingent Expenses—Supreme and Superior Courts—Middle District	1,101.80	1,499.24	1,499.54	
Salary, Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	6,600.00	5,930.83	6,600.00	
Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	14,838.96
Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expense—Western District	5,499.39	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	4,865.00	5,000.00	4,975.00	1,840.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	68,713.57	69,595.96	69,596.00	34,348.09
Portraits—Chief Justices	.....	1,500.00	.....	750.00
Board of Governance	1,795.22	4,044.62	9,183.87	3,661.87
Procedural Rules Committee	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	13,700.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 480,648.00	$ 509,108.29	$ 517,300.41	$ 262,876.35
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 253,000.00	$ 250,217.73	$ 246,830.64	$ 126,499.92
Expenses of Judges	46,428.65	44,727.79	46,515.39	23,152.63
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	54,576.50	56,000.00	60,000.00	31,795.46
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	9,999.87	10,000.00	12,000.00	4,499.54
Total Superior Court	$ 364,005.02	$ 360,945.52	$ 365,346.03	$ 185,947.55
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 2,840,054.56	$ 3,016,785.23	$ 2,999,317.95	$ 1,504,957.09
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	99,037.85	99,984.48	41,582.16
Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	2,979.75	2,802.64	3,120.45	1,606.25
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400.00	14,400.00	18,600.00	9,711.30
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	2,032.02	.....	.....	.....
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 2,959,466.33	$ 3,133,025.72	$ 3,121,022.88	$ 1,557,856.80
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 561,704.90	$ 617,500.80	$ 610,500.00	$ 298,988.54
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$ 221,000.00	$ 116,700.00	$ 218,902.22	$ 108,568.6
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	77,569.44	.....	.....
Total Municipal Court of Philadelphia	$ 221,000.00	$ 194,269.44	$ 218,902.22	$ 108,568.6
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 56,333.1
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 9,999.9

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 114,367.16	$ 89,925.00	$ 88,096.61	$ 50,083.06
Associate Judges' Salaries	38,461.82	39,714.72	36,620.32	15,745.00
Associate Judges' Mileage	2,866.50	4,069.65	4,256.25	1,947.45
Total Miscellaneous	$ 155,695.48	$ 133,709.37	$ 128,973.18	$ 67,775.51
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 9,999.84	$ 4,999.92
Salary of Assistant State Reporter	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Salaries and General Expenses	7,991.88	11,951.63	11,996.53	6,436.80
Total State Reporter	$ 23,991.88	$ 27,951.63	$ 27,996.37	$ 14,436.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,907,511.61	$ 5,117,510.77	$ 5,131,041.09	$ 2,562,783.19
During—1935-1937	$ 4,887,033.23	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	20,478.38	$ 5,103,579.55	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	13,931.22	$ 5,110,093.23	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	20,947.86	$ 2,562,783.19
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Supreme Court—				
Salaries of Judges	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00	$ 274,000.00
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	
Chief Clerk	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Assistant Chief Clerk	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Clerk, as Assistant to Chief Clerk	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
Record Clerk	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	65,200.00
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian	17,300.00	17,300.00	17,300.00	
Stationery, Supplies, and Necessary Expenses—Eastern District	15,500.00	15,500.00	20,000.00	
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Middle District	4,800.00	4,800.00	.....	
Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District	.....	.....	6,000.00	
Attendant of Supreme Court Room—Middle District	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	11,100.00
Salary of Secretary-Assistant—Middle District	.....	.....	3,600.00	
Contingent Expenses, Supreme and Superior Courts—Middle District	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Salary, Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,600.00	
Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	30,700.00
Statinery, Supplies, and Necessary Expenses—Western District	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers and Expenses	69,596.00	69,596.00	69,596.00	71,496.00
Portraits of Chief Justices	.....	1,500.00	.....	750.00
Board of Governance	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 494,896.00	$ 516,696.00	$ 528,296.00	$ 548,746.00
Superior Court—				
Salaries of Judges	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00	$ 253,000.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	56,000.00	56,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total Superior Court	$ 368,000.00	$ 368,000.00	$ 374,000.00	$ 374,000.00

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)				
Common Pleas Court—				
Salaries of Judges	$ 2,842,000.00	$ 3,031,500.00	$ 3,028,000.00	$ 3,044,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	8,750.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400.00	14,400.00	19,200.00	19,200.00
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 2,970,150.00	$ 3,150,900.00	$ 3,152,200.00	$ 3,168,200.00
APPROPRIATIONS				
Orphans' Court				
Salaries of Judges	$ 564,000.00	$ 618,000.00	$ 618,000.00	$ 618,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia—				
Salaries of Judges	$ 221,000.00	$ 116,700.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	79,000.00	.....	.....
Total Municipal Court of Philadelphia	$ 221,000.00	$ 195,700.00	$ 221,000.00	$ 221,000.00
County Court of Allegheny County—				
Salaries of Judges	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 121,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County—				
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00
Miscellaneous—				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 160,000.00	$ 160,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Associate Judges' Salaries	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Associate Judges' Mileage	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	$ 217,000.00	$ 217,000.00	$ 182,000.00	$ 157,000.00
State Reporter—				
Salary of Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Salary of Assistant Reporter	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00
Total State Reporter	$ 24,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00	$ 30,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,000.046.00	$ 5,235,296.00	$ 5,244,496.00	$ 5,257,946.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 92,534.39	$ 117,785.23	$ 93,805.35	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	19,649.56	$ 2,695,162.81

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
1925-1927 APPROPRIATIONS				
Issuing Road Bonds	$ 975.00	.....	.....	$ 417.00
1929-1931 APPROPRIATIONS				
Elimination of Grade Crossings ($250,000.00)	.....	$ 14,700.00	.....	.....
1931-1933 APPROPRIATIONS				
Establishment and Maintenance of Airports ($200,000.00)	$ 1,911.24	.....	.....	.....
1933-1935 APPROPRIATIONS				
Cities of the First Class ($1,000,000.00)	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Townships of the Second Class ($11,352,000.00)	7,068,136.67	.....	.....	.....
Aircraft Landing Fields ($50,000.00)	285.00	.....	.....	.....
Highway Purchasing ($60,000.00)	1,449.12	.....	.....	.....
1933-1935 ALLOCATIONS				
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of State Highway Patrol ($6,289,401.45)	$ 146,094.78	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 7,465,965.57	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937 APPROPRIATIONS				
Cities of the First Class ($1,000,000.00)	$ 750,000.00	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....
Townships of the Second Class ($9,000,000.00)	2,804,382.55	6,194,251.29	$ *241.67	.....
Insurance Payment—Carrier Insolvent ($1,500.00)	1,240.95	.....	.....	.....
Fire Damages ($1,908.75)	1,908.75	.....	.....	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements ($12,722,719.55)	12,722,719.55	.....	.....	.....
Loans and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Refunding Series "D" Bonds ($25,000.00)	106.36	.....	.....	.....
Highway Purchasing ($60,000.00)	52,630.52	443.57	.....	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($197,600.00)	197,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account ($108,680.00)	108,680.00	.....	.....	.....
Replacement Checks ($3,000.00)	.....	.....	1,167.51	$ 303.66
1935-1937 ALLOCATIONS				
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	$ 83,658,138.75	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines ($70,000.00)	64,869.12	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Highways ($25,000.00)	2,140.86	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($65,000.00)	37,556.03	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of State Highway Patrol ($7,930,414.00)	7,708,999.38	$ 202,423.16	.....	.....
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields ($233,000.00)	194,376.18	10,229.90	.....	.....
Special Safety Campaign ($200,000.00)	157,436.65	31,098.93	.....	.....
Total	$ 108,492,785.65	$ 6,688,446.85	$ 925.84	$ 303.66
1937-1939 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class ($8,550,000.00)	.....	$ 4,770,337.55	$ 3,779,662.45	.....
State Publicity Commission ($500,000.00)	.....	499,033.17	854.24	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements ($12,392,892.88)	.....	9,311,734.03	3,081,158.85	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	.....	26,250.00	3,750.00	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($322,800.00)	.....	322,800.00	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account ($161,400.00)	.....	161,400.00	.....	.....
Motor Police—Retirement ($50,000.00)	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($63,500.00)	.....	59,596.30	402.55	.....
State World's Fair Commission ($312,500.00)	.....	143,509.15	160,806.30	7.29

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED (Continued)

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
1937-1939 ALLOCATIONS				
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	.....	$ 132,302,078.49	10,553,583.85	.....
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines ($80,000.00)	.....	77,174.70	.....	.....
Refunding Monies Collected by the Department of Highways ($5,000.00)	.....	2,070.67	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($65,000.00)	.....	10,441.64	.....	.....
Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division ($5,912,000.00)	.....	5,751,567.27	79,858.59	.....
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields ($938,765.10)	.....	873,765.10	29,127.39	.....
Special Safety Campaign ($400,000.00)	.....	363,183.99	7,107.12	.....
Accident Prevention Campaign ($150,000.00)	.....	135,284.99	1,560.84	.....
Division of Aeronautics ($365,750.00)	.....	360,382.54	5,367.11	.....
Pennsylvania Motor Police ($8,070,000.00)	.....	7,150,000.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 162,370,609.59	$ 17,703,239.29	$ 7.29
1939-1941 ALLOCATIONS				
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	.....	.....	$ 100,369,378.75	.....
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines ($75,000)	.....	.....	54,576.48	.....
Refunding Monies Collected by the Department of Highways ($5,000.00)	.....	.....	3,538.93	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($65,000.00)	.....	.....	4,453.14	.....
Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division ($5,092,000.00)	.....	.....	4,809,529.73	$ 282,468.7
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields ($132,500.00)	.....	.....	82,252.30	807.0
Division of Aeronautics ($180,000.00)	.....	.....	171,975.90	7,953.61
Pennsylvania Motor Police ($8,070,000.00)	.....	.....	8,000,000.00	.....
1939-1941 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class ($8,500,000.00)	.....	.....	5,305,704.50	3,191,521.9
Judgments Liability Insurance ($7,000.00)	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements ($11,570,915.55)	.....	.....	9,864,532.89	1,706,381.6
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($63,500.00)	.....	.....	55,244.31	887.6
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($204,400.00)	.....	.....	204,400.00	.....
Contingent Reserve Account ($270,700.00)	.....	.....	270,700.00	.....
Motor Police—Retirement ($100,000.00)	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Department of Commerce ($400,000.00)	.....	.....	400,000.00	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 129,733,286.93	$ 5,190,020.6
1941-1943 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)	.....	.....	.....	$ 73,990,723.2
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees ($75,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	40,902.6
Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways ($5,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	1,884.1
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($25,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	3,004.1
Transferred to Trust Account, N. J. R. Highway	.....	.....	.....	228,796.5
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($5,032,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	2,480,994.3
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields ($40,500.00)	.....	.....	.....	1,487.4
Division of Aeronautics ($158,500.00)	.....	.....	.....	65,830.8
Pennsylvania Motor Police ($8,070,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000.0
1941-1943 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($8,500,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,053,958.7
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($11,218,699.55)	.....	.....	.....	5,662,683.3
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	15,000.0
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($63,500.00)	.....	.....	.....	25,956.9
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($204,300.00)	.....	.....	.....	102,150.0
Contingent Reserve Account ($275,300.00)	.....	.....	.....	137,650.0
Motor Police—Retirement ($100,000.00)	.....	.....	.....	50,000.0
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 87,861,022.6

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED (Concluded)

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—(Continued)				
LOANS TO GENERAL FUND	$ 18,116,211.00	$ 17,500,000.00	$ 47,550,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 134,077,848.46	$ 186,573,756.44	$ 194,987,452.06	$ 93,051,770.64
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 6,957,711.51	$ 19,829,079.94	$ 8,212,842.90	$ 4,939,895.15
Receipts to Motor License Fund	141,809,216.89	155,741,308.40	174,214,504.31	92,847,656.84
Transfer from General Fund	5,140,000.00	19,216,211.00	17,500,000.00	47,550,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 153,906,928.40	$ 194,786,599.34	$ 199,927,347.21	$ 145,337,551.99
BALANCE—				
Balances Transferred	$ 19,829,079.94	$ 8,212,842.90	$ 4,939,895.15	$ 52,285,781.35

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLOCATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR—				
MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 8,515,090.39	$ 10,315,711.04	$ 8,592,007.66	$ 4,525,166.19
Wages	31,292,161.95	44,082,871.66	28,218,386.66	16,775,957.79
Fees	387,968.64	447,353.67	414,518.54	221,168.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	15,095,729.77	23,724,228.39	17,133,638.15	10,469,836.47
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,010,961.57	3,715,084.88	2,889,814.22	1,540,040.53
Maintenance Services and Expense	7,183,607.25	12,299,797.78	8,545,723.30	4,608,501.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,697,479.94	36,335,342.56	42,382,606.30	33,222,323.91
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	475,139.24	1,381,688.51	2,746,267.77	2,627,728.32
Total Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 83,658,138.75	$ 132,302,078.49	$ 110,922,962.60	$ 73,990,723.21
PAYMENT INTO TRUST ACCOUNT	.....	.....	.....	$ 228,796.56
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS—				
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
JUDGMENTS—LIABILITY INSURANCE	.....	.....	$ 7,000.00	.....
TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS	8,998,392.17	$ 8,550,000.00	8,497,226.49	$ 1,053,958.75
STATE PUBLICITY COMMISSION	.....	499,887.41	#	.....
CLAIMS—INSURANCE CARRIER INSOLVENT	1,240.95	.....	.....	.....
FIRE DAMAGES	1,908.75	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 93,659,680.62	$ 141,351,965.90	$ 119,427,189.09	$ 75,273,478.52
During—1935-1937	$ 87,215,671.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	6,444,251.29	$ 137,571,449.21	.....	.....
1939-1941	*241.67	3,780,516.69	$ 116,235,667.10	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	3,191,521.99	$ 75,273,478.52

*Indicates Deduction.
Incorporated in Department of Commerce this period.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
BIENNIAL FUNDS—				
Allocations by the Governor—				
Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 110,100,000.00	$ 154,940,000.00	$ 151,000,000.00	$ 170,000,000.00
Payment into Trust Account	.....	.....	.....	228,796.56
Appropriations in Specific Amounts—				
Survey for Pennsylvania Parkway	.....	.....	.....	$ 100,000.00
Judgments-Liability Insurance	.....	.....	$ 7,000.00	.....
Cities of the First Class	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Townships of the Second Class	9,000,000.00	$ 8,550,000.00	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00
State Publicity Commission	.....	500,000.00	.....	.....
Claims—Insurance Carrier Insolvent	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Fire Damages	1,908.75	.....	.....	.....
Total Appropriation in Specific Amounts—Available Funds	$ 10,003,408.75	$ 9,050,000.00	$ 8,507,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 120,103,408.75	$ 163,990,000.00	$ 159,507,000.00	$ 178,828,796.56
BALANCES—				
State Appropriation Lapsed	$ 26,442,120.30	$ 22,638,034.10	$ 40,077,037.40	.....
State Appropriation to Continue	1,607.83	.....	2,773.51	$ 103,555,318.04

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
INTEREST AND REDEMPTION OF ROAD BONDS	$ 12,722,719.55	$ 12,392,892.88	$ 11,570,914.55	$ 5,662,683.11
LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00
REFUNDING MOTOR LICENSE FEES AND FINES	64,869.12	77,174.70	54,576.48	40,902.63
REFUNDING MONIES COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	2,140.86	2,070.67	3,538.93	1,884.19
REFUNDING LIQUID FUELS TAX—STATE SHARE	37,556.03	10,441.64	4,453.14	3,004.10
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	1,471.17	.....	.....	.....
EXPENSES—REFUNDING SERIES "D" BONDS	106.36	.....	.....	.....
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD #				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	#322,800.00	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	#161,400.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Motor Police—Retirement	.....	# 50,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,858,863.09	$ 13,046,779.89	$ 11,663,483.10	$ 5,723,474.03
During—1935-1937	$ 12,857,391.92	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	$ 9,961,871.04	.....	.....
1939-1941	1,167.51	3,084,908.85	$ 9,957,101.44	.....
1941-1942	303.66	.....	1,706,381.66	$ 5,723,474.03
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS—				
Interest and Redemption of Road Bonds	$ 12,722,719.55	$ 12,392,892.88	$ 11,570,914.55	$ 11,218,699.55
Loan and Transfer Agent	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines (Allocation by Governor)	70,000.00	80,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (Allocation by Governor)	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State Share (Allocation by Governor)	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	25,000.00
Replacement Checks	3,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
Expenses—Refunding Series "D" Bonds	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	.....	322,800.00	#	#
Contingent Reserve Account	.....	161,400.00	#	#
Pennsylvania Motor Police—Retirement	.....	50,000.00	#	#
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 12,940,719.55	$ 13,107,092.88	$ 11,745,914.55	$ 11,365,699.55
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 80,327.63	$ 60,312.99	$ 82,431.45	.....
To Continue	1,528.83	.....	.....	$ 5,642,225.52

Appropriated to Treasury Department only in 1937-1939. See Department of State other periods.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
COLLECTING MOTOR LICENSE FEES, LIQUID FUELS TAX, AND OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF SAFETY				
Salaries	$ 3,442,428.68	$ 2,352,938.29	$ 1,865,181.27	$ 861,694.80
Wages	834,506.56	1,238,411.78	1,033,878.12	640,039.00
Fees	42,762.08	20,970.84	31,765.73	9,411.82
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,227,815.68	1,092,905.34	925,688.27	423,625.64
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,781,617.95	919,934.59	900,305.19	404,980.05
Maintenance Services and Expense	313,737.88	114,496.18	270,345.81	180,671.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	268,553.71	91,768.84	64,834.09	49,747.47
Total	$ *7,911,422.54	$ 5,831,425.86	$ 5,091,998.48	$ 2,570,170.11
PURCHASING AND CONDITIONING AIRFIELDS	$ 204,606.08	$ 902,892.49	$ 83,059.32	$ 1,487.43
SPECIAL SAFETY CAMPAIGN				
Salaries	$ 1,059.68	$ 16,871.53	.....	.....
Wages	.....	1,551.36	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	29,366.84	32,179.39	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	18,638.58	92,456.54	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	115,460.48	225,865.13	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,010.00	1,367.16	.....	.....
Total	$ 188,535.58	$ 370,291.11	.....	.....
DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS				
Salaries	.....	$ 57,323.42	$ 31,838.68	$ 15,993.37
Wages	.....	94,732.42	45,993.60	24,497.31
Fees	.....	1,382.56	2,040.99	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	21,627.92	22,387.79	3,089.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	88,536.19	32,688.66	10,303.46
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	60,809.89	42,947.18	12,575.49
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	41,337.25	2,032.61	1,401.10
Total	.....	$ 365,749.65	$ 179,929.51	$ 67,860.62
ACCIDENT PREVENTION CAMPAIGN				
Salaries	.....	$ 86,515.72	.....	.....
Wages	.....	26,152.33	.....	.....
Fees	.....	1,887.03	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,117.77	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	12,573.43	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	.....	3,138.18	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	5,461.37	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 136,845.83	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,304,564.20	$ 7,607,204.94	$ 5,354,987.31	$ 2,639,518.1
During—1935-1937	$ 8,060,812.21	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	243,751.99	$ 7,484,183.89	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	123,021.05	$ 5,063,757.93	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	291,229.38	$ 2,548,312.5
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	91,205.5
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—				
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of Bureau of Safety	$ 7,930,414.00	$ 5,912,000.00	$ 5,092,000.00	$ 5,032,000.0
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields	233,000.00	938,765.10	132,500.00	40,500.0
Division of Aeronautics	.....	365,750.00	180,000.00	158,500.0
Special Safety Campaign	200,000.00	400,000.00	.....	.....
Accident Prevention Campaign	.....	150,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,363,414.00	$ 7,766,515.10	$ 5,404,500.00	$ 5,231,000.1
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 58,849.80	$ 159,310.16	$ 49,512.69	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,591,481.1

* Includes operation of Highway Patrol and Division of Aeronautics these periods. Transferred to Pennsylvania Motor Police in 1937.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PURCHASING				
Salaries	$ 45,394.92	$ 50,615.65	$ 48,884.28	$ 23,574.38
Wages	2,298.85	546.13	140.23	243.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,239.75	6,684.01	5,042.61	3,703.43
Transportation, Communication and Information	513.48	402.94	349.08	101.22
Maintenance Services and Expense	43.89	721.71	402.29	86.11
Construction, Equipment and Land	583.20	1,028.41	1,313.45	2.98
Total	$ 53,074.09	$ 59,998.85	$ 56,131.94	$ 27,711.92
During—1935-1937	$ 52,630.52	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	443.57	$ 59,596.30	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	402.55	$ 55,244.31	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	887.63	$ 25,956.90
Unpaid at May 31, 1942	.....	.....	.....	1,755.02
APPROPRIATIONS—				
Highway Purchasing	$ 60,000.00	$ 63,500.00	$ 63,500.00	$ 63,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 6,925.91	$ 3,501.15	$ 7,368.06	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 35,788.08

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION	.....	$ 304,322.74	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 304,322.74	.....	.....
During—1937-1939	.....	$ 143,509.15	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	160,806.30	.....	.....
1941-1942	.....	7.29	.....	.....
APPROPRIATIONS—				
Commission to Acquire Bridge at Lackawaxen	.....	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....
Delaware River Joint Commission—Dingman's Ferry	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
World's Fair Commission	.....	#312,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS—	.....	$ 377,500.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	73,177.26	.....	.....

#See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions under General Fund.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ANNUITY RESERVE ACCOUNT NO. 2	$ 197,600.00	#	$ 204,400.00	$ 102,150.00
CONTINGENT RESERVE ACCOUNT	108,680.00	#	270,700.00	137,650.00
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE—RETIREMENT	.....	#	100,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 306,280.00	#	$ 575,100.00	$ 289,800.00
During—1935-1937	$ 306,280.00	.....	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 575,100.00	.....
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 289,800.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Account No. 2	$ 197,600.00	#	$ 204,400.00	$ 204,300.00
Contingent Reserve Account	108,680.00	#	270,700.00	275,300.00
Pennsylvania Motor Police—Retirement	.....	#	100,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 306,280.00	#	$ 575,100.00	$ 579,600.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 289,800.00

Appropriated to Treasury Department in 1937-1939. See that Department.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE (Transfer)	#	$ 7,150,000.00	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Transfer)	.....	.....	400,000.00	.....
TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	.....	$ 7,150,000.00	$ 8,400,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Motor Police (Allocation)	#	$ 8,070,000.00	$ 8,070,000.00	$ 8,070,000.00
Department of Commerce (Appropriation)	.....	.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 8,070,000.00	$ 8,470,000.00	$ 8,470,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,470,000.00
Lapsed	.....	$ 920,000.00	$ 70,000.00	.....

Supported entirely from General Fund prior to combining the Motor Patrol with the Pennsylvania State Police in 1937.

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND*

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Salaries	$ 10,578.76	$ 23,858.78	$ 28,090.18	$ 13,947.38
Wages	41,140.41	44,345.15	46,129.88	38,087.56
Fees	2,475.00	3,158.50	4,562.75	2,320.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	22,355.50	19,845.33	30,347.64	13,949.81
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,481.82	10,442.02	12,301.27	6,546.12
Maintenance Services and Expense	24,286.05	24,533.12	32,494.85	19,450.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,865.12	4,613.61	13,402.60	2,464.87
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	18,866.16	10.865.75	17,630.25	9,047.00
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	428.32	1,440.35	956.82	289.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 132,477.14	$ 143,102.61	$ 185,916.24	$ 106,102.63
Applicable to—1933-1935	$ 450.53	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	132,026.61	$ 1,488.48	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	141,614.13	$ 11,415.21	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	174,501.03	$ 7,533.35
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	98,569.28
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 13,624.60	$ 10,556.90	$ 32,743.50	$ 38,025.07
Receipts to State Farm Products Show Fund	129,409.44	165,289.21	191,197.81	103,906.60
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 143,034.04	$ 175,846.11	$ 223,941.31	$ 141,931.67
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	$ 10,556.90	$ 32,743.50	$ 38,025.07	$ 35,829.04

* See also General Fund Appropriation for State Farm Show Commission.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING				
Salaries	$ 1,102,319.68	$ 1,140,692.59	$ 971,774.32	$ 466,065.26
Wages	14,783.52	2,956.67	390.04	468.75
Fees	2,882.42	285.73	472.85	228.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	19,011.85	18,698.48	12,804.79	4,660.16
Transportation, Communication and Information	184,637.89	178,897.49	157,728.99	81,402.02
Maintenance Services and Expense	34,492.60	33,759.37	29,263.01	17,186.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,310.93	10,361.70	5,248.50	2,483.66
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	85.80	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,366,524.69	$ 1,385,652.03	$ 1,177,682.50	$ 572,495.05
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (STATE RETIREMENT				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 34,100.00	$ *40,950.00	$ 28,050.00	$ 14,025.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,400,624.69	$ 1,426,602.03	$ 1,205,732.50	$ 586,520.05
Applicable to—1933-1935	$ 10,927.15	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	1,389,697.54	$ 10,997.30	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	1,415,604.73	$ 8,792.86	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	1,196,939.64	$ 11,555.92
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	574,964.13
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Periods	$ 40,900.90	$ 39,820.27	$ 137,982.71	$ 317,517.26
Receipts to Banking Department Fund	1,399,544.06	1,524,764.47	1,385,267.05	662,605.58
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,440,444.96	$ 1,564,584.74	$ 1,523,249.76	$ 980,122.84
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 39,820.27	$ 137,982.71	$ 317,517.26	$ 393,602.79

* Expended by Treasury Department this period.

FISH FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 217,286.46	$ 208,864.84	$ 208,040.01	$ 103,482.30
Wages	248,564.55	278,929.98	358,909.69	222,546.80
Fees	2,644.24	1,563.50	4,982.40	2,844.82
Materials, Supplies and Printing	192,028.44	249,328.87	384,960.34	190,294.62
Transportation, Communication and Information	161,873.61	167,126.37	180,066.71	100,394.23
Maintenance Services and Expense	35,518.98	32,865.88	47,227.77	24,023.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,546.23	30,288.80	115,936.96	24,755.58
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	8,990.00	7,650.00	5,070.00	2,525.00
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	60.00	200.00	80.00
Advance Requisitions	750.00	*750.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 885,202.51	$ 975,928.24	$ 1,305,393.88	$ 670,947.25
Board of Fish Commissioners	$ 857,587.93	$ 934,788.49	$ 1,267,744.19	$ 648,864.88
Department of Revenue	18,624.58	33,489.75	32,579.69	19,582.37
State Retirement Board	8,990.00	7,650.00	5,070.00	2,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 885,202.51	$ 975,928.24	$ 1,305,393.88	$ 670,947.25
Applicable to—1933-1935	$ 25,307.42	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	859,895.09	$ 27,866.50	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	948,061.74	53,854.27	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	1,251,539.61	53,026.59
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	$ 617,920.66
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 407,407.77	$ 461,072.72	$ 882,591.50	$ 730,425.46
Receipts to Fish Fund	938,867.46	1,397,447.02	1,153,227.84	773,329.18
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,346,275.23	$ 1,858,519.74	$ 2,035,819.34	$ 1,503,754.64
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	$ 461,072.72	$ 882,591.50	$ 730,425.46	$ 832,807.39

* Indicates Deduction.

GAME FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 672,712.94	$ 784,649.36	$ 810,872.17	$ 400,128.60
Wages	263,094.33	351,045.34	368,569.77	189,745.08
Fees	9,641.38	8,636.31	4,730.92	3,278.83
Materials, Supplies and Printing	378,349.14	651,040.26	672,763.56	248,159.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	378,857.78	441,654.30	449,545.97	214,584.03
Maintenance Services and Expense	38,723.22	68,557.63	104,877.80	59,915.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	363,675.67	342,437.98	346,991.29	226,311.90
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	326,288.63	227,433.82	226,649.83	92,744.77
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	6,490.00	108,860.56	1,393.75	395.90
Advance Requisitions	6,697.00	*35.16	11,381.50	40,613.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 2,444,530.09	$ 2,984,280.40	$ 2,997,776.56	$ 1,475,877.79
Board of Game Commissioners	$ 2,379,604.20	$ 2,899,328.84	$ 2,913,106.03	$ 1,438,713.67
Department of Revenue	44,620.89	59,451.56	65,570.53	27,614.12
State Retirement Board	20,305.00	25,500.00	19,100.00	9,550.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 2,444,530.09	$ 2,984,280.40	$ 2,997,776.56	$ 1,475,877.79
Applicable to—1931-1933	$ 35,581.13	.....	.....	.....
1933-1935	178,959.75	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	2,229,989.21	$ 212,167.18	.....	$ 4.00
1937-1939	.....	2,772,113.22	.....	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	$ 2,735,920.23	$ 242,913.93
1941-1942	.....	.....	261,856.33	1,232,959.86
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 967,407.35	$ 1,108,655.01	$ 1,088,829.41	$ 1,279,876.96
Receipts to Game Fund	2,585,777.75	2,964,454.80	3,188,824.11	1,650,988.61
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,553,185.10	$ 4,073,109.81	$ 4,277,653.52	$ 2,930,865.57
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 1,108,655.01	$ 1,088,829.41	$ 1,279,876.96	$ 1,454,987.78

* Indicates Deduction.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 126,821.61	$ 8,895.40	.....	.....
Wages	20,948.25	3,720.04	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,677.00	1,125.19	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,749.42	2,498.01	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expense	33,696.60	5,035.67	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	19,629.52	5,223.64	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	65,190.77	2,377.63	.....	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	118.35	.....	.....
Transferred to General Fund	.....	609.35	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 284,713.17	$ 29,603.28	.....	.....
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 25,458.36	$ 29,535.76	.....	.....
Contributions from Federal Government	288,578.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits	212.57	67.52	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 314,248.93	$ 29,603.28	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 29,535.76	.....	.....	.....

MILK CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 115,332.64	$ 144,551.36	$ 167,928.42	$ 147,221.15
Wages	14,529.73	.....	10,744.11	8,741.40
Fees	1,312.65	740.84	1,462.55	2,573.82
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,497.00	5,745.17	3,630.57	3,477.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	52,935.02	55,597.73	70,344.28	65,660.18
Maintenance Services and Expense	6,724.26	7,225.84	9,516.46	11,019.71
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,829.53	3,652.27	7,877.41	2,162.29
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	476.50	21,891.69	48,795.45	67,410.43
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	13,823.33	1,746.81	223.50	224.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 214,460.66	$ 241,151.71	$ 320,522.75	$ 308,490.46
Applicable to—1933-1935	$ 2,774.49	.....	.....	.....
1935-1937	211,686.17	$ 946.31	.....	.....
1937-1939	.....	240,205.40	$ 6,374.72	.....
1939-1941	.....	.....	314,148.03	5,812.98
1941-1942	.....	.....	.....	302,677.48
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 7,875.32	$ 8,814.41	$ 102,287.95	$ 42,022.27
Licenses, Fees and Fines	199,601.47	307,989.95	211,476.03	114,726.00
Interest on Deposits	827.06	147.77	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,971.22	26,487.53	48,781.04	75,781.55
Appropriation from General Fund	#	#	#	120,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 223,275.07	$ 343,439.66	$ 362,545.02	$ 352,529.82
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 8,814.41	$ 102,287.95	$ 42,022.27	$ 44,039.36

Expenditures this period also made direct from General Fund Appropriation.

TRUST ACCOUNT, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY HIGHWAY FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Construction of Highways	$ 14,004,625.29	$ 11,930,781.80	$ 961,622.43	$ 221,055.96
Maintenance of Highways	69,966.08	13,511.30	.....	*702.50
Special Work	584,633.01	.....	7,625.38	*2,540.89
Plant and Equipment	6,164.35	.....	.....	.....
Stores	891.01	.....	.....	.....
Flood Repairs	1,050,129.34	2,547,136.18	18,749.99	.....
Miscellaneous	234,821.65	530,486.66	.....	.....
Refund to Federal Government	510,181.03	1,502,063.78	1,850,000.00	650,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 16,461,411.76	$ 16,523,979.72	$ 2,837,997.80	$ 867,812.57
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 314,234.40	$ 346,143.12	$ 1,318,769.52	$ 310,188.92
Contributions from Federal Government	16,483,139.45	17,494,542.34	1,829,417.20	328,827.09
Interest on Deposits (Payable to Federal Government)	10,181.03	2,063.78	.....	.....
Transferred from Motor License Fund	.....	.....	.....	228,796.56
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 16,807,554.88	$ 17,842,749.24	$ 3,148,186.72	$ 867,812.57
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	$ 346,143.12	$ 1,318,769.52	$ 310,188.92	.....

STATE FORESTS AND WATERS FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 6,733.33	$ 43,097.48	$ 25,699.34	$ 10,446.51
Wages	32,000.65	103,629.78	132,821.61	72,836.62
Fees	38.50	139.00	3,398.15	454.36
Materials, Supplies and Printing	44,295.29	81,813.66	70,436.25	22,272.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,746.29	39,788.52	71,051.52	49,187.01
Maintenance Services and Expense	5,323.48	10,119.85	28,993.44	6,981.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,655.15	52,551.99	8,567.09	4,428.68
Subsidies Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	496.33	1.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 115,792.69	$ 331,140.28	$ 341,463.73	$ 166,609.04
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Periods	.....	$ 104,924.71	$ 58,307.89	$ 62,874.23
Receipts to State Forests and Waters Fund	$ 220,717.40	284,523.46	346,030.07	220,920.80
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 220,717.40	$ 389,448.17	$ 404,337.96	$ 283,795.03
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 104,924.71	$ 58,307.89	$ 62,874.23	$ 117,185.99

* Indicates Deduction.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 30,735.36	$ 43,326.20	$ 11,604.04	$ 2,370.26
Wages	71,548.61	4,221.57	3,976.00	1,255.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,245.71	671.64	90.47	51.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,783.08	2,175.91	1,995.24	284.70
Maintenance Services and Expense	4,499.24	3,238.72	562.60	94.97
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,089.46	199.59	171.76	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items:				
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	.....	.....	1,500,000.00	.....
Compensation to Veterans	741,533.66	306,455.17	106,239.50	21,364.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 853,435.12	$ 360,288.80	$ 1,624,639.61	$ 25,421.59
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 2,978,256.60	$ 2,189,652.08	$ 1,871,294.68	$ 277,779.75
Accrued Interest and Premium on Bonds Sold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits	64,830.60	41,931.40	31,124.68	3,834.80
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	.....	.....	960.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,043,087.20	$ 2,231,583.48	$ 1,902,419.36	$ 282,574.55
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 2,189,652.08	$ 1,871,294.68	$ 277,779.75	$ 257,152.96

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
Relief	$ 81,058,210.16	$ 163,200.12	$ 39,698.91	$ 9,893.13
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance at Beginning of Period	$ 6,770,459.58	$ 410,643.30	265,995.74	$ 291,614.11
Federal Aid for Unemployment Relief	74,263,381.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits	68,198.75	3,969.34	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	366,814.13	14,583.22	65,317.28	24,555.13
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 81,468,853.46	$ 429,195.86	$ 331,313.02	$ 316,169.24
BALANCES—				
Balance Transferred	$ 410,643.30	$ 265,995.74	$ 291,614.11	$ 306,276.11

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD				
Salaries	$ 7,492,778.81	$ 10,780,723.53	$ 10,279,371.99	$ 5,615,591.55
Fees	76,255.31	39,657.80	36,653.03	9,597.76
Materials, Supplies and Printing	239,493.77	183,054.05	72,627.75	32,034.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,785,404.63	2,067,839.50	2,024,269.52	1,178,458.11
Maintenance Services and Expense	2,614,861.18	2,957,680.63	2,937,573.86	1,622,115.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,164,435.53	315,517.09	117,404.49	87,601.71
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	8,124,883.21	607,078.99	331,207.68	119,413.74
Advance Requisitions	386,409.26	*156,017.41	110,000.00	121,621.42
Stores (Purchase of Liquor)	105,956,310.22	102,608,840.69	117,672,546.76	87,307,256.47
Total	$ 127,840,831.92	$ 119,404,374.87	$ 133,581,655.08	$ 96,093,690.91
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—PENSIONS FOR BLIND				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 474.91*	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—PENSIONS FOR BLIND—ADMINISTRATION				
Fees	$ 450.00	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	27.46	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	63.02	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 540.48	.....	.....	.....
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD—RELIEF				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 177,088.94	.....	.....	.....
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD—RELIEF —COMPENSATION INSURANCE				
Maintenance Services and Expense	$ 216,269.25	$ 394.00	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS				
Salaries	$ 14,074.67	$ 14,727.64	$ 4,364.28	$ 996.67
Wages	30,758.47	113.68	15,558.33	85.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,491.22	230.45	978.10	380.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,803.34	89.90	852.68	123.77
Maintenance Services and Expense	797.43	39.92	226.75	636.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,037.37	827.96	300.99	407.36
Total	$ 51,962.50	$ 16,029.55	$ 22,281.13	$ 2,630.49
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
Construction of Liquor Board Building	.....	$ 178,185.00	$ 497,484.09	.....
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	$ 307,350.00	$ 199,375.00	$ 161,875.00
PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 24,000,000.00	$ 32,000,000,00	$ 34,000,000.00	$ 18,000,000.00
10% LIQUOR TAX TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	.....	$ 15,371,660.00	$ 16,572,753.17	$ 9,663,181.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 152,286,218.18	$ 167,277,993.42	$ 184,873,548.47	$ 123,921,377.62
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 1,866,763.97	$ 232,717.19	$ 1,106,940.33	$ 2,105,539.09
Sales of Liquor	147,915,901.77	164,372,932.45	182,233,622.69	118,347,265.35
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,736,269.63	3,779,284.11	3,638,524.54	1,739,258.23
Borrowed from General Fund	.....	.....	.....	#5,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 152,518,935.37	$ 168,384,933.75	$ 186,979,087.56	$ 127,192,062.67
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	$ 232,717.19	$ 1,106,940.33	$ 2,105,539.09	$ 3,270,685.05

* Indicates Deduction.

Working capital advanced by General Fund. Must be repaid before May 31, 1943.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT

SECTION TWO

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

EXCEPT

THE SINKING FUND

NOTE: Statements of the Sinking Funds and the Public Debt will be found in the Budget.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES JUNE 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1942

	Balance June 1, 1941		Receipts	Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1942	
	Cash	Investments Par Value			Cash	Investments Par Value
Sinking Fund	$ 5,532,232.05	$ 7,112,500.00	$ 10,851,086.43	$ 12,278,639.57	$ 4,104,678.91	$ 9,732,500.00
Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund	8,004,115.21	5,272,500.00	6,142,490.01	8,726,216.42	5,420,388.80	12,421,500.00
Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	327,271.63	197,500.00	29,736.47	100,000.00	257,008.10	280,000.00
State College Experimental Farm Fund	2,891,16	14,482.21	900.19	3,010.00	781.35	16,982.21
Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	354,116.96	150,000.00	184,929.58	523,571.25	15,475.29	659,950.00
Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	264,622.27	50,000.00	103,503.32	358,762.50	9,363.09	399,950.00
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	195,436.17	.....	3,347,794.89	1,372,902.67	2,170,328.39	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	391,620.59	.....	19,335,492.49	15,303,696.04	4,423,417.04	.....
State Workmen's Insurance Fund	3,183,288.13	11,700,289.51	4,696,137.75	7,475,368.83	404,057.05	13,584,962.89
State Insurance Fund	484,531.56	.....	142.00	87,216.86	397,456.70	.....
Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,243,854.28	.....	1,313,490.44	1,330,158.41	1,227,186.31	.....
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	45,144.93	.....	262,139.50	178,221.81	129,062.62	.....
State School Fund	381,442.53	.....	2,157,947.50	2,230,065.94	309,324.09	1,889,000.00
School Employees Retirement Fund	6,417,486.03	182,562,255.00	30,678,652.41	35,081,721.68	2,014,416.76	197,596,355.00
State Employees Retirement Fund	3,500,246.28	22,877,200.00	6,799,534.06	9,895,944.78	403,835.56	28,994,900.00
Manufacturing Fund	734,045.53	.....	1,523,971.81	1,602,559.06	655,458.28	.....
State Work Relief Compensation Fund	140,913.84	.....	961.19	14,180.38	127,694.65	.....
Liquor License Fund	32,052.97	.....	12,843,089.81	11,013,468.34	1,861,674.44	.....
Historical Commission Trust Fund	1,620.12	30,000.00	1,125.00	931.85	1,813.27	30,000.00
Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	2,897.49	17,000.00	1,737.50	1,061.59	3,573.40	16,000.00
Administration Fund (Unemployment Compensation)	270,200.15	.....	5,357,724.08	5,214,456.09	413,468.14	.....
Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund	642,135.63	.....	18,000,000.00	17,866,678.99	775,456.64	.....
Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund	431,967.99	.....	110,028,110.15	110,069,225.15	390,852.99	.....
Special Grade Crossing Fund	27,288.52	.....	37,974.63	47,882.56	17,380.59	.....
General Fund Tax Anticipation Note Sinking Fund	.....	.....	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	.....	.....
Surplus Commodities Stamp Fund	.....	.....	4,303,029.06	4,281,000.00	22,029.06	.....
TOTAL BALANCES—CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 32,611,422.02	$ 229,983,726.72	$ 283,001,700.27	$ 290,056,940.77	$ 25,556,181.52	$ 265,622,100.10

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Investments and Deposits	$ 40,776.88	$ 26,186.66	$ 24,760.02	$ 12,236.47
Premiums on Sale of Securities	1.87	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 40,778.75	$ 26,186.66	$ 24,760.02	$ 12,236.47
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College	$ 37,500.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 12,400.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 37,500.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 12,400.00	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 3,278.75	$ 1,186.66	$ 12,360.02	$ 12,236.47
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	507,946.20	511,224.95	512,411.61	524,771.63
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 260,724.95	$ 284,911.61	$ 327,271.63	$ 257,008.10
Investments	250,500.00	227,500.00	197,500.00	280,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 511,224.95	$ 512,411.61	$ 524,771.63	$ 537,008.10
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS	511,224.95	512,411.61	524,771.63	537,008.10
EXCESS OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS OVER GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 11,224.95	$ 12,411.61	$ 24,771.63	$ 37,008.10

STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	$ 1,905.58	$ 1,531.50	$ 2,039.48	$ 900.19
Interest on Deposits	14.89	6.88	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,920.47	$ 1,538.38	$ 2,039.48	$ 900.19
EXPENDITURES	$ 1,940.00	$ 1,530.00	$ 2,040.00	$ 510.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *19.53	$ 8.38	$ *.52	$ 390.19
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	17,385.04	17,365.51	17,373.89	17,373.37
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 1,973.26	$ 2,589.22	$ 2,891.16	$ 781.35
Investments	15,392.25	14,784.67	14,482.21	16,982.21
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 17,365.51	$ 17,373.89	$ 17,373.37	$ 17,763.56

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
RECEIPTS—				
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums	$ 1,524,336.66	$ 1,857,752.34	$ 1,882,068.61	$ 1,046,214.24
Return of Loan by General Fund	2,300,000.00	.....	1,500,000.00	2,300,000.00
Miscellaneous	.....	780.93	.....	1,580.65
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,824,336.66	$ 1,858,533.27	$ 3,382,068.61	$ 3,347,794.89
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Return to Cities, Boroughs and Townships	$ 2,216,653.08	$ 1,960,527.37	$ 924,825.90	$ 1,372,902.67
Transferred to General Fund	.....	1,500,000.00	2,300,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 2,216,653.08	$ 3,460,527.37	$ 3,224,825.90	$ 1,372,902.67
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,607,683.58	$ *1,601,994.10	$ 157,242.71	$ 1,974,892.22
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	32,503.98	1,640,187.56	38,193.46	$ 195,436.17
BALANCE AT END (CASH)	$ 1,640,187.56	$ 38,193.46	$ 195,436.17	$ 2,170,328.39

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
RECEIPTS—				
Liquid Fuels Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	$ 12,619,647.97	$ 14,092,236.25	$ 15,317,988.27	$ 8,335,492.49
Transferred from General Fund (Repayment of Loan)	9,266,000.00	.....	2,950,000.00	11,000,000.00
Miscellaneous	.....	31.43	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 21,885,647.97	$ 14,092,267.68	$ 18,267,988.27	$ 19,335,492.49
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Counties	$ 14,898,006.19	$ 13,787,652.94	$ 7,422,055.71	$ 15,303,696.04
Transferred to General Fund	5,500,000.00	2,950,000.00	11,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 20,398,006.19	$ 16,737,652.94	$ 18,422,055.71	$ 15,303,696.04
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,487,641.78	$ *2,645,385.26	$ *154,067.44	$ 4,031,796.45
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,703,431.51	3,191,073.29	545,688.03	391,620.59
BALANCE AT END (CASH)	$ 3,191,073.29	$ 545,688.03	$ 391,620.59	$ 4,423,417.04

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
RECEIPTS—				
Transfer from General Fund (Repayment of Loan)	.....	$ 500,000.00	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	$ 38,135.42	350.00	$ 17,353.21	.....
Interest on Deposits	2,492.07	2,169.69	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	16,842.60	14,807.43	2,168.19	.....
Dividends on Policies	284.00	284.00	284.00	$ 142.00
Premiums on Sale of Securities	34,587.50	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 92,341.59	$ 517,611.12	$ 19,805.40	$ 142.00
EXPENDITURES—				
Fire Losses and Claims	$ 10,831.98	$ 142,605.32	$ 62,729.80	$ 87,216.86
Transfer to General Fund	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,010,831.98	$ 142,605.32	$ 62,729.80	$ 87,216.86
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ †918,490.39	$ 375,005.80	$ †42,924.40	$ †87,074.86
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 1,070,940.55	$ 152,450.16	$ 527,455.96	$ 484,531.56
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 114,450.16	$ 493,455.96	$ 484,531.56	$ 397,456.70
Investment	38,000.00	34,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 152,450.16	$ 527,455.96	$ 484,531.56	$ 397,456.70

† Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Year 1941-1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 8,504.50	$ 3,130.63	.....	.....
Federal Government Appropriations	1,175,250.29	2,693,767.86	$ 2,612,677.86	$ 1,313,490.44
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,183,754.79	$ 2,696,898.49	$ 2,612,677.86	$ 1,313,490.44
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Due Federal Government	$ 7,607.77	$ 6,928.12	.....	.....
Transferred to General Fund for use of Department of Public Instruction	1,351,610.29	1,914,873.58	$ 2,613,654.14	$ 1,330,158.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,359,218.06	$ 1,921,801.70	$ 2,613,654.14	$ 1,330,158.41
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ †175,463.27	$ 775,096.79	$ †976.28	$ †16,667.97
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 645,197.04	$ 469,733.77	$ 1,244,830.56	$ 1,243,854.28
BALANCE AT END	$ 469,733.77	$ 1,244,830.56	$ 1,243,854.28	$ 1,227,186.31

† Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts.

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 16,350.52	$ 14,468.51	$ 8,210.93	$ 743.13
Hotel Liquor License Fees	927,885.85	847,600.00	896,625.00	457,735.00
Restaurant Liquor License Fees	7,293,040.34	8,941,746.18	9,278,600.00	4,544,225.00
Club Liquor License Fees	331,508.19	381,475.00	404,625.00	208,650.00
Importers' Liquor License Fees	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Hotel Beer License Fees	.....	22,796.26	20,450.00	8,300.00
Restaurant Beer License Fees	.....	803,792.75	792,129.67	360,550.00
Club Beer License Fees	.....	23,233.71	24,532.92	11,270.00
Miscellaneous	.....	620.84	.....	1,616.68
Transfer from General Fund (Repayment of Loan)	4,137,000.00	.....	4,000,000.00	7,250,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 12,706,284.90	$ 11,035,733.25	$ 15,425,173.52	$ 12,843,089.81
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Political Subdivisions	$ 10,533,751.05	$ 7,636,481.21	$ 8,907,279.45	$ 11,013,468.34
Transferred to General Fund	1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	7,250,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,033,751.05	$ 11,636,481.21	$ 16,157,279.45	$ 11,013,468.34
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 672,533.85	$ *600,747.96	$ *732,105.93	$ 1,829,621.47
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	692,373.01	1,364,906.86	764,158.90	32,052.97
BALANCE AT END	$ 1,364,906.86	$ 764,158.90	$ 32,052.97	$ 1,861,674.44

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 115.49	$ 7.50	.....	.....
Old Cornwall Furnace Receipts	2,250.00	2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 1,125.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,365.49	$ 2,257.50	$ 2,250.00	$ 1,125.00
EXPENDITURES—	$ 4,805.66	$ 529.01	$ 4,918.20	$ 931.85
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *2,440.17	$ 1,728.49	$ *2,668.20	$ 193.15
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	35,000.00	32,559.83	34,288.32	31,620.12
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 2,559.83	$ 4,288.32	$ 1,620.12	$ 1,813.27
Investments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00

* Indicates Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 726.71	$ 268.20	.....	.....
Federal Government Appropriations	240,040.80	330,635.33	$ 323,051.17	$ 262,139.50
Workmen's Compensation Benefits	.....	.....	500.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 240,767.51	$ 330,903.53	$ 323,551.17	$ 262,139.50
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Due Federal Government	$ 506.24	$ 600.01	.....	.....
Transferred to General Fund for use of Departments of Labor and Industry and Public Instruction	203,127.52	334,514.13	301,065.06	168,112.53
Administration Expenses	12,033.00	14,861.55	17,876.01	10,109.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 215,666.76	$ 349,975.69	$ 318,941.07	$ 178,221.81
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 25,100.75	$ *19,072.16	$ 4,610.10	$ 83,917.69
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	34,506.24	59,606.99	40,534.83	45,144.93
BALANCE AT END	$ 59,606.99	$ 40,534.83	$ 45,144.93	$ 129,062.62

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Escheats	$ 58,762.84	$ 52,479.23	$ 103,704.72	$ 70,484.93
Interest on Investments and Deposits	42,694.48	115,625.57	114,698.79	61,061.39
Sale of Land	621.54	355.88	334.67	2,200.54
Rent of State Property	.....	.....	28,366.76	24,200.64
Premium on Sale of Securities	22.50	205,240.38	103,269.07	.....
Return of Loan by General Fund	1,500,000.00	.....	.....	2,000,000.00
Store and Theatre Licenses	.....	351,516.00	57,499.30	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,602,101.36	$ 725,217.06	$ 407,873.31	$ 2,157,947.50
EXPENDITURES—				
Aid to School Districts	$ 51,850.00	$ 49,600.00	$ 145,402.34	$ 61,028.79
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	2,839.33	227,753.10	16,284.80	80,157.15
Transferred to General Fund	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
Refund of Chain Store Tax	.....	.....	.....	199,880.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 54,689.33	$ 277,353.10	$ 2,161,687.14	$ 341,065.94
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,547,412.02	$ 447,863.96	$ *1,753,813.83	$ 1,816,881.56
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	139,980.37	1,687,392.40	2,135,256.36	381,442.53
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 1,675,292.40	$ 1,974,156.36	$ 381,442.53	$ 309,324.09
Investments	12,100.00	161,100.00	.....	1,889,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 1,687,392.40	$ 2,135,256.36	$ 381,442.53	$ 2,198,324.09

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Premiums Collected	$ 8,522,741.55	$ 11,696,643.89	$ 6,720,546.40	$ 2,943,054.46
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	26,307.22	152.99	5,735.48
Interest on Deposits	896,332.28	15,760.57	47,940.41	23,251.69
Premiums on Sale of Securities	237.50	1,200.00	25,873.82	.....
Income from Real Estate	4,473.98	48,106.20	42,454.52	30,054.40
Sale of Real Estate	.....	2,310.00	5,869.82	3,074.35
Second Injury Reserve Account (From General Fund)	.....	100,000.00	26,563.70	.....
Interest on Securities	19,883.07	941,664.47	906,403.96	448,640.75
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 9,443,668.38	$ 12,831,992.35	$ 7,775,805.62	$ 3,453,811.13
EXPENDITURES—				
General Expenses	$ 1,510,370.85	$ 1,711,908.35	$ 1,664,264.07	$ 830,201.62
Losses Paid, Reinsurance Premiums and Amounts Returned to Policy Holders	6,909,645.91	7,227,254.33	6,692,469.03	3,109,912.73
Net Premiums on Securities Purchased	**8,062.50	1,559.95	82,691.80	61,217.98
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	4,895.21	14,902.47	37,839.83	15,491.58
State Employes' Retirement Board	21,855.00	26,125.00	25,800.00	12,900.00
Transfer to General Fund—Occupational Disease Act	.....	.....	.....	126,144.92
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,438,704.47	$ 8,981,750.10	$ 8,503,064.73	$ 4,155,868.83
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,004,963.91	$ 3,850,242.25	$ *727,259.11	$ *702,057.70
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	10,979,805.02	11,842,901.88	15,602,094.13	14,883,577.64
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 1,143,528.79	$ 4,160,484.36	$ 3,183,288.13	$ 404,057.05
Investments	10,699,373.09	11,441,609.77	11,700,289.51	13,584,962.89
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 11,842,901.88	$ 15,602,094.13	$ 14,883,577.64	$ 13,989,019.94

* Excess of expenditures over receipts.
** Indicates deduction.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Penna.	$ 5,679,474.69	$ 8,011,722.30	$ 5,865,398.60	$ 3,687,164.91
Contributions of School Districts	5,499,222.79	5,403,453.88	6,749,594.30	2,530,690.78
Contributions of School Employes	8,699,963.83	9,140,945.51	9,326,715.10	4,427,108.47
Interest on Securities and Deposits	11,401,329.80	12,125,477.79	14,158,256.83	7,525,741.39
Returned Contributions of School Employes	53,742.63	61,359.47	32,584.15	16,940.03
Premiums on Sale of Securities	349,703.68	2,121,781.89	859,293.20	320,791.30
Miscellaneous Revenue	411.46	288.14	†25.45	815.53
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 31,683,848.88	$ 36,865,028.98	$ 36,991,816.73	$ 18,509,252.41
EXPENDITURES—				
Administration				
Salaries	$ 109,064.36	$ 123,780.79	$ 127,151.01	$ 63,709.16
Wages	1,182.41	1,334.97	1,077.39	3,233.38
Fees	9,010.00	5,560.00	2,850.00	6,440.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,792.05	4,203.39	4,765.28	2,893.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,920.81	7,949.65	44,144.10	2,971.22
Maintenance Services and Expenses	558.01	1,329.19	2,097.78	959.21
Equipment and Machinery	7,367.91	6,527.55	3,707.86	3,780.38
Replacement Checks	31.35	.....	119.31	.....
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	$ 138,926.90	$ 150,685.54	$ 185,912.73	$ 83,986.60
Retirement Annuities Return of Contributions	$ 9,077,089.47	$ 9,643,549.36	$ 11,427,180.98	$ 6,844,438.31
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	1,496,031.91	1,038,141.11	2,309,338.58	949,796.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,712,048.28	$ 10,832,376.01	$ 13,922,432.29	$ 7,878,221.68
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 20,971,800.60	$ 26,032,652.97	$ 23,069,384.44	$ 10,631,030.73
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	118,905,903.02	139,877,703.62	165,910,356.59	188,979,741.03
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 6,061,723.62	$ 4,047,805.59	$ 6,417,486.03	$ 197,596,355.00
Investments	133,815,980.00	161,862,551.00	182,562,255.00	2,014,416.76
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 139,877,703.62	$ 165,910,356.59	$ 188,979,741.03	$ 199,610,771.76

† Deduction.

STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 6,772.89	$ 3,957.21	$ 2,070.25	$ 899.9
Contributions	70,005.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	61.2
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 76,777.89	$ 3,957.21	$ 2,070.25	$ 961.1
EXPENDITURES	$ 193,637.33	$ 96,247.54	$ 60,150.42	$ 14,180.3
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *116,859.44	$ *92,290.33	$ *58,080.17	$ *13,219.1
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	408,143.78	291,284.34	198,994.01	140,913.8
BALANCE AT END	$ 291,284.34	$ 198,994.01	$ 140,913.84	$ 127,694.6

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 1,076,592.50	$ 2,073,407.50	$ 2,143,745.00	$ 1,584,725.00
Contributions of State Employes	2,946,998.19	4,908,026.18	6,209,540.42	3,047,894.02
Interest on Securities and Deposits	1,299,934.88	1,359,136.07	1,828,536.24	1,029,146.76
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,373.86	460.81	†154.53	86.28
Returned Contributions of State Employes	3,749.92	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on Sale of Securities	4,215.05	50,270.10	11,225.56	8,851.13
Income from Real Estate	47,977.47	61,981.18	54,323.90	22,243.55
State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies	.....	370,804.49	222,328.13	58,287.32
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 5,382,841.87	$ 8,824,086.33	$ 10,469,544.72	$ 5,751,234.06
EXPENDITURES—				
Retirement Annuities Return of Contributions	$ 3,917,442.93	$ 4,004,404.32	$ 4,732,182.68	$ 2,608,119.56
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	20,101.09	105,175.18	146,188.13	97,546.31
Expense of Administering Real Estate	9,857.48	10,833.31	12,471.66	24,278.91
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,947,401.50	$ 4,120,412.81	$ 4,890,842.47	$ 2,729,944.78
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,435,440.37	$ 4,703,673.52	$ 5,578,702.25	$ 3,021,289.28
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	15,059,630.14	16,495,070.51	20,798,744.03	26,377,446.28
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 2,923,670.51	$ 877,944.03	$ 3,500,246.28	$ 403,835.56
Investments	13,571,400.00	*19,920,800.00	*22,877,200.00	*28,994,900.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 16,495,070.51	$ 20,798,744.03	$ 26,377,446.28	$ 29,398,735.56

* Does not include $400,000 representing value of mortgages foreclosed.
† Deduction.

MANUFACTURING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1937	June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939	June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941	June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Manufactured Articles	$ 1,723,176.26	$ 2,225,294.06	$ 2,264,658.78	$ 1,354,292.13
Interest on Deposits	7,016.46	4,851.60	.....	.....
General Maintenance—Wages	267,479.21	281,490.62	328,907.09	169,679.68
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,997,671.93	$ 2,511,636.28	$ 2,593,565.87	$ 1,523,971.81
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,863,922.75	$ 2,494,750.97	$ 2,319,707.03	$ 1,598,884.06
State Employes' Retirement Board	7,440.00	9,000.00	7,350.00	3,675.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 1,871,362.75	$ 2,503,750.97	$ 2,327,057.03	$ 1,602,559.06
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 126,309.18	$ 7,885.31	$ 266,508.84	$ *78,587.25
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	333,342.20	459,651.38	467,536.69	734,045.53
BALANCE AT END	$ 459,651.38	$ 467,536.69	$ 734,045.53	$ 655,458.28

*Indicates excess of expenditures over receipts.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE
OCTOBER 31, 1942

(For balance of this statement, see following page)

Obligations of	Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	State Insurance Fund	School Employes' Retirement Fund	Sinking Fund	State Employes' Retirement Fund	State School Fund	State Workmen's Insurance Fund
United States	$ 182,500.00	.....	$ 27,222,500.00	$ 10,598,500.00	$ 6,310,000.00	$ 165,000.00	$ 4,892,500.00
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	$ 105,000.00	$ 770,000.00	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00
Other States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania							
Counties	.....	.....	$ 7,963,000.00	.....	$ 496,000.00	.....	$ 51,000.00
Cities	$ 16,000.00	.....	22,761,100.00	.....	1,876,000.00	.....	755,000.00
Boroughs	33,000.00	.....	12,358,500.00	.....	2,053,500.00	.....	587,200.00
Townships	.....	.....	5,139,700.00	.....	877,500.00	.....	298,000.00
Schools Districts	66,500.00	.....	50,195,055.00	17,000.00	3,800,000.00	.....	1,298,500.00
Poor Districts	.....	.....	266,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware River Bridge Commission	25,000.00	.....	8,476,000.00	.....	2,266,000.00	.....	906,000.00
Total	$ 140,500.00	.....	$ 107,159,355.00	$ 17,000.00	$ 11,369,000.00	.....	$ 3,895,700.00
Sub-Divisions of Other States	.....	.....	$ 12,154,000.00	.....	.....	$ 79,000.00	$ 1,017,500.00
Farm Loan Bonds							
Federal Land Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 250,000.00
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens							
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 208,000.00	.....	$ 125,000.00
Mortgage Loans to Individuals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291,790.11
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 208,000.00	.....	$ 1,416,790.11
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 6,700.00
General State Authority	.....	.....	$ 40,602,000.00	.....	$ 9,815,000.00	.....	.....
Federal Savings and Loan Associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00
Philadelphia Gas Revenue Certificates	.....	.....	$ 15,238,000.00	.....	$ 2,469,000.00	$ 1,710,000.00	$ 500,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 323,000.00	.....	$ 202,480,855.00	$ 11,385,500.00	$ 30,171,000.00	$ 1,954,000.00	$ 12,199,190.11

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE (Concluded)

OCTOBER 31, 1942

Obligations of	State College Experimental Farm Fund	Historical Commission Trust Fund	Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Total All Funds
United States	$ 2,500.00		$ 17,341,500.00		$ 499,924.00	$ 759,924.00	$ 67,974,848.00
Pennsylvania			$ 10,000.00				$ 1,085,000.00
Other States							
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania							
Counties				$ 13,000.00			$ 8,523,000.00
Cities							25,408,100.00
Boroughs		$ 30,000.00					15,062,200.00
Townships							6,315,200.00
School Districts				$ 3,000.00			55,380,055.00
Poor Districts							266,000.00
Delaware River Bridge Commission							11,673,000.00
Total		$ 30,000.00		$ 16,000.00			$ 122,627,555.00
Sub-Divisions of Other States							$ 13,250,500.00
Farm Loan Bonds							
Federal Land Bank							$ 250,000.00
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens							
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals	$ 14,482.21						$ 347,482.21
Mortgage Loans to Individuals							1,291,790.11
Total	$ 14,482.21						$ 1,639,272.32
Miscellaneous							$ 6,700.00
General State Authority							$ 50,417,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Associations							$ 20,000.00
Philadelphia Gas Revenue Certificates							$ 19,917,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 16,982.21	$ 30,000.00	$ 17,351,500.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 499,924.00	$ 759,924.00	$ 277,187,875.32

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
1942

Arthur James, Chairman	Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman
Bernard Samuel	I. Norwood Griscom
F. Clair Ross	Alfred Cooper
G. Harold Wagner	Barton F. Sharp
Thomas B. Smith	A. Matlack Stackhouse
William H. Folwell	Marvin H. Coombs
Edwin R. Cox	Hugh L. Mehorter
Alvin A. Swenson	Edward C. McAuliffe

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager

John B. Kates, Treasurer

Counsel

Augustus F. Daix, 3rd — Bruce A. Wallace

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

Necessary wartime restrictions of gasoline and tires laid a heavy hand on vehicular traffic in the East during 1942 and, as a result, Delaware River Bridge traffic dropped 20.31 per cent from its all-time peak in 1941. The first quarter showed an upswing but, in April, the official warnings regarding scarcity of gasoline were reflected in a traffic decrease. This was accelerated in May when gasoline was rationed. Our December loss was particularly heavy representing a curtailment of one-third the figure reached in the same month of 1941.

Toll receipts diminished and expenses increased. Gross operating receipts were $3,069,647.27 and our Sinking and Surplus Funds earned $143,142.52. Maintenance costs were $702,687.82 and accrued interest on Commission bonds, $1,527,220.48. Net income from the year's operation was $982,881.49 compared with $1,576,075.50 for 1941.

In common with all other industries, the cost of everything required for operation and maintenance of the structure advanced in 1942 but a burden particular to strategically important bridges was laid by the necessity of protecting the Delaware River Bridge against damage by enemy agents.

In addition to the All Risk insurance carried since 1934, the Commission, on June 29, took out $32,000,000 War Risk insurance with the War Damage Corporation for a period of one year at a cost of $38,400. This provides indemnification against damage caused by the enemy or from our own armed forces while resisting attack. The policy covers the entire bridge, the subways in Philadelphia and Camden built by the Commission, rail transit line cars, vehicular underpasses in both cities and all Commission-owned buildings.

As gasoline became scarcer, travel shifted from privately-owned cars to buses and the rail transit line. The passenger car and light truck division, paying the twenty-cent straight toll or fifteen-cent commutation rate, suffered a loss of 23.02 per cent; buses increased 9.25 per cent and patronage on the rail transit line grew by 18.75 per cent.

Two factors helped to stem the tide of diminishing traffic. Most important was the defense worker living on one side of the river and employed on the other. Both Philadelphia and Camden have been converted largely to arsenals and employment in heavy industries has risen to an all-time high. Throughout the day and night, men and women traveling to their places of employment created opposing tides in the rush hours while, at other times, the bridge was sparsely used. The other factor in stimulating traffic was the forty-nine day meet at the Garden State Racetrack, five miles from our Camden Plaza. This opened July 18 and closed September 12. We estimate that the bridge was crossed by 135,000 racebound cars in this period. At the close of the year, it was problematical whether restrictions on pleasure driving would permit resumption of the meet in 1943.

For the first time since its opening in 1936, the bridge rail transit line became an important transportation artery. During the year it was patronized by 6,059,144 compared with 5,102,414 in 1941; yet this figure is but one-third of the estimated capacity of the system.

In the final months of 1942, there were reports from Washington that Philadelphia bound buses might be forced to curtail their runs at Camden and transfer passengers to the rail line. However, no definite action had been taken by the end of the year.

On that date, the Sinking and Surplus Funds of the Commission amounted to $6,733,749.74 invested as follows:

SINKING FUND:

United States Treasury 3¼% bonds due 1945-43	$ 125,000	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 3% bonds due 1952-44	280,000	
United States Treasury 1% notes due 9/15/43	100,000	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation 1⅛% notes due 7/15/43	100,000	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1½% notes due 4/30/43	100,000	
		705,000.00
Cash in bank		58,556.39
Accrued interest		3,179.66
		$ 766,736.05

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES

Crossing Delaware River Bridge

in 1942

PERIOD	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS Total Vehicles	% of Total	20c Rate Vehicles	% of Autos	Commuters 15c Vehicles	% of Autos	BUSES (50c & 75c) Vehicles	% of Total	TRUCKS (2 to 5 Tons) (35c, 40c, 50c) Vehicles	% of Total	TRUCKS (5 to 10 Tons) 65c, 75c) Vehicles	% of Total	Special Vehicles	Motor-cycles	Horse-drawn Etc.	Total Vehicles	% Change Same Month 1941
1942 Jan. ..	994,919	88.79	854,916	85.92	140,003	14.08	81,119	7.23	26,322	2.34	9,621	0.85	7,626	902	0	1,120,509	+ 9.32
Feb. ..	887,938	88.49	760,452	85.64	127,486	14.36	73,797	7.35	24,421	2.43	8,666	0.86	7,546	1,012	0	1,003,380	+ 2.55
Mar. ..	1,003,215	88.82	869,947	86.71	133,268	13.29	80,085	7.09	27,280	2.41	9,767	0.86	7,607	1,493	0	1,129,447	+ 3.32
Apr. ..	999,608	88.53	875,098	87.54	124,510	12.46	83,882	7.42	26,943	2.38	9,112	0.80	7,577	1,994	0	1,129,116	— 7.78
May ..	928,541	87.36	819,767	88.28	108,774	11.72	87,373	8.21	26,994	2.53	9,715	0.91	8,106	2,089	0	1,062,818	— 22.64
June ..	879,748	86.82	776,784	88.29	102,964	11.71	86,270	8.51	27,221	2.68	9,485	0.93	8,444	2,080	0	1,013,248	— 29.21
July ..	992,273	87.25	899,093	90.59	93,180	9.41	94,875	8.34	29,296	2.57	9,667	0.85	8,762	2,336	0	1,137,209	— 28.80
Aug. ..	959,380	86.96	871,918	90.88	87,462	9.12	96,205	8.72	28,304	2.56	8,697	0.78	8,512	2,024	0	1,103,122	— 33.17
Sept. ..	875,258	86.15	782,432	89.39	92,826	10.61	91,658	9.02	29,461	2.89	8,776	0.86	8,745	2,059	0	1,015,957	— 27.40
Oct. ..	831,935	85.69	732,204	88.01	99,731	11.99	90,366	9.30	28,670	2.95	8,582	0.88	9,764	1,547	0	970,864	— 25.83
Nov. ..	793,050	85.82	698,815	88.11	94,235	11 89	87,503	9.46	25,158	2.72	8,098	0.87	9,181	1,094	0	924,084	— 27.52
Dec. ..	717,899	84.10	627,044	87.34	90,855	12.66	91,841	10.76	25,671	3.00	8,354	0.97	9,220	544	0	853,529	— 33.34
1942 Totals .	10,863,764	87.16	9,568,470	88.07	1,295,294	11.93	1,044,974	8.38	325,741	2.61	108,540	0.87	101,090	19,174	0	12,463,283	— 20.31
Grand Totals from Date of Opening to Dec. 31, 1942	167,242,239*	87.61	63,837,280	38.17	7,729,813	4.62	18,091,235	9.47	3,624,631	1.89	1,029,334	0.53	456,846	440,704	4,337	190,889,326	—

(*includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RECEIPTS FOR 16½ YEARS

Gross $50,643,289.19
Net 42,744,053.72

RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS Vehicles	TOTALS Receipts	PLEASURE CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS Total	25c Rate	20c Rate (Feb. 1/37)	15c Commute (Mar. 1/37)	Buses	Trucks (Heavy)	Special Permits	Motor-cycles	Miscl. Horses etc.	AVERAGES VEHICLES Month	AVERAGES VEHICLES Daily	AVERAGES RECEIPTS Month	AVERAGES RECEIPTS Daily	Sunday & Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened June 6, 1936) Total Fares 2½c	HIGH SPEED LINE AVERAGE Month	HIGH SPEED LINE AVERAGE Daily	Net Receipts (Operation)
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	9,176,045	100%	None	None	1,034,938	345,767	28,524	29,198	3	884,539	29,001	255,647.32	8,387.89	38,923	2,479,256	354,177	11,920	2,600,767.01
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	10,901,116	619,864	9,267,896	1,013,356	1,005,322	328,951	29,368	28,372	0	1,024,428	33,679	247,451.96	8,135.40	43,667	4,743,310	395,276	12,995	2,513,613.49
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	11,520,211	None	10,381,993	1,138,218	924,010	314,915	36,959	24,237	6	1,068,361	35,121	252,290.78	8,294.19	45,272	4,120,755	343,396	11,289	2,445,817.04
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	12,021,179	None	10,782,058	1,239,121	917,642	369,410	47,720	22,879	5	1,114,852	36,652	262,968.25	8,644.54	46,176	4,340,095	361,675	11,890	2,628,712.32
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	12,766,835	None	11,361,240	1,405,595	921,471	417,293	60,163	20,071	2	1,182,153	38,759	278,342.77	9,125.99	48,096	4,655,937	387,995	12,720	2,778,058.30
1941	15,638,687	3,658,611.09	14,113,852	None	12,475,623	1,638,229	956,438	460,154	85,501	22,742	0	1,303,223	42,845	304,467.58	10,009.89	53,708	5,102,414	425,201	13,979	3,000,209.98
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	10,863,764	None	9,568,470	1,295,294	1,044,974	434,281	101,090	19,174	0	1,038,606	34,145	255,803.93	8,409.99	39,236	6,059,144	504,928	16,600	2,366,959.45

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers
January ..				382,624	9,565.60	12,343	419,887	10,497.18	13,544	364,050	9,101.25	11,743
February ..				346,963	8,674.08	12,392	322,278	8,056.95	11,510	324,688	8,117.20	11,596
March	Opened June 6th, 1936			403,001	10,075.02	13,001	338,587	8,464.67	10,922	381,908	9,547.70	12,319
April				390,876	9,771.90	13,029	329,325	8,233.13	10,977	354,040	8,851.00	11,801
May				383,345	9,583.63	12,366	323,689	8,092.22	10,441	362,038	9,050.95	11,678
June	322,660	8,066.50	13,444	379,799	9,494.97	12,660	313,607	7,840.18	10,453	350,547	8,763.68	11,685
July	340,282	8,507.05	10,977	365,141	9,128.53	11,714	287,451	7,186.27	9,272	312,118	7,802.95	10,068
August ...	312,811	7,820.28	10,091	361,423	9,035.57	11,658	301,784	7,544.60	10,059	323,622	8,090.55	10,439
September .	313,496	7,837.40	10,449	386,126	9,653.15	12,871	312,867	7,821.68	10,429	333,477	8,336.92	11,115
October ...	365,250	9,131.25	11,782	425,410	10,635.25	13,723	357,747	8,943.67	11,540	377,903	9,447.58	12,190
November .	360,814	9,020.35	12,027	426,113	10,652.83	14,204	362,178	9,054.45	12,073	394,302	9,857.55	13,143
December .	463,923	11,598.07	14,965	492,489	12,312.22	15,887	451,355	11,283.88	14,560	461,402	11,535.05	14,883
Totals	2,479,236	61,980.90	11,920	4,743,310	118,582.75	12,995	4,120,755	103,018.88	11,289	4,340,095	108,502.38	11,890

Month	1940			1941			1942		
	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers	Passengers	Receipts	Daily Average Passengers
January ...	373,204	9,330.10	12,038	422,211	10,555.28	13,619	459,754	6,493.85	14,808
February ..	361,400	9,035.00	12,462	384,079	9,601.97	13,717	421,792	5,044.80	15,064
March	387,569	9,689.23	12,502	426,961	10,674.03	13,773	472,497	7,812.43	15,294
April	383,087	9,577.17	12,770	422,082	10,552.05	14,069	480,773	7,019.32	16,025
May	391,069	9,776.73	12,615	417,242	10,431.05	13,459	483,394	4,584.85	15,593
June	364,991	9,124.77	12,164	393,332	9,833.30	13,111	483,467	9,085.27	16,115
July	354,288	8,857.20	11,428	387,167	5,679.17	12,489	486,373	8,659.32	15,690
August ...	357,400	8,935.00	11,529	391,806	4,795.15	12,639	513,754	8,843.85	16,572
September .	358,934	8,973.35	11,964	417,019	5,425.48	13,901	509,791	10,244.78	16,993
October ...	412,779	10,319.48	13,315	455,230	7,380.75	14,684	536,729	11,118.22	17,313
November .	409,435	10,235.87	13,647	443,814	8,095.35	14,793	518,534	10,263.35	17,284
December .	501,781	12,544.53	16,186	541,471	13,036.77	17,466	692,286	17,307.15	22,331
Totals	4,655,937	116,398.43	12,721	5,102,414	106,060.35*	13,979	6,059,144	106,477.19†	16,600

(* $21,500 withheld by operating company in 1941 to insure against possible losses)
(† $45,001.41 withheld by operating company in 1942 to insure against possible losses)

SURPLUS FUND:

United States Treasury 3¼% bonds due 1945-43	$ 560,000	
United States Treasury 2⅞% bonds due 1960-55	450,000	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 3% bonds due 1952-44	2,000,000	
United States Treasury 1⅛% notes due 6/15/43	200,000	
United States Treasury 1% notes due 9/16/43	660,000	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation 1⅛% notes due 7/15/43	1,500,000	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1½% notes due 4/30/43	450,000	
		5,810,000.00
Cash in bank		129,146.87
Accrued interest		27,866.82
		$5,967,013.69

These funds provide a reserve to cushion the shock which may come as a result of further restrictions on motor transportation. The Commission is investigating the possibility of reducing its heavy interest burden by re-financing the outstanding indebtedness now amounting to $35,703,000. Bridge bonds become callable September 1, 1943, at 105. They now bear a four and one-quarter per cent interest coupon. A substantial reduction in interest charges is the goal toward which the Commission is striving.

Intensive precautions approved by the War Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Office of Civilian Defense were taken by our police against sabotage. A link fence topped with barbed wire was erected around the area under the Camden Approach. A large siren for warning against air raids was placed on the roof of the Administration Building, Camden Plaza. An air raid shelter was improvised beneath the Philadelphia Plaza where, during practice alerts and blackouts, passengers were escorted from cars and buses halted at the Plaza. A similar procedure was followed in Camden where the Sixth Street pedestrian underpass was pressed into use. Our bridge personnel cooperated with Civilian Defense authorities in both Philadelphia and Camden whenever an alert or blackout was ordered in either city. Traffic was not permitted to enter upon the bridge during such periods, it being essential that the roadway be clear for the passage of emergency vehicles of the Army and Navy and fire-engines.

A thirty-five miles an hour speed limit was placed on cars crossing the bridge in October and warning signs were erected. A number of our men qualified as instructors in American Red Cross First Aid to train our other employees in regular classes.

To help in the war effort, the Commission, on February 27, rescinded its fifteen-year-old prohibition against the carrying of standees in buses crossing the bridge. The bus companies showed that they were unable to obtain new vehicles or tires. No accidents arising from this innovation were reported up to the end of the year.

Acting upon representations made by the Commission to Washington against the danger of transporting high explosives over the structure, a practice which has always been strictly forbidden here, the War Department issued in May an order prohibiting this procedure except in cases of extreme emergency. During the year, more than 103,000 Army and Navy trucks and guns passed over the bridge. No tolls were charged—in fact, since the opening of the bridge in 1926, the Commission has always permitted the free passage of United States Government-owned vehicles carrying troops, mails or munitions of war. Even though the courts have held in recent years that these are not exempt from the payment of toll, the Commission feels that free passage is but a small contribution to the war effort.

The falling-off of traffic in 1942 was the second experienced in Delaware River Bridge history. In 1927, our first full year of operation, traffic totaled 8,593,201. This rose to 12,308,225 in 1931 but, in 1932, the backwash of the depression cut off 1,500,000 vehicles. The following year, an additional million was lost but, from then to the end of 1941, traffic was on the upswing. It would be unreasonable to suppose that traffic in war years will exceed the 1941 figure but it seems logical to expect that, following the war, traffic records on the bridge will again be eclipsed. The following table shows the rise and fall of traffic and toll receipts:

	Traffic	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
1942	12,463,283	$3,069,647.27	$702,687.82	$2,366,959.45
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,397.44	2,635,179.47
1931	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.89
1926 (½ year)	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

Throughout the year, the bridge was maintained in first-class condition. Periodic inspections were made together with numerous minor repairs. Twenty-six accidents occurred on the bridge; eighty-seven arrests were made; twenty-one fires extinguished and no suicides or attempted suicides occurred. The last may be attributed to the closing of the footwalks at the outbreak of war, no pedestrians being permitted to cross during the year.

Certiorari proceedings against the attempt of the City of Camden to tax bridge property in 1941 were still pending in the New Jersey Supreme Court at the close of the year. The City submitted no tax bills in 1942.

A step of vital importance to future bridge traffic was taken during 1942 when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia agreed upon plans for the widening of Vine Street from Franklin Street to the Parkway. The Commonwealth provided the funds necessary to meet the cost of this improvement. Late in the year, notices were served by the City Solicitor of Philadelphia upon owners and tenants of properties on the south side of Vine Street condemning the whole in the name of the Commonwealth. Because of the impossibility of obtaining materials to build the widened roadway, demolition of the properties was held up until the end of the war. Inasmuch as the properties will then be all publicly-owned, the improvement should proceed without further delay.

The Commission records with deep regret the loss of its fellow member, Mr. J. Willison Smith who died March 10. In April, Mr. Alvin A. Swenson of Philadelphia was appointed by Governor James to fill the vacancy. Senator Bruce A. Wallace, Commissioner from Camden County, resigned in April and was elected New Jersey Counsel for the Commission. The vacancy thus caused was filled in May by the appointment of Mr. Edward C. McAuliffe, Camden County, by the New Jersey Legislature.

The Commission extends a cordial invitation to all members of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

Arthur H. James, Chairman — Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman

Bernard Samuel — I. Norwood Griscom

F. Clair Ross — Alfred Cooper

G. Harold Wagner — Barton F. Sharp

Thomas B. Smith — A. Matlack Stackhouse

William H. Folwell — Marvin H. Coombs

Edwin R. Cox — Hugh L. Mehorter

Alvin A. Swenson — Edward C. McAuliffe

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager

December 31, 1942.

APPENDICES

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1942

ASSETS

Operating cash in bank and on hand				$ 624,660.41
Cash on deposit with Paying Agent for bond interest				653,803.75
Prepaid insurance premium				22,748.58
SINKING AND SURPLUS FUNDS:				
	Sinking	Surplus	Together	
Cash in bank	$ 58,556.39	$ 129,146.87	$ 187,703.26	
Investments (at par) in United States and Pennsylvania obligations (cost ($6,656,481.18)	705,000.00	5,810,000.00	6,515,000.00	
Interest accrued	3,179.66	27,866.82	31,046.48	
	$766,736.05	$5,967,013.69		$ 6,733,749.74
INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY:				
Bridge			$ 33,221,341.91	
High-Speed Transit Project			10,985,383.53	
Maintenance Building and Toll Houses			269,515.61	
				44,476,241.05
Total Assets				$ 52,511,203.53

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

BONDED DEBT:			
4¼% Serial Bonds Dated 9/1/33 Maturing 1935/73:			
Total Authorized	$41,000,000		
Cancellation of Unissued Fund	2,800,000		
Total Issued		$ 38,120,000.00	
Redeemed through the Sinking Fund		2,417,000.00	
Total Outstanding		35,703,000.00	
9/1/43 Maturity included in Current Liabilities		465,000.00	
			35,238,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Interest on Bonded Debt Accrued (due 3/1/43)		505,792.50	
Bond Interest Coupons—Not Presented (past due)		3,803.75	
Bonds Maturing 9/1/43		465,000.00	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		13,097.38	
			987,693.63
RESERVES			68,000.00
SURPLUS:			
Non-Operating		2,803,925.33	
Operating:			
Accumulated in Operations 7/1/31 to 12/31/42		13,413,584.57	
			16,217,509.90
Total Liabilities			$ 52,511,203.53

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES & BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

YEAR 1942

Month	Ferry Vehicles		Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penn. R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.						
January	87,973	55,693	150,376	294,042	1,120,509	1,414,551	10.63%	79.21%
February	78,230	48,693	137,495	264,418	1,003,380	1,267,798	10.84%	79.14%
March	90,863	57,974	165,775	314,612	1,129,447	1,444,059	11.47%	78.21%
April	91,125	57,107	188,156	336,388	1,129,116	1,465,504	12.83%	77.05%
May	93,307	64,544	188,167	346,018	1,062,818	1,408,836	13.35%	75.43%
June	93,837	63,811	177,257	334,905	1,013,248	1,348,153	13.22%	75.15%
July	100,885	74,796	242,081	417,762	1,137,209	1,554,971	15.56%	73.13%
August	97,136	71,896	223,771	392,803	1,103,122	1,495,925	14.95%	73.71%
September	93,429	61,900	184,335	339,664	1,015,957	1,355,621	13.59%	74.94%
October	90,071	54,724	143,380	288,175	970,864	1,259,039	11.38%	77.11%
November	80,656	36,480	133,575	250,711	924,084	1,174,795	11.37%	78.65%
December	74,964	34,503	112,169	221,636	853,529	1,075,165	10.43%	79.38%
TOTALS 1942.	1,072,476	682,121	2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%
TOTALS 1941.	1,326,263	888,774	2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
% CHANGE..	−19.13	−23.25	−25.28	−23.27	−20.31	−21.01		

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

Calendar Year	Total Vehicles (Opened 7/1/26)	Automobiles and Light Trucks				Trucks						Buses		Motorcycles 10c	Horse Drawn, etc. 15c, 20c & 30c
		Total Autos & Light Trucks	25c Rate	20c Rate Started 2/1/1937	15c Commutation Started 3/1/1937	7000 lbs. Gr. Wt. Solid T. 35c	7001 to 18,000 lbs. Gross Weight		18,001 to 26,000 lbs. Gross Weight		26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Special	Single Deck 50c (25c & 40c to July 1, 1927)	Double Deck 75c (40c to July 1, 1927)		
							Pneumatic 40c	Solid Tire 50c	Pneu'c. 65c	Solid T. 75c					
1926	4,137,674	3,644,022	↑	↑	↑	10,880	10,914	15,624	281	6,891	57	265,433	169,141	13,017	1,414
1927	8,593,201	7,270,703				23,812	32,561	35,636	1,865	17,586	3,722	905,727	275,456	24,583	1,550
1928	9,725,470	8,246,002				20,100	76,049	34,232	3,998	17,204	565	1,229,698	67,835	29,207	580
1929	11,615,609	10,096,414				11,875	101,315	28,615	9,480	18,836	1,616	1,272,995	40,742	33,253	468
1930	12,285,359	10,578,206				4,670	136,269	16,651	18,488	13,676	4,414	1,465,267	19,176	28,413	179
1931	12,308,225	10,770,393	Rate	No	No	2,366	158,692	21,623	25,238	18,058	5,006	1,270,481	8,398	27,916	54
1932	10,804,557	9,355,885	25c			1,349	165,905	13,029	44,552	10,222	6,561	1,174,017	5,242	27,774	21
1933	9,886,705	8,569,299	All			758	183,404	10,768	48,767	6,758	8,909	1,026,145	5,923	25,948	26
1934	9,981,615	8,613,090				472	221,318	7,167	50,041	5,145	17,164	1,029,125	6,830	31,247	16
1935	10,156,929	8,735,223				279	250,471	15,822	51,392	2,135	19,512	1,042,757	6,652	32,673	13
1936	10,614,475	9,176,045	↓	↓	↓	189	247,597	17,237	79,648	1,096	28,524	1,028,889	6,049	29,198	3
1937	12,293,129	10,901,116	(Jan. only) 619,864	9,267,896	1,013,356	137	234,553	10,613	83,064	584	29,368	999,855	5,467	28,372	0
1938	12,820,338	11,520,211	↑	10,381,993	1,138,218	76	228,085	9,174	77,331	249	36,959	920,520	3,490	24,237	6
1939	13,378,235	12,021,179		10,782,058	1,239,121	92	263,196	10,895	95,004	223	47,720	913,727	3,315	22,879	5
1940	14,185,835	12,766,835		11,361,240	1,405,595	76	298,390	16,809	101,842	176	60,163	918,307	3,164	20,071	2
1941	15,638,687	14,113,852	No	12,475,623	1,638,229	98	330,228	18,864	110,762	202	85,501	953,480	2,958	22,742	0
1942	12,463,283	10,863,764		9,568,470	1,295,294	65	309,280	16,396	108,335	205	101,090	1,042,426	2,548	19,174	0

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1942

Receipts:		
Tolls and Rentals	$2,962,887.45	
High-Speed Line Fares	102,206.81	
Interest Received on Toll Funds	4,553.01	
Gross Operating Receipts		$3,069,647.27
Expenses:		
Salaries	$ 475,613.43	
Equipment	28,383.28	
Supplies	12,201.04	
Repairs	53,834.55	
Miscellaneous (including Light and Heat)	100,945.86	
Insurance (All Risk, Income and War Damage)	31,709.66	
Total Expenses		702,687.82
Gross Operating Income		$2,366,959.45
Interest on Bonds Accrued		1,527,220.48
Net Operating Income		$ 839,738.97
Net Non-Operating Income:		
Sinking Fund	$ 16,526.90	
Surplus Fund	126,615.62	
		143,142.52
Net Income		$ 982,881.49

FUNDS PROVIDED AND APPLIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1942

Funds Were Provided from the Following Sources:		
Net Income for the year (per operating statement)		$ 982,881.49
Elimination of Accruals:		
Add:		
Decrease in Bond Surplus Fund accrual 12/31/42	$ 2,531.25	
Increase in Expense accruals 12/31/42	62,136.66	
	64,667.91	
Deduct:		
Decrease in debt interest accrued:		
December 31, 1941 $513,881.67		
December 31, 1942 505,792.50		
	8,089.17	
		56,578.74
Total Funds Provided		$1,039,460.23
Funds Were Applied and Accounted for as follows:		
Funded Debt:		
Bonds matured (per schedule) $327,000.00		
Bonds purchased (at market) 268,127.50		
	$ 595,127.50	
Bond Surplus Fund: Investments redeemed	225,000.00*	
Interest on debt due March 1, 1943	650,000.00	
Total Bonded Debt Expenditures	$1,020,127.50	
War Damage insurance prepaid for 1 year 6/30/43	38,400.00	
Total Funds Applied		1,058,527.50
Excess of cash disbursements over receipts		19,067.27
Cash at beginning of year		831,430.94
Cash at End of Year		$ 812,363.67
Composed of:		
Operating Fund	$ 624,660.41	
Sinking Fund	58,556.39	
Bond Surplus Fund	129,146.87	
	$ 812,363.67	

*Deduct

FINANCIAL HISTORY

Costs, Income and Investments—December 31, 1942

Cost of Bridge (including Land and Approaches)		$37,085,100.71
Expended for:		
High-Speed Rail Transit Line (net)	$8,238,688.91	
Maintenance Building (net)	73,331.15	
Improvement to Toll Houses	138,953.75	
Improvements to Administration Building	13,931.09	
		8,464,904.90
Total		$45,550,005.61
Total Interest Paid	$25,985,804.52	
Total Expenses Paid	8,157,660.89	
		34,143,465.41
Total Costs Paid		$79,693,471.02
Total Receipts	$51,371,629.75	
Bonds Issued $38,120,000		
Less: Bonds Retired 2,417,000		
Bonds Outstanding	35,703,000.00	
Total Receipts and Borrowed Capital		87,074,629.75
Receipts and Borrowed Capital in Excess of Total Cost		$ 7,381,158.73
Invested as follows:		
Operating Fund with Bank and on Hand	$ 624,660.41	
Bond Funds with Bank and Fiscal Agent	6,733,749.74	
Prepaid Insurance Premium Unexpired	22,748.58	
		$ 7,381,158.73

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

Passenger Automobile	$0.20
Motor Truck—7,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	.20

(Commutation toll books containing 40 tickets for the passage of passenger automobiles and trucks of 7,000 pounds gross weight are sold for $6.00 for use within 30 days after purchase. Unused tickets will not be redeemed. Use of tickets will be limited to the vehicle identified by the license number recorded on the book cover.)

Motor Truck:	
7,000 pounds gross weight (solid rubber tires)	.35
7,001 to 18,000 pounds (pneumatic tires)	.40
(solid rubber tires)	.50
18,001 to 26,000 pounds (pneumatic tires)	.65
(solid rubber tires)	.75
26,001 to 28,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	.90
(Solid rubber-tired vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds by special permit only.)	
28,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	1.00
Passenger Bus (single-deck)	.50
(double-deck	.75
Horse-drawn vehicles (1 or 3 horses)	.30
(3 or more horses)	.40
Horse and Rider	.15
Led horse, mule, cow, hog or sheep	.20
Motorcycle	.10
One-wheel trailer	.10

"Gross Weight" is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds (gross weight) on solid tires and 36,000 pounds on pneumatic tires when permitted, shall be charged $0.25 per 2,000 pounds, or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds or 36,000 pounds, respectively, in addition to the above tolls.

No vehicle and load of a combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 pounds on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridge.

No motor truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on the bridge.

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES (WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE)

YEARLY

Year	Ferries				Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penna. R. R.	Phila. & Reading R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.	Tacony-Palmyra Ferry						
1925			↑		↑	5,399,641	—	5,399,641	—	—
1926	1,786,922	1,785,525		376,304	Opened 15 1929	3,948,751	Open July 1st 4,137,674	8,086,425	—	51.16%
1927	779,320	1,567,724		356,153		2,703,197	8,593,201	11,296,398	—	76.07%
1928	780,947	1,672,276		355,240	↓ Aug.	2,808,463	9,725,470	12,533,933	—	77.59%
1929	808,295	1,790,285		235,821	433,061	3,267,462	11,615,609	14,883,071	4.50%	78.05%
1930	789,987	1,753,332		↑	1,374,285	3,917,604	12,285,359	16,202,963	8.48%	75.82%
1931	779,129	1,722,486			1,738,569	4,240,184	12,308,225	16,548,409	10.50%	74.38%
1932	696,633	1,514,920	Opened Jan. 24, 1939		1,559,197	3,770,750	10,804,557	14,575,307	10.70%	74.13%
1933	699,312	1,338,471			1,390,497	3,428,280	9,886,705	13,314,985	10.44%	74.25%
1934	769,423	1,261,372		Out of Service Aug. 15, 1929	1,399,843	3,430,638	9,981,615	13,412,253	10.43%	74.42%
1935	817,208	1,252,487			1,470,906	3,540,601	10,156,929	13,697,530	10.73%	74.15%
1936	1,211,280	1,246,694			1,642,135	4,100,109	10,614,475	14,714,584	11.16%	72.13%
1937	1,322,741	1,148,224			1,922,716	4,393,681	12,293,129	16,686,810	11.52%	73.67%
1938	1,753,746	Closed 4/30 270,283	↓		1,980,864	4,004,893	12,820,338	16,825,231	11.77%	76.19%
1939	1,348,325	—	830,623		2,056,200	4,235,148	13,378,235	17,613,383	11.67%	75.95%
1940	1,360,686	—	850,220		2,210,660	4,421,566	14,185,835	18,607,401	11.88%	76.23%
1941	1,326,263	—	888,774		2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
1942	1,072,476	—	682,121		2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%

FINAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN COLORED POPULATION

To The

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

January, 1943

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

E. Washington Rhodes, Chairman

Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Member of the Senate, Vice-Chairman

R. Maurice Moss, Secretary

Homer S. Brown, House of Representatives

George B. Scarlett, Member of the Senate

A. Evans Kephart, Member of the Senate

Wayne L. Hopkins

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill

Lewis G. Hines, Secretary, Department of Labor and Industry

Mrs. Maude B. Coleman

Mrs. S. Willie Layton

Mark S. James, Secretary, Department of Commerce

Mrs Nellies Ha'Zell

Reverend Marshall L. Shepard

Dr. George L. Winstead

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

Laurence Foster, Executive Director

Jule K. Lott Assistant Executive Director	Richard Langston Research Assistant
J. Edwin Hamilton Research Assistant	Charles A. Shorter Research Assistant
Miss Eleanor Hill Research Assistant	Mrs. Naomi L. Cheatham Office Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

In 1880, Negroes were 2.0% of the total population of the State; again, in 1890, the percentage was the same. In 1900, Negroes constituted 2.5% of the State's total population, and in 1910, they remained 2.5%. In the next decade, during and immediately following the period of the World War, which occasioned a shortage of European labor, Negroes migrated here in large numbers so that, by 1920, Negroes were 3.3% of the total population. Business establishments continued to need Negro labor so that whereas in 1920, there were 8,431,245 white and 284,568 colored inhabitants in the State; in 1930, there were 9,192,602 white and 431,257 colored inhabitants; the Negro was 4.5% of the total population. Whereas the white population of the State increased only 9% from 1920 to 1930, Negro population increased 51..5%. In 1930, there were more Negroes in Pennsylvania than there were in either Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, or West Virginia. In 1930, Pennsylvania had the largest Negro population of any "northern" state. In 1940, there were 470,172 Negroes in the State; they constituted 4.74% of the total population. Due to the war effort, several official estimates indicate that there has been a considerable increase in the Negro population of the State.

As has been indicated, up to the decades preceding World War I, Negroes were a rather small part of the State's total population. However, when they migrated here in large numbers, they came to a State in which there were already many discriminatory patterns. These migrants were destined to become the basis of many socio-economic maladjustments. Even though the majority of Negro citizens of the State were underprivileged in normal times, the depression and recession years brought their problem to focus.

As compared with other citizens, the Negro's unemployment rates became disproportionately high and consequently his income was sub-standardly low. The employment situation was so serious that, for many periods during the past decade, more than one-half of the Negroes of the State were receiving funds, goods, and services from public and private charity. The incidence of disease and mortality rates became excessively high; health and medical facilities and services were disproportionately inadequate. Approximately three-fourths of the Negro housing accommodations were sub-standard. There was an inadequacy of recreational facilities; there were inequalities in educational opportunities; family disorganization increased; and crime and delinquency rates were distressingly high. In realization of these facts, and having seen the success of the commissions of New York, and New Jersey, the Honorable Bodies and His Excellency created this Commission as is herein set forth:

ACT No. 192

Of The

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"Creating a temporary commission to examine, report upon and recommend measures to improve the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of the urban colored population of the State, and asking an appropriation of the expenses of such a commission.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Temporary commission created.

Section 1. A temporary State commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators and three other members to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, at least two of whom shall be of the colored race; three members of the House of Representatives and three other persons to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at least two of whom shall be of the colored race; and three other members to be appointed by the Governor, at least two of whom shall be of the colored race; to examine and report upon the economic, health, and living conditions of the urban colored population of the State, and to recommend such measures as such commission may deem necessary to improve such conditions and to secure to the urban colored population of the State, equal opportunity with the general population thereof for self-support and economic and cultural development to the extent, if any, that such opportunity does not exist.

Membership.

Purpose.

Officers and Assistants.

Section 2. Such commission shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from its own members and may employ counsel and such other assistants as may be needed and may fix their compensation within the amounts made available by appropriation therefor. Such commission may meet anywhere in the State, may take testimony and subpoena witnesses and require the production of books, papers, and records.

Method of operation, and powers.

Receive expenses only.

Section 3. The members of such Commission shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to their necessary traveling and hotel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Report.

Section 4. Such commission shall make a report to the next session of the General Assembly, and shall include in such report such amendments or additions to or revision of the law, and such other measures as the commission deems necessary to carry its recommendations into effect.

$10,000.00 appropriated for purpose. (See approval).

Section 5. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable on requisition of the chairman of such commission on the warrant and audit of the Auditor General.

Section 6. This act shall take effect immediately upon final enactment.

Approved—The 12th day of June, A. D. 1939, in the sum of $10,000.00. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue."

(Signed) ARTHUR H. JAMES

Because of the lack of sufficient time and money with which to fulfill its duties and expectancies, the work of the Commission was extended during the 1941-1943 biennium. This extension enabled the Commission to enlarge very greatly the scope of its work and to render some valuable practical services to the urban colored population.

The Members of the 1939-41 Commission were:

E. Washington Rhodes, Member, House of Representatives, Chairman
Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Member of the Senate; Vice-Chairman
R. Maurice Moss, Secretary
Homer S. Brown, Member, House of Representatives
Richard P. Brown, Secretary, Department of Commerce (resigned)
Mrs. Maude B. Coleman
Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill
Lewis G. Hines, Secretary, Department of Labor and Industry
Wayne L. Hopkins
A. Evans Kephart, Member of the Senate
Mrs. S. Willie Layten
Herbert E. Millen (resigned)
George B. Scarlett, Member of the Senate
Frank G. Speck, (resigned)
Raymond C. Webster, Member, House of Representatives

The staff during this period was as follows: Laurence Foster, Executive Director; Donald W. Wyatt, Assistant Executive Director; J. Edwin Hamilton, Research Assistant; Mrs. Eleanor Hill Oak, Research Assistant; Charles A. Shorter, Research Assistant; Mrs. Susie Taylor Tobias, Office Secretary; the following were associated with the Commission in the Pittsburgh area: Reginald Johnson, Technical Consultant, Jule K. Lott, Research Assistant and Mrs. Rebekah McKinney, Research aid and Office Secretary.

As is indicated in numerous places throughout this report, in addition to your staff, many persons of both races have made valuable contributions to the research of the Commission. Acknowledgements have been made in some instances in the body of this report; others have been thanked through other means. However, though technical research is an indispensable first step, it is but one of the many requirements involved in the instructions given your Commission by the Honorable Bodies and His Excellency. Some of these requirements are expressed and implied in the program of the staff of your Commission which was instructed not only to examine and report upon but also to make recommendations designed to improve the conditions of the Negroes of the State. Making recommendations involve many factors other than mere abstract facts and principles. In this area, space will permit the mentioning of only a comparatively few persons who have made contributions to the work of your Commission:

Prof. William C. Ash
Dr. Robert W. Bagnall
Rev. J. J. Banks
Mr. Quinn R. Banks
Dr. John H. Brodhead
Rev. L. G. Carr
Father T. L. Caution
Mrs. Thomas D. Clayton
Dr. Charles H. Crampton
Mrs. Arthur U. Crosby
Rev. E. Luther Cunningham
Mr. Tanner G. Duckery
Mr. George W. Elliott
Mr. George F. Ellison
Mr. Orrin C. Evans
Prof. Alexander H. Frey
Mr. Harrison W. Fry
Mr. Joseph R. Fugett
Mrs. Helen Lee Pinkett
Mr. James M. Reid
Mr. Harvey J. Reynolds
Mr. Eustace Gay
Mr. Chester Hayes
Prof. Rex B. Hersey
Mr. Leon J. Hill
Mr. Walker K. Jackson
Mr. Vernon R. James
Mr. Everett W. Johnson
Mr. Levi Jolly
Mr. Ralph H. Jones
Mr. Francis Fisher Kane
Mrs. George M. Keiser
Dr. Charles A. Lewis
Mrs. Elcora McClane
Mr. John McGinnis
Mr. Irving K. Merchant
Mr. Thomas A. Merriweather
Dr. George E. Nitzsche
Mr. Theodore R. Penny
Mr. William L. Warrick
Prof. Frank D. Watson
Dr. Daniel A. Wilson
Mr. Hobson R. Reynolds
Rev. M. C. Spann
Mr. Leon T. Stern
Mr. Leon Sneed
Mr. Clarence R. Whyte
Mr. Thomas Wallace Swann
Rev. Dr. Edgar C. Young
Mrs. Edward Ingersoll

To all of these persons, the staff of the Commission is very grateful.

Your Commission was authorized by the General Assembly and His Excellency "to examine, * * report upon, * * and to make recommendations" regarding the unequal sufferings of the Negro population. In so doing, the Commission developed a ten point program which may be briefly summarized as follows (1) It has conducted research in every major area of Negro life which may properly be regarded as within the scope of legislation and administration. (a) First-hand studies were made by the staff; in addition, there were twenty-one volunteer workers who devoted varying amounts of time to research, (b) There were mutually cooperative research projects conducted by the staff and some professors and students of Haverford, Swarthmore, the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions of higher learning. (c) Sixty-three persons of State and national importance prepared special statements, studies, and exhibits for the Commission. After having completed the research, conclusions and recommendations were drawn; (d) these findings were validated in terms of the wisdom of lay and professional men and women of both races whose interests and ministries cover the fields treated in the Final Report. This examining process is still continuing. For this purpose, scores of cnferences have been held all over the State. Numerous letters have been written to important persons all over the State and nation seeking their advice on the wisdom of certain findings of the Commission.

Having determined the significant facts and what to do about them, (2) these findings have been publicized in: the Negro and white press, mass meetings, special religious, fraternal, civic, educational, health and medical, and other groups. Your Commission conducted three fact-finding conferences in Cheyney. Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh. (3) Upon request, educational, civic, fraternal, religious, and other groups have been provided with the findings of the Commission as a basis of their deliberation and action. Both Negro and white groups have found this service of the Commission very valuable. (4) Whenever responsible citizens and agencies have requested it, the Commission has coordinated the efforts of groups designed to improve the conditions of Negroes. The acknowledged need for this service in many localities is considerable. If the Commission had a larger staff and more funds, it could render an even more valuable service in this regard. (3) In smaller towns, groups have been formed and given suggestive programs for study and action along interracial lines. In cooperation with the Department of Welfare, this work needs to be greatly extended. (6) Closely related to this effort is the Neighborhood Council which is designed to bring together all racial, cultural, educational, civic, and religious groups in a given neighborhood for the purpose of solving some common problem. Unlike other services, the aim is merely to facilitate the program of such organizations rather than to attempt to organize and direct their program. Here, the professional worker atmosphere is entirely absent; the neighborhood itself is functioning.

(7) Though the Commission has not been charged with the responsibility of improving conditions among Negroes, its inquiries have often been conducted in such a manner as to lead to improvements. The staff of the Commission has conferred with scores of representatives of private, semi-public, and public agencies and organizations serving considerable Negroes. The results of these numerous conferences have ranged from employment to the elimination or minimizing of discrimination. Constant checking, reporting, conferring, and experimentation are necessary in hundreds of instances where discrimination is practiced. This is one of the most valid reasons for the Commission. Admitting that there is a need for new legislation, by far the most important need is constant checking on definition of administrative, judicial, legislative and other procedures pertaining to public agencies and organizations. In many respects, the same thing holds for tax-aided agencies and institutions. In the private field, constant arbitration is very much needed. One of the most effective aspects of the Commission's work has been the ample demonstration of the fact that in several fields, constancy, repetition, checking, reporting and re-checking are often necessary to secure equal opportunities for the Negro population. On the other side of the picture, because Negroes resent these injustices keenly and because of their determination to secure justice, unless there is effective interracial approaches to the solution of some of the difficulties and unless there is observable improvement, many undesirable events may occur. Racial tension in several parts of the state are far from safe. Prevention is the procedure recognized by your Commission as being most effective.

(8) With full approval and cooperation with Negro agencies, the Commission has developed and presented plans for the coordination, expansion, and improvement of Negro welfare, educational, health and medical institutions toward the end that they may render more effective services to the Negro population of the State. Further, at numerous times and in scores of instances, white agencies serving Negroes have requested the advice of the Commission's staff relative to problems which confront them pertaining to Negroes. In Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. there are Negroes who can effectively render most of this type of service. However, in other areas, the work of the Commission and that of the Department of Welfare constitute the major sources of help along these lines. (9) Without in any way duplicating but always supplementing the work of other agencies, the Commission has given much of its time to those problems exclusively affecting Negroes so far as the war is concerned. This service has received considerable support and cooperation from both races.

(10) Given the vast collection of data on Negro life in the State and nation, given the direct on continuous relationship with scores of nationally known experts who helped the staff of the Commission do its research, served as consultants, prepared exhibits and other special documents for the Commission and given the established relationship with scores of Negro and white organizations and agencies serving and reaching directly the general public, it was only logical that the Commission comprehend post-war planning. The body of the Final Report, its Conclusions, and Recommendations contain definite materials on post-war planning as it pertains to the Negro and others whose socio-economic status are similar to that of Negroes.

In view of the foregoing and pursuant to your instructions, your Commission presents to your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency the following Conclusions and Recommendations:

CONCLUSIONS

History

I.

Although slavery existed in Pennsylvania, there were those who, for various reasons, opposed it. The financial unprofitableness of slavery was most admirably demonstrated by Benjamin Franklin. Practically, this was known by most frugal slave holders. By precept and example the Quakers and some other Christians taught that slavery was contrary to the will of God.

II.

Chiefly through the influence of the Quakers, anti-slavery sentiment bgean to crystallize so that this Commonwealth was the first colony to abolish slavery. Moreover, Pennsylvania citizens were most vigorous in helping to eradicate slavery from the nation.

III.

That the Quakers and other Pennsylvania white people played a leading part in the abolition of slavery in America is well known. It is to be regretted that so many authors of social science texts, now used in our educational institutions, do not properly evaluate the contributions of these great patriots. All too frequently, scholars fail to discover and portray universal human values, that is, the essence of learning.

However, too few people of either race know that Pennsylvania Negroes also contributed much to the abolition movement. At personal sacrifice, countless numbers of Pennsylvania Negroes fed, clothed, sheltered, and gave financial aid to fleeing slaves. Many of them were "conductors" and otherwise participants in the Underground Railroad. Negro leaders, to name only a few such as Richard Allen, Absalem Jones, the Motts, John B. Vashon, Robert Purvis, Martin R. Delany, and Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, wrote, lectured, solicited funds, and otherwise greatly promoted the cause of abolition. Negroes like James Forten, Senior; William Whipper, Stephen Smith, and William Still not only lectured against slavery and created sentiment against it but they gave, what in their day was regarded as, very large sums of money to the cause of abolition.

The forebearance of the Negro citizenry and the statesmanship of Negro anti-slavery leaders were taxed to their limits. There were white people who were not particularly defenders of the slave system as such but who, on political and other grounds, opposed the presence of anti-slavery movements in Pennsylvania. Included in this group were many persons of great influence.

There were many other whites who, on economic and racial grounds, vehemently detested the residence of Negroes in Pennsylvania. These people caused many street fights, riots, and mobs. They burned the homes of many Negroes and forced them to leave their jobs. Of much more historic permanence, is the fact that these people were sufficiently vocal to preserve and expand all types of discrimination against Negroes. Strangely enough, they were not in the majority, but their sentiment seemed, too often, to determine and control public sentiment with reference to the status of Negro citizens.

Added to these great burdens, there was another of a more heart-rendering type. There were many intelligent well-meaning, law-abiding, and very influential white persons, often identified with anti-slavery movements and in the forefront thereof, who desired to see slavery abolished but who also wanted to colonize all Negroes somewhere outside of the borders of the United States

In rough terms, Abraham Lincoln, most dearly beloved by Negroes, may be placed in this category. The manner in which these Negro men and women overcame moral indifference, non-violent opposition, mob violence, and anti-colonization movements greatly increases their moral and intellectual statures. They too are immortal.

IV.

Though the history of the Negro in Pennsylvania is replete with thousands of instances of discriminations which still exist, though these discriminations have been, and still are, far greater than any other racial group has had to bear; nevertheless, Pennsylvania has enabled its Negro population to become worthy citizens; many of them have been successful and some of them have even achieved greatness.

To name a few of them: Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal denomination which is today the largest of all Negro branches of Methodism. James Forten, Sr., merchant, writer, inventor, and patriot, because of his national standing as a merchant, inventor and manufacturer, was one of the most influential men of his day, irrespective of race. James McKee, the first Negro millionaire, was among the most wealthy of his contemporaries. It is reliably reported that Nicholas Biddle was the first casualty of the Civil War. William C. Bolivar was a leading American bibliophile. He won many distinctions. His was nationally known as the best of all contemporaneous Lincoln collections. Henry O. Tanner was one of America's greatest painters. Henry T. Burleigh's music has endeared him to his race and nation. The world acknowledges Marian Anderson as its greatest contralto.

The lives of these Negro men and women challenge Negro leadership to achieve in spite of all handicaps; they challenge white Pennsylvanians to live up to the most noble of their traditions.

Housing

I.

In spite of the increased volume of Negro employment, due to the increased cost of living and the low income received by Negro workers, the Negro population is still sub-standard. Because of sub-standard income and the pattern of residential segregation with its consequent artificial housing scarcity, admitting a few exceptions, Negroes are forced to occupy the more blighted and deteriorated areas and the most sub-standard dwellings of any neighborhood in which they live. As compared with other citizens, Negro occupied dwellings are not in good condition, they are old, damp, either difficult or expensive to heat, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, inadequately serviced with bathing and toilet facilities, are below standard in the quality and quantity of modern conveniences and cost more to occupy. As compared with other neighborhoods, the typical Negro neighborhood constitutes greater fire, health, and moral hazards; its recreational facilities are more inadequate; it is inadequately policed; it is more noisy and dirty.

II.

Consequently, either because of overcrowding or bad physical condition before the war, approximately three-fourths of the Negro-occupied dwellings were sub-standard. Due to the fact that the Negro population of the State is 90% non-farm, its housing problems are disproportionately distressing on account of migration caused by the war effort. Investigations have shown that in no area has defense or war housing been adequate; it has been even more inadequate for Negroes; with the exception of the city of Pittsburgh, defense or war housing for Negroes has been practically insignificant.

III.

85.1% of the Negroes in the State are tenants. Considering the state of repair of the given rented structure, its conveniences, its location, and the amount of public services rendered, Negroes pay higher rents than other citizens in proportion to values received.

IV.

What happens when the Negro attempts to obtain better housing? Some real estate boards have an unwritten agreement that their members shall not sell or rent to Negroes in blocks in which there are not aleady some Negro residents. Many other realtors who are not members of such boards follow the same policy because they feel that their white clients wouldbe displeased should they do otherwise. Many banks, building and loan asociations, and insurance companies tend to follow this same pattern. Most often, it is the speculator who "breaks the ice". It is well known that his prices are high and his methods often unscrupulous.

Even so, in numerous instances, many types of racial friction occur when Negroes move into blocks in which all residents are white. In some instances, Negroes have been forced to move because of actual or threatened mob violence. However, investigations have shown that such actions could often have been greatly reduced or kept from occurring if the agencies of justice had discharged their duties faithfully and impartially. Nevertheless, in the majority of instances in which Negroes seek better housing in blocks where all residents are white, no violent disorders occur.

V.

With reference to home ownership, your Commission found that many money markets, whether private or federal, are less favorable to prospective Negro home buyers than to other citizens. Horeover, while there are some remarkable exceptions, those who control the money markets do much, directly and indirectly, to enforce residential segregation.

Nevertheless, in spite of hardships, many Negro citizens have become home owners. Considering their numerous handicaps, they have done very well. In the decade between 1920 and 1930, Pennsylvania Negroes made the greatest proportional increase in home ownership of any non-southern state. However, since 1890, the rate of Negro home ownership has been below that of whites and Negroes throughout the nation. In 1940, 22.8% of the Negro-occupied dwellings throughout the nation were owner-occupied. Pennsylvania Negroes owned only 14.9% of the dwellings in which they lived. Nevertheless, the cost of the "average" Negro home in Pennsylvania greatly exceeds that of the "average" Negro home throughout the nation.

VI.

In terms of number, intensity, and specific importance for the duration, violations of the various housing and sanitation codes by both tenants and landlords, Negroes very much included constitute the most serious handicaps to Negro housing problems.

Since 85% of Negro-occupied dwellings are tenant-occupied, and since approximately three-fourths of all Negro-occupied dwellings are sub-standard, these problems are more serious for Negroes than for the general population. Due to the war effort, the problem is greatly intensified.

VII.

Since the war accentuates the importance of the various housing and sanitation codes, their more rigid enforcement would greatly improve the status of Negro health, moral, and housing problems. Nevertheless, because Negro housing is both disproportionately scarce and substandard, and because of the very nature of housing and sanitation codes, there is a point beyond which the enactment and enforcement of these codes cease to be a positive solution to housing problems.

Hence, be their enforcement ever so important, such an exercise of police power is necessarily negative; it tends to protect and preserve housing but it does not create it. Thus, those enforced housing codes which render most service to the common good are those which equitably

guarantee reasonable standards of health and safety for occupants and also provide fair profits to landlords and financiers. This delicate balance must be maintained for, all too soon, one reaches a point where the higher the standards of housing and sanitation and the more rigid their enforcement, the higher the costs of construction, maintenance, taxes, and financing; these, in their turn, increase occupancy costs. Obviously, so far as lowest income groups are concerned, if housing is to be adequate and decent, public and private subsidy must convert, rehabilitate and for the most part, build the necessary housing for such people.

VIII.

The costs of maintaining adequate police protection, judicial, penal, and correctional facilities and services are much greater in slum areas than in other neighborhoods. Likewise, the costs of fire fighting facilities and services, and tax-supported health facilities and services are greater in slum areas than in others. Therefore, aside from the waste and misdirection of human energy of the people directly involved, society pays a much greater cost for permitting sub-standard housing to exist than it would cost to help provide decent housing for its more underprivileged members.

IX.

Fortunately, there are in the State, many examples of the way in which public and private capital can cooperate in the solution of housing problems for the lowest income groups. First there is the good example of private subsidized, but not pauperized housing, afforded by the Octavia Hill Association of Philadelphia. From the point of view of sound business on a charity basis, thrift, tenant education and social service as they relate to housing problems, this Association and others provide valuable experience upon which to work in the post war period. This Association retains, for persons in the lowest income group, the advantages of living in separate and detached dwellings which for many reasons will always have certain specific advantages. Moreover, it provides ample basis upon which to test and evaluate the various rehabilitation plans. Second, there are the various types of limited-dividend plans which limit the profits to be made from the rental or sale of homes for low income groups. Third, on the public side, but which includes some private finance, there are the various Federal housing authorities located throughout the State. Their experiences will be basic. Certainly, there is enough charity, wisdom, and social justice in the State to help provide decent housing for those who cannot otherwise afford it.

Health

I.

The sub-standard income which characterizes the majority of the Negro citizens of the State means being ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed. These maladjustments combined with their attenuating circumstances, render the vitality of the Negro population so low that it is far more susceptible to disease than the general population. Therefore, making due allowances for ignorance of health habits, and also allowing for the use of home and patent remedies, so common to all persons of similar socio-economic background, as should be expected, Negro morbidity and mortality rates are disproportionately high.

II.

Often, people are sick because they are poor, as well as poor because they are sick. Sub-standard income means not only progressively increasing health hazards but also an increasing inability to pay the cost of health and medical care. Hence, granted a knowledge of and a desire to make use of general preventive health and medical facilities and services, to the extent that these are purchasable, the Negro population must suffer more than the general population.

III.

Consequently, although there has been a remarkable decrease in the death rates of Pennsylvania Negroes, during the last fifty years, they have maintained death rates which exceed national white and Negro death rates. Practically, this means that in spite of the enormous health and medical advantages of the State, the death rates of Pennsylvania Negroes are higher than those of southern Negroes.

IV.

During the last thirty years, when measured in absolute terms, the reduction of the Negro death rate in the State has been more than twice that of white citizens. Nevertheless, as compared with the relative decrease of white death rates, Pennsylvania Negroes have made comparatively slow progress. For example, in 1910, the death rate for Negroes in Pennsylvania was 1.55 times that of Pennsylvania whites; in 1920 and 1930, it was 1.56 and 1.53 times, respectively, that of Pennsylvania whites. In 1940, it was 1.36 times that of Pennsylvania whites.

V.

Having studied the adequacy of health and medical facilities and services, largely in terms of their pre-war status, your Commission finds that, especially with reference to Negroes, the adequacy of health and medical facilities and services cannot be judged completely in terms of their sufficiency of number, amount, variety, distribution, and the degree of excellence thereof. Particularly in the case of Negroes and many individuals of other racial groups of similar socio-economic status, one must take into account such factors as: (1) the amount and quality of free and part-free medical and health facilities and services as well as the ability of the various income groups to pay for these services; (2) working and housing conditions with respect to health, safety, and sanitation; (3) the extent to which hygienic habits are practiced; (4) the degree to which there is a lack of confidence in and antipathy toward established health and medical facilities and services, and the degree to which self-medication, patent medicines, and "quack doctors" are used; and (5) the degree to which existing health and medical facilities and services are available to all persons irrespective of race.

After having evaluated all of the evidence at hand, your Commission finds that there is a shortage of medical and health facilities and services for Negro citizens. In the very nature of things, the war tends simultaneously to increase medical needs and reduce the faciliites and services with which to meet them; consequently, the shortage becomes increasingly difficult.

VI.

As has been emphasized before, much of the shortage of medical facilities, with reference to Negroes, is due to their lack of money with which to pay for these services. Insurance is the universally accepted method of covering health and accident risks. Nevertheless, though there are worthy examples to the contrary, most insurance companies, through various legal technicalities discriminate against Negroes.

Investigations regarding the various types of group hospital plans reveal that they impair their effectiveness and appeal to Negroes by their lack of a sufficiently wide range of coverage, their discriminations against competent Negro members of the medical profession, and because some of the participating hospitals restrict and limit Negro patients. Nevertheless, the best of these plans must be recommended along with other plans, for some methods must be found which will enable the Negro population to bear a larger share of the cost of its medical care.

VII.

Even though our medical schools are both tax-free and tax-aided, some of them seem to have restrictive quotas for Negroes which are far lower than their proportion

in the total population. Other medical schools exclude Negroes entirely.

VIII.

Although the hospitals of the State are tax-free, many of them tax-aided, and others tax-supported, excepting those hospitals staffed by Negroes, there are less than thirty Negro professional employees in all of them. Moreover, omitting Negro-staffed hospitals, qualified Negro young women are not admitted to nurse training courses nor can competent Negro physicians serve as internes in these institutions. Only an insignificant number of Negro physicians have been given staff positions and have been permitted to treat their patients in these hospitals.

The Negro medical profession feels these handicaps keenly and emphasize the effects of such restrictions and exclusions on the health status of the Negro population. Above all, most of them deeply regret that such discriminatory acts should extend to health and medicine.

IX.

Chiefly because of the limitations placed upon Negro patients in some hospitals and because of the undue restrictions placed upon the Negro members of the medical profession, three Negro-staffed hospitals have been established in the State. In spite of their most urgent need of finances, they are doing fine work. Funds should be found to enable them to improve both the quality and quantity of their services.

Nevertheless, many leading citizens have observed that, through no fault of the Negro-staffed hospitals, there has been relatively little improvement in the eradication of the basic evils which gave rise to their establishment. Therefore, these persons feel that although must financial help should be given Negro-staffed hospitals, the major medical task of the Commonwealth is to foster those interracial measures which will tend greatly to reduce the restrictions and limitations placed upon Negro patients and members of the medical profession. Your Commission submits that now is a most propitious time for this type of expression of interracial goodwill and justice in the field of medicine.

Recreation

I.

In Pennsylvania, as in the nation, the volume and variety of recreation is ample for the general population. In normal years, the nation spends approximately one-eighth of its total income for recreational purposes per capita, Pennsylvania citizens spend their proportional share of this vast sum of money. Nevertheless, on the qualitative side, there is a shortage of recreational facilities and services for all the people. As compared with other citizens, because of the lack of funds, a narrower range of recreational interests, restrictions and exclusions in the use of available facilities and services, there is a greater shortage of qualitative recreational facilities and services for Negro than for white citizens of Pennsylvania.

II.

In hundreds of instances throughout the State, Negro citizens are restricted or excluded in the use of publicly owned and controlled recreational facilities and services. These rather obvious violations of the law are generally due to either or both misfeasance or malfeasance on the part of the personnel in charge of the respective facilities in which discriminations occur.

III.

Though varied in intensity and kind, in full violation of the State's Civil Rights Law, hundreds of commercial places of recreation restrict and exclude Negroes. Investigations have shown that, in general, such practices are poor business policy since those places which observe the law do not suffer financially therefrom. However, be financial and other considerations whatever they may, such practice are unlawful. It is incumbent upon your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency to enforce the law.

IV.

The most wholesome and educative recreational work is being done by private, tax-free, non-profit agencies and institutions. How be it, there are very serious handicaps regarding this class of facilities. First, there is a shortage of these more qualitative facilities for all the pepole. Second, only a few such agencies serve both races; those which do, most often place some type of restriction upon their respective Negro constituencies.

These discriminatory acts, being resented as they are by many Negroes, further limit the number of Negro participants. Whenever Negro resentment becomes crystallized, it, in turn, tends to discourage the number of agencies which may be inclined to serve both races. Third, were it desirable for all Negroes, in scores of municipalities in the State there are not enough Negroes to justify a first class all-Negro recreation center. Moreover, this number is always diminished by the fact that in every such municipality, there are always a number of Negroes who protect what they call "donated segregation." However, rarely are such persons ever able to realize the type of center which they regard as approaching their ideal. Lincoln House in Pottsville is the only such center in the State. Although recreation is only a part of the program of Fellowship House in Philadelphia, its conception and administration of recreation is regarded as being of the democratic type.

Given these two exceptions, the already too few Negroes are further divided and reduced. Fourth, in cities like Chester, Coatesville, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, the number of all-Negro organizations promoting private, non-profit recreation is far too inadequate to meet the needs of their respective Negro populations. Their inadequacy arises out of several reasons, among the most practical is that the combined support of those Negroes who receive the benefits of these organizations and the whites who subsidize them has not as yet been sufficient. Hence, due to many complications, there is a serious shortage of the more qualitative and educative type of recreational facilities.

V.

A brief survey of the State's recreational needs and the available facilities and services to meet these needs unquestionably indicate that there should be a closer organic relationship between formal education and organized recreation. Education should be recreative and recreation should be educative. From the practical point of view of public expenditures, this can be somewhat easily done between the public schools and public recreation bureaus. Be it understood, however, that mere merger or close integration per se will not work miracles. It is assumed that there will be additional funds for the work which must be intelligently and democratically planned and executed. Next, on the basis of non-profit agencies, there should be very close coordination between the public schools and the bureaus of recreation on the one hand and private, tax-free, non-profit recreational agencies on the other. Such a plan properly conceived would be economical; it should tend to stress active and individual instead of passive and spectator participation in recreation; it would stress and encourage the use of leisure time for the promotion of physical and mental health; it would magnify the spiritual and aesthetic instead of the all to unrecreative and dissipating types of recreation now engaged in by too large a number of people of both races. The recreation needs arising out of the war effort accentuate the urgency of such a program. Post-war planning demands it.

Crime and Delinquency

Negro delinquent and criminal rates range from two to nearly eight times their proportion in the general population. Taken per 100,000 population, the rate of law violation of Pennsylvania Negroes exceeds that of Negroes throughout the nation. Behavior, whether good or bad, is a function of the interaction of the individual and his environment. Such a point of view does not deny but rather admits personal responsibility for behavior; it

does, however, emphasize properly the part which environment plays in determining behavior.

But by the time an offender is apprehended, arrested, brought to trial, and convicted it is often too late to rehabilitate him; only the more severe types of punishment are plausible. Partly because of the lameness of and blindness of justice but also partly because some almost irreparable harm has been done even before the first arrest, by the time an offender is apprehended, arrested, brought to trial, convicted, and punished the probabilities of his erring again are much greater than those of a person who has never been guilty of the first offense. The case of prevention is established. Upon these assumptions, there are several interrelated factors which underlie the excessive delinquency rates of law violation among Pennsylvania Negroes.

I.

Racial discrimination in the administration of justice tends to promote law violation among Negroes. As compared with other citizens, misfeasance and malfeasance are disproportionately frequent in the administration of the criminal law to Negro citizens. Discrimination is so universal and powerfully operative that neither the number of arrests and the alleged reasons therefor, nor the number of convictions and the severity thereof, nor yet the prison sentences, afford racially a proportionately accurate picture of the volume of Negro crime and delinquency.

Paradoxical as it may seem, with the exception of crimes against the person or property of whites, law enforcement involving Negroes is often too lax. Moreover, your Commission has been informed by reliable citizens that in nearly every municipality in the State "official protection" in certain forms of vice is the most frequent and often the only "political plum" given most Negro politicians.

As compared with mixed and all-white neighborhoods, all-Negro neighborhoods have an excessive number of tap rooms, unsupervised pool rooms, bawdy houses, gambling places, "bootleg liquor places", and similar establishments which either tend to promote law violation or are themselves illegal. Strangely enough, numerous groups of Negroes have often protested in vain to the agencies of justice regarding the establishment of existence of these types of places and influences in their respective communities.

In the enforcement of the law, legality must not ever be overlooked. In many instances. officers of the law have themselves been ruthless and illegal. The "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures", is guaranteed all American citizens by the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Without search warrants, and often without sufficient evidence of "suspect" or of provocation, policemen enter Negro homes, hotels, and other Negro-occupied dwellings and make mass arrests.

The "third degree", a means of obtaining testimony from an arrested person under duress by use of various forms of torture, is as ruthless as it is illegal. Needless to say, law enforcement officers should apply the best available scientific methods and procedures to bring culprits to justice in a legal manner.

"Cold storage", a method whereby arrested persons are "held incommunicado and are not permitted to see friends, relatives, or counsel for several days at a time and are not slated or brought before a magistrate during that time" is another form of illegality often committed by the agencies of justice.

In the case of "official protection", the "third degree" and "cold storage" the evidence seems to indicate that although both races suffer, Negro citizens suffer unequally therefrom. Your Commission submits that irrespective of race, there can be no excuse for illegality and ruthlessness on the part of the agencies of justice. The hatred and disrespect for the law resulting therefrom are always serious and enduring. They tend greatly to encourage recidivism.

II.

The growth and distribution of the Negro population in terms of place of birth and urbanization and such minor factors as the ratio between the sexes, number of males of certain age groupings, and related factors tend to promote crime and delinquency.

In the periods following World War 1 there was a large influx of poverty-stricken, untrained, and uneducated southern Negroes. The influx was so great that proportionately, there are today more out-of-state Negroes than out-of-state whites. Whereas the white population of the State increased only 9% from 1920 to 1930, the Negro population increased 51.5% during this period. In 1930, only 30.9% of Pennsylvania's Negro population was born in the State, whereas 79.0% of Pennsylvania's white population was born in the State. Only 7.4% of Pennsylvania's white population was born in other states in the union; 14.4% of the State's white population was foreignhorn. On the other hand, 65% of Pennsylvania's Negro population was born in other states in the union and slightly more than 1% was foreign-born.

Unfortunately, long before the periods of sudden influx, discriminative patterns against Negroes had already been established in most municipalities of the State. Hence, these migrants fell heir to, and in many instances, gave an occasion for crystallization of discriminative practices against Negroes. Consequently, they were crowded into the already sub-standardly housed areas in which police protection, recreational facilities and other facilities and services were not commensurate with and properly adjusted to their needs. These migrants came from typically southern areas to a typical eastern area without sufficient transition in time or place. In a very large number of instances, they came from a rural to an urban industrial area and were ill-adjusted to their new environment which itself was, too often, very conducive to law violations.

Since the heavy industries, mining, and similar job situations induced Negroes to come to the State, the Negro population is (a) overwhelmingly urban; (b) in certain localities, there is a disparity between the sexes; and (c) in certain localities there is a larger percentage of Negro than white males of the crime committing age.

In 1920, the Negro population of the State was 15.7% rural and 84.3% urban. In 1930, 86.6% of the Negro population was urban, whereas only 66.9% of the white population was urban. For practical purposes, it would be more appropriate to add the urban and rural non-farm populations. In such a case, in 1930, the Negro population of the State was 99% non-farm; in 1940, it was 98.73% non-farm. Criminologists, jurists, social workers, sociologists, and others have long pointed out that urbanization and its consequent mechanization tend to increase the volume of crime. Bringing together as it does, people of different racial, linguistic, religious, economic, and political ideologies, the city simultaneously increases the necessity for more laws and also the number of laws to be violated. Next, the high mobility of the city contributes to anonymity and impersonality, which in their turn, tend to weaken one's sense of responsibility to one's neighbor. These and other factors make it more difficult to enforce the law. Finally, a multiplicity of complex factors tend to develop in an urban population a greater "lack of respect for law" than is true of rural populations. In the very nature of the case, the war tends to increase and complicate these problems. Therefore, taking all population factors into consideration, according to established methods of interpretation, the composition, growth, and distribution of the State's Negro population is such that it tends to prompt law violation.

III.

The occupational status of the Negro is related to the volume of Negro crime. Irrespective of interests, abilities, competency, and loyalty, Negroes have found it impossible to find responsible, well paying, and satisfying employment on a scale which is proportionate to their number in the total population.

Just as most types of apprehended law violations have a very definite adverse effect upon most types of occupational classifications, the unemployment of and menial employment of large numbers of persons due to racial or other unjust reasons will give rise to a lack of self-respect, community respect, and subsequent law violation.

IV.

Due to the inter-dependent factors involved in discrimination and also inadequacies for all citizens, as compared with white, there is a greater lack of facilities and services for Negroes pertaining to the administration of criminal justice.

As compared with other citizens, (a) there is a general inadequacy of facilities and services antecedent to court appearance. (b) There is an inadequacy of facilities and services for dependent and neglected children who, too often, are associated with and given similar treatment to Negro delinquents. This itself, very often increases delinquency in that many such unfortunate dependent children become delinquents. (c) There is a lack of a sufficient variety and amount of penal facilities and services. (d) There is an inadequacy of parole, probation, and rehabilitative services and facilities. (e) In spite of the fact that the various volunteer defender agencies in the State are doing laudable work, their legal services for the indigent are inadequate. Moreover, the provisions which the courts of the State make for poverty-stricken defendants are also inadequate largely because the fees are too low to attract leading criminal lawyers; and often, because politics enter into the appointment of attorneys for the indigent.

V.

The existence of either or both physical and psychological segregation, all too common throughout the State especially in penal and correctional institutions, does great violence to the personalities of Negro delinquents and criminals and tends to increase their volume of law violations.

VI.

Due to discrimination and its many ramifications, the environmental and psychological background of the "average" Negro tends to promote excessive law violations.

In addition to the related factors mentioned or implied above, there are other important factors which increase the likelihood of law violations among Negroes. That the typical Negro is sub-marginal and marginal has been emphasized many times. Students of law violation all over the nation are agreed that the general breakdown of the American home and family relationships under the strain of the depression, the modern machine age, late hours, movies, automobiles and freedom of movement, etc., contribute more than any other factors to the volume of law violations. Through the death of one or both parents, the separation or desertion of one or both parents, and through the problems of unmarried mothers, there are proportionately fewer normal homes and family associations among Negroes than among the general population. The increased number of working mothers and the absence of many male relatives who are in the armed services tend to further complicate the problem. The consequent influences upon the excessively high delinquency rates among Negroes are well known.

It has been emphasized before that approximately three-fourths of all Negro-occupied dwellings are sub-standard and that Negroes live in the more blighted, and deteriorated neighborhoods. There is both room and land overcrowding which are harmful to health, morals, and morale. Recent studies have shown that the slum environment has a greater adverse effect on delinquency than the physical condition of the given sub-standard dwelling. In other words, slum and blighted areas, because of their corrupting influences, numerous centers of vice, inadequacy of recreational facilities, and disproportionately high percentage of broken homes, tend to promote law violation.

VII.

Be the above natural explanatory factors ever so unavoidable; human beings are more than the sum total of environmental factors; spiritual forces are also indispensable. Discriminatory forces have been sufficiently great to disillusion many Negroes; many of them have less practical belief in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God than in former years. Consequently, the law abiding, self-respecting, and brotherly love influences of the church, religion, and God are less effective today than in former years. Disillusionment due to discriminatory forces both in and outside of established churches, have caused numerous colored citizens to seek strange faiths. Even though these faiths may serve as temporary emotional releases, their ethical influences on enlightened democratic citizenship are almost negative.

Thus, while there is need for more agencies to deal with delinquent Negro youths antecedent to court appearance, while there is need for better legal representation for the indigent, more enlightened judicial sympathies, admitting the need for more probation, parole, and other penal and correctional agencies and services, the fundamental need is to be sought elsewhere. The same determined social order, which makes the laws by which persons are adjudged criminal and delinquent and which designs the methods by which they are punished, should so condition the Commonwealth that Negroes can have a "proper sense of belonging" in every area of life guaranteed by the letter and the spirit of our constitution.

Therefore, your Commission submits that crime and delinquency rates, as they relate excessively to any racial group, are but symptoms of general social maladjustment. In order to remedy the situation, emphasis must be placed upon those constructive factors already within reach of the several municipalities. Full social justice in citizenship, suitable employment, proper recreational facilities, better housing, and related improvements, will result in the eradication of excessive rates of Negro crime and delinquency. Our democracy must be implemented with sufficient justice, fair-mindedness, and brotherhood, to enable the rest of the citizens to give the Negro recognition commensurate with his merits in every area of life. Otherwise, there can be no significant improvement in the high incidence of crime and delinquency among Negroes.

Education

I.

Although, at one time in the history of Pennsylvania, it was a felony for a Negro "to be caught with a book in his hands," systematic education for Negroes was first developed in Pennsylvania. Even during slavery the Quakers established "charity schools" for free Negroes and mulattoes. After slavery the Quakers and a few other white religious groups established many other schools for Negroes. In addition, there were many schools supported by Negro churches.

These private schools did not withdraw from the field of Negro education until public education was able to assume its duty. Nor did Negro and white citizens cease establishing and maintaining private educational institutions whenever there was need. Some of these institutions such as (1) the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, (2) the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, a State Teachers, (3) the Downingtown Industrial School, and (4) Lincoln University, each having its special mission, are still rendering valuable services to the Commonwealth.

II.

Since 1900, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of Negroes between the ages of five and twenty attending school. Many environmental factors, varying from truancy to the failure of the sum total of curricular and extra-curricular offerings to meet the interests and needs of a large number of Negro pupils, accumulate to produce the fact that Negro pupils tend to withdraw from school at a rate which exceeds that of

the general population. This decline becomes more remarkable as Negro pupils approach the non-compulsory school age; it continues throughout the sphere of formal education.

In 1940, of the citizens who were twenty-five years of age and over, proportionately, there were seven times as many Negroes as native whites who had "no schooling." More than one-fourth of the Negro population, twenty-five years and over, had less than a fourth grade education. Proportionately, approximately three times as many native whites as Negroes had completed their secondary school education. The percentage of native whites who were graduates of colleges and universities was four times greater than that of Negroes.

III.

As compared with the general population, due to factors arising largely out of socio-economic conditions, Negro children of the elementary and secondary school levels are undernourished, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and over-age. These major problems are highly correlated with and contribute to many undesirable results including: low school grades, failures, retardation, misbehavior, and other anti-social problems, truancy, a high delinquency rate, and finally, withdrawal from school.

IV.

Excluding native ability, which, until science proves otherwise, we shall hold constant for all races, what a child does or fails to do in school is largely dependent upon his or her "outside of school" environment. Hence, given the more unfavorable socio-economic status of the Negro, as is to be expected, the educational achievement of Negro elementary and secondary school pupils is below that of the general population. The percentage of retardation is greater among Negro than white pupils; consequently, Negro pupils are somewhat below the median promotion rate of the general population.

V.

Far outweighing all other handicaps to the scholastic achievement of Negro pupils is the fact that they soon learn that, as compared with white pupils, success in school criteria does not yield them commensurate results in the educational, economic, social, religious, and political areas of American life. Admitting that Negro pupils must be urged to achieve despite these handicaps, it must be remembered that one can hardly expect more than a very few pupils of any race to achieve success in school for its own sake and regardless of the reward it brings. Your Commission submits that the citizens of the State must undertake the more human task of setting in motion such measures as are necessary to enable Negro pupils to receive the fullest benefits to be derived from excellent accomplishments.

VI.

In the considered opinions of many teachers, administrators store keepers in the immediate vicinity of schools, school bus drivers, street car operators, policemen on duty in school zones, and others who are in a position to observe the conduct of the pupils of both races, as compared with other children, Negro children present more problems of misconduct. It is significant to point out that while the vast majority of Negro children and children of other races are never delinquent, the failure of the citizens of the State to apply the principles of Christianity and democracy to Negroes has created an environment for Negro pupils which tends to promote delinquent attitudes in them with much more definiteness and with greater severity than is true in the case of white pupils. Even the school constituency, too much an echo of prevailing public opinion, often promotes delinquent attitudes in Negro pupils. This it does not only through direct curricular and extra-curricular discriminatory acts against Negro pupils, but also indirectly, by not electing or appointing a reasonable number of competent Negroes to local and county boards of education, but the disproportionately meager and differential appointment of Negro administrators and teachers, and by the use of text-books which either deride, neglect, or otherwise emphasize the accomplishments of other races to the detriment of Negroes. Consequently, the school is a part of both the cause and effect of the problem side of the Negro child. Your commission finds that these handicaps are comparatively easy to reduce to a minimum and that by so doing the school will make its greatest contribution to the future of American democracy. In undertaking such a task, it must be kept in mind that this type of ethical idealism is most practical, for, in just such proportions as the school discriminates, it reduces its effectiveness as a moral and educational force.

VII.

There are tax-free and tax-aided educational institutions on the secondary level and tax-free and tax-aided institutions of higher learning which do not admit qualified Negro students.

VIII.

Excepting the educational institutions of the State whose student bodies are colored, there are less than twenty Negroes teaching regular subjects in the secondary schools and institutions for higher learning in the State. Your Commission submits that these educational institutions should teach practical lessons in democracy by placing an equitable number of qualified Negroes on their faculties. This proposal for Negro teachers arises first and last out of present and future needs of the students of both races.

IX

Due to many pre-war defects, the war, and post-war necessities, the public school curriculum needs to be revised. Much emphasis should be placed upon such subjects as: consumer education, the elements of public welfare and public administration, and intercultural education. Moreover, some new services are needed with which to implement the curriculum suggested.

Although adult education along the ordinary "day school" lines must be extended, the war and post-war needs require a wide range of training and education at the level of folk-education. This type of education is not only the most effective means of enabling the citizenry to promote war aims but it is also the most efficient method of helping citizens to adjust themselves to post-war conditions.

X.

Given the proper machinery, the schools can render a most unique service through the discovery and preliminary treatment of pre-delinquents. This program would reduce many serious problems of the school itself and would greatly reduce juvenile delinquency and crime.

XI.

In the field of higher education, Negroes suffer limitations and restrictions of a kind and degree not experienced by the general population. In this regard, most colleges and universities of the State have been needlessly too conventional. They have been followers and promoters of prejudiced thought and action instead of being leaders in the discovery and exemplification of truth. On the other hand, the State Teachers College at Cheyney and Lincoln University, two Negro institutions of higher education, provide an atmosphere of freedom from restrictions and exclusions. On these and other grounds, these two institutions offer Negroes advantages which they cannot now obtain elsewhere in the State. However, they are greatly handicapped by the lack of sufficient funds with which to do the best work of which they are capable. Hence, until the prevailing prejudices and financial barriers are removed, it is essential that these two institutions be given more generous support by the State in order that the Negro may be placed more nearly on an equal plane with whites in developing competent leadership.

XII.

Nevertheless, none of the educational limitations placed upon Negroes have been insurmountable. Thousands of Negroes have done the work of the public schools remarkably well. Many of them have been outstanding in extra-curricular and curricular activities and have been honored therefor by school boards, administrators, teachers, school mates, alumni, and their respective communities. Despite their shortcomings, the public schools of the State have given many Negroes their only glimpse of the true meaning of what equal opportunity means in this great democracy. Indeed these are often their most cherished memories. Likwise, in spite of the weaknesses of institutions of higher education, scores of Negroes have been graduated from them. Moreover, many of them have won distinctions at these institutions ranging from the captaincy of athletic teams to Phi Beta Kappa and honorary degrees. In short, the educational institutions of the State have kept alive the chief purposes for which they were founded and are being maintained. Lest they become too conservative and mere propaganda agencies, they must now be called upon to maintain themselves permanently on the higher grounds upon which they have all too infrequently stood. It is incumbent upon Your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency, and through you, to the people of the State to require that the educational institutions of Pennsylvania teach democracy and Christianity by precept and example.

In order for the school to do its work most effectively it must bring itself into closer relationship to the home and community. Many of the difficulties, whether academic or disciplinary, which beset the school could be greatly reduced by a closer relationship between the home and the school. Knowing a child's native ability, aptitude, achievement in subject matter, interests and abilities in extra-curricular activities, etc., have long ago been regarded as basic to successful teaching. Educators have developed methods of measuring and estimating these capacities and interests. In addition thereto, there must be added a knowledge of the home life, family relationships, and the community background of the child. Techniques for collecting, recording, and interpreting these data must be adopted to school use.

It is the duty of the school to make use of the entire community resources not merely in the solution of some problem in social pathology, but also as a positive method of teaching and learning. This not merely includes relating theoretical learning to life situations illustrated by teaching materials of the community but also it involves a program of helping each student to integrate himself into his or her community thereby helping to make each student a useful and responsible citizen. Although these considerations are pertinent to the general population, considering the environmental background of the "average" Negro and in view of the fact that the vast majority of the teachers of Negro children are white, it seems very necessary that the public schools undertake the suggested task with much seriousness.

XIII.

Education "as usual" is impossible during the war. The first duty of education is to help win the war. This it is doing admirably. In the meantime, while making numerous positive contributions toward winning the war, education must be vigilant in the preservation of all civil liberties which are consistent with winning the war. So far as Negroes and all minorities are concerned, education must teach and practice the democracy for which we are fighting; otherwise, we may win the war but lose the peace.

Employment

I.

The present unfavorable economic status of the Negro in Pennsylvania arises out of more than two centuries of circumscription, separation, and discrimination toward the Negro which have always exceeded that of the general population or any other element thereof. Although there have been many individual examples to the contrary, as compared with the general population, Negroes have been deprived of their share of skilled, supervisory, managerial, professional, governmental, industrial, commercial, and financial means of earning a living. Thus, Negroes have been disproportionately concentrated in the most unremunerative and insecure occupations.

II.

Even in normal times, as compared with the general population, the Negro was in economic distress. His income was so low that while the majority of the general population was enjoying the blessings of this rich Commonwealth, the Negro citizen was marginal and submarginal. In times of depression and recession, his income was most often below the minimum necessities for decent existence.

Although Pennsylvania has a normal amount of employment in agriculture, commerce, construction, finance, government, trade, and transportation, it is characterized as an industrial and a mining center. Consequently, as may be expected, during the last decade, there were periods during which the Pennsylvania unemployment rate exceeded that of the nation as a whole. Moreover, the Negro rate of unemployment has been far in excess of that of the general population of the State. However, in 1939, the Negro rate of employment began to improve so that by March 30, 1940, the date on which the census data was completed, 4.09% of the total persons employed in the State were Negroes. However, Negroes were 5.19 of the total labor force and 4.70 of the total population. It should be pointed out, however, that Negro males were only 3.44% of the total male persons employed, whereas Negro women were 6.05% of the total female persons employed. In 1940, Negroes were only 2.76% of the total employees in the industrial concerns of the State. The Commission made several sample studies of Negro employment and found that beginning October, 1940 the volume of Negro employment began to increase very rapidly; today, it compares very favorably with the general population.

III.

Nevertheless, the composition and utilization of the Negro labor force is very atypical. From 1900 to 1930, proportionately, there were nearly twice as many Negro as white women in the labor force. In 1940, proportionately, there were 1.5 times as many Negro as white women in the labor force. Actually, there were 1.41 times as many Negro as white women employed in 1940. Very recently, due to the war, there has been a change in the direction of parity in volume. In addition to and of more importance than atypicality in volume is the fact that Negro women suffer much more than white women from a lack of occupational diffusion. In normal times, domestic service and similar fields account for nearly four-fifths of the Negro female labor force. In the forty-four month period from January, 1938 through August, 1941, 97.01% of the 32,718 Negro women placed, by the United States Employment Service in Pennsylvania, were employed in domestic and personal service fields; only 55% of the white female placements were so classified. Since the war, the women of both races have found a wider range of employment. However, the most recent figures of the Commission and also of the United States Employment Service indicate that proportionately twice as many Negro as white women are placed in domestic and personal service fields.

Howbeit, restricted occupational diffusion characterizes the entire Negro labor force. Despite the fact that those firms which do hire Negroes rate them rather satisfactorily on such traits as punctuality, dependability, honesty, efficiency, interest in work, reliability, and regularity, three out of four Negro employees in the building and construction trades, industrial, retail, transportation, and service fields, are unskilled and semi-skilled. Granted that due allowance must be made for a lack of skilled training on the part of many Negroes, granted a normal amount of other disadvantages, this restrictive policy

obtains in most areas of employment regardless of the desires, aptitudes, abilities, interests, and training of Negroes for employment in the more responsible and better paying jobs. In spite of Executive Order 8802, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the War Manpower Commission, and the war itself, all available evidence points toward the conclusion that even in war industries Negroes are not being up-graded in proportion to their part in the total population. On the contrary, they are disproportionately restricted. To some extent, the supplementary training courses of the War Production Training Program may be taken as an indication of upgrading. Although Negroes are 4.7% of the total population, in the period from January 1, 1941 through June, 1942, only 1.49% of the trainees registered in supplementary courses were Negroes.

In proportion to the general population, there is a shortage of skilled Negro labor. Nevertheless, Negroes have been unequally handicapped in getting vocational training whether in tax-free or tax-aided educational institutions, company in-service training programs, apprenticeships, or otherwise. On the other hand, even those Negroes who were qualified found it so difficult to obtain employment in these skills that thousands of Negroes became discouraged. The fact is that discrimination is at once the cause and effect of the Negro skilled labor problem.

The staff of the Commission and the Department of Vocational Education of the University of Pennsylvania supervised a study of 1,003 Philadelphia Negro trainees who had been enrolled in the various courses offered by the Vocational Education for National Defense Program. Although the study was completed in March, 1942, it covered Negro trainees from July 1940 through November, 1941. The study showed that only 1.1% of the 1,003 trainees interviewed were engaged in the type of employment for which their respective defense training courses prepared them. On the contrary, 5.7% of them were employed in defense industries in jobs other than those for which they were trained. Although these courses are not supposed to train finished workmen, on the whole, for the general population, they have provided a good foundation upon which persons have later been up-graded into semi-skilled and skilled jobs. However, such was not true in the case of Negroes. The Pittsburgh staff of the Commission made a similar study and found that conditions were very similar. Figures for the State as a whole show that there was hardly any significant improvement until May, 1942. Thereafter, there has been much improvement.

The following data of the United States Employment Service may be taken for what they are worth. In 1938, the United States Employment Service in Pennsylvania registered 5,850 skilled Negro applicants; of this number, 91 or 1.55% of them were placed by the service. In 1940, 123 or 6.83% of the 1,800 skilled Negro applicants were placed. During the first eight months of 1941, 211 or 9.56% of the 2,206 skilled Negro applicants were placed. Nevertheless, from September, 1941 through July, 1942, a period during which the Employment Service placed nearly as many Negroes as it did during the previous forty-four months, only 472 or 1.10% of the 42,572 Negroes placed were given skilled jobs.

IV.

Sub-standard earnings, due to excessive unemployment and concentration in those occupations which pay least, have historically made Negroes the objects of charity and subsidization in disproportionate numbers.

In many instances, during the past decade, indeed, relief grants have been more profitable than wages paid by some employers in domestic service and other fields. Many heads of Negro families, having full time employment, have received wages so low that their income had to be supplemented by relief grants. In terms of responsibility, desirability, income, working conditions, the most effective and efficient use of abilities, WPA employment would have been preferable to the employment actually help by thousands of Negroes. Omitting politics and emphasizing the atypical utilization of the Negro labor force, it is difficult to determine whether WPA preference was a virtue of government or a fault of society. In any case, during the depression, discrimination tragically epitomized the unnumerable ways economic injustices can mock democracy.

Moreover, it is but a very short step from sub-standard income to dependency upon charity. During the past decade, NYA, and WPA workers have numbered more than twice their ratio in the general population; they have been on the relief rolls in numbers which are approximately five times their ratio in the general population. In short, should one add NYA, WPA, general relief, old-age pensions, blind pensions, aid to dependent children, and the benefits derived from such tax-supported and tax-aided sources as the Food Stamp Plan, the School Lunch Program, the various forms of free and part free medical aid, and subsidized housing, it would be obvious that for certain periods during the past decade, far more than one-half of the income of the State's Negro population was derived from public and private charity. Should other forms of benefits received from tax-supported and charitable agencies be added, the picture would be more complete but more serious.

However, as a result of employment due to the war, the absolute amount of public and private charity received by Negroes has been greatly reduced. Nevertheless, because of the comparatively low income of the Negro population and the increased cost of living, even if there were no rationing, current earnings are not sufficient to enable them to raise their standard of living to that of the general population.

Interracial Contacts and Civil Rights

I.

The history of the Negro in Pennsylvania began with his position as that of a slave whose master was white.

II.

This relationship, combined with differences in race and cultural background, gave rise to a caste system which thereby developed in theory and practice, the separation, limitation discrimination, and segregation of Negroes in every area of life.

A. There was both physical and psychological residential segregation.

B. For a long period, it was illegal for Negroes to be taught; later, when their education became legal, there were generally separate and distinct schools for Negroes.

C. Exclusions and restrictions in the economic sphere were most rigid.

D. Many civil and political rights were denied both slave and free Negroes. Very early, as if municipal discriminatory acts were not enough, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted a "black code" which prescribed and discriminated against both slave and free Negroes in considerable detail. Moreover, the code provided different penalties for Negroes and whites committing the same offenses.

As has been indicated, many of the discriminations against Negroes today fall within the realm of government. Too often, the agencies of justice have permitted citizens who discriminate against Negroes to go unapprehended or if apprehended, not brought to trial, and have otherwise permitted such offenders to violate the inalienable rights of Negro citizens with impunity. In addition to the misfeasance and malfeasance indicated above, many public servants in other branches of government have discriminated against Negroes. Likewise, so far as Negroes are concerned, democracy has disproportionately discriminated against those whom it has elected to positions of influence; those on whom it has conferred delegated authority; and those whom it has permitted to be selected to positions of influence and responsibility through civil service.

E. Philanthropy, though gentle, gracious, often charac-

terized by deep sympathies and personal sacrifices, was generally designed exclusively and specifically for Negroes.

The philanthropy of yesterday has been largely channelled through agencies and institutions staffed by social workers who are one or more steps removed from the donor. Howbeit, because of the low income of the Negro population, this philanthropy was then and is now somewhat inadequate. Moreover, for all its worth, it treated symptoms and not the disease. The philanthropists of today and the trustee of the philanthropy of yester years are now called upon to devote themselves unswervingly to equal economic opportunity so that Negroes will no longer need a larger share of charity than is true of the general population.

F. There is still physical and psychological separation in the Christian church.

In conclusion, the social distance created by these discriminatory acts is so vast that there often appears to be two culture patterns in one geographical area having the same political ideology and the same God.

III.

Though Pennsylvania led in the abolition of slavery, though its Negro and white citizens had no peers in the contributions which they made to the abolition of slavery in the nation, though white philanthropy and benevolence are still the backbone of Negro educational, recreational, and welfare institutions, though white Pennsylvanians have helped to produce many eminent Negroes to whom they have publicly given the highest honors, prevailing public opinion in the State has continued to adhere to its expensive, unjust, and undemocratic caste system.

IV.

Consequently, as has been pointed out elsewhere, the unfavorable status of the Negro in health, housing, education, employment, recreation, law observance, and other areas of life is due very largely to discrimination in its various ramifications.

V.

Howbeit, white citizens are not always entirely at fault in all of the separations and distinctions which they establish, maintain, and promote. Too often, upon the advice and request of so-called Negro leaders, well-meaning white citizens have upheld, preserved, and promoted separation and segregation; thereby further perpetuating the caste system. Nevertheless, irrespective of the cause, its sources and nature, the three century old caste still persists.

VI.

These discriminations do not exist because they are permitted by democracy though they may often be the will of the majority. On the contrary, they mock democracy and make justice both blind and lame. In a democracy, the majority imposed its will upon the minority for the benefit of the common good. Obviously, any form of injustice begets another; and so it goes, until discrimination against a minority curses alike both the majority and the minority. The Commission submits to Your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency, and through them, to the people of this great and good Commonwealth that the inalienable rights of no group can be violated without correspondingly jeopardizing the rights of all citizens. It is therefore the democratic duty and high Christian privilege of the citizens of the State to secure to the Negro population equal opportunity with the general population in the areas herein above set forth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Housing

1.

The enactment of a minimum uniform state-wide housing and sanitation code and the provision of the necessary machinery for the enforcement of the given legislation. That such legislation include an abatement fund.

Such an agency shall also have the power to investigate, upon its own initiative, whenever it so desires, to determine whether housing and sanitation codes are being violated.

2.

The enactment of legislation which provides that any expressed or tacitly understood agreement, in any deed, contract, lease, etc., which prohibits the lease, rental, sale, transfer, devise, occupancy or ownership of property to persons on account of race, religion, or national origin, shall be illegal and unenforceable in any court within the jurisdiction of the State.

3.

Legislation prohibiting discrimination in (1) occupancy or (2) employment on account of race, religion, or national origin, in any housing project owned and operated by a public housing authority or a tax-free limited dividend company.

4.

That the State Housing Authority, the Post-War Planning Commission or some other body be charged with the responsibility of presenting plans to your Honorable Bodies for housing all persons of the lowest income groups.

That such plans include suggestions regarding public low cost housing, tax-free housing associations, and tax-free limited-dividend companies toward the end that both public and private capital may each serve its best ends in providing housing for sub-marginal families. Likewise, data should be presented covering the possibilities inherent in rehabilitation, conversion, and other means of making the most economic use of existing buildings for dwelling purposes.

That a program of tenant education be presented as a necessary part of all housing plans.

Health

1.

Legislation prohibiting discrimination on account of race, religion or national origin in granting any and all types of insurance.

2.

Legislation providing for the withdrawal of tax-exemption and tax-aid from all health and medical agencies, institutions, and organizations which discriminate against patients on account of race, religion or national origin.

3.

Legislation providing for the withdrawal of tax-exemption and tax-aid from all health and medical agencies, institutions, and organizations which discriminate against qualified persons desiring to become nurses, interns, staff physicians, medical research workers, and medical social workers on account of race, religion, or national origin.

4.

Legislation prohibiting any tax-supported health or medical agency, institution, or organization from discriminating against eligible persons seeking (a) health and medical care, (b) medical education, training, or experience, or (c) employment on account of race, religion, or national origin.

That administrators or other employees found guilty of violating the above law be subject to either or both a fine and dismissal "with prejudice."

5.

That the Negro-staffed hospitals be given more tax funds in order that they may improve both the quality and quantity of their services.

6.

That the State Department of Health or some other body be charged with the responsibility of working out with the State Medical Society and representatives of the various group hospital plans proposals whereby these

hospitals, sanitoria, clinics, health centers, visiting nurse associations, etc., which do not discriminate against eligible patients, qualified students, and competent medical employees on the basis of race religion, or national origin, may receive sufficient increases to expand their coverage and reduce their membership costs so that a much larger number of persons of low income groups may be induced to become members of such "plans" or "associations."

7.

Legislation providing for the expansion of state owned medical facilities so that citizens can be served on the basis of need.

That in those instances where such expansion is not possible due to limitations arising out of the war, the present quota system be revised and that allocations be made on the basis of morbidity and mortality statistics.

8.

That the State Department of Health be provided with funds with which to expand its system of health education and that health centers be located in terms of the needs of the population irrespective of race, religion, or national origin.

Recreation

1.

Legislation prohibiting discrimination on account of race, religion, or national origin, in the use of tax-supported recreational facilities and services.

That any administrator or employee who violates this proposed law shall be subject to either or both a fine and dismissal "with prejudice."

2.

That the Honorable Bodies study proposals designed to place all public recreation under the public school systems of the several municipalities, townships, boroughs, counties, etc., and that additional funds be appropriated so that public education and recreation may be effectively integrated into one system.

That the Department of Public Instruction be charged with the responsibility for developing plans for this integration.

Crime and Delinquency

1.

The enactment of legislation prohibiting segregation on account of race, religion, or national origin, in all penal, correctional, and rehabilitative agencies, institutions, and organizations which are tax-aided or tax-supported.

That the Office of the Attorney General, or some other agency of the State, and the Department of Welfare be responsible to Your Honorable Bodies and to His Excellency for the administration of this law.

That a Committee, appointed by Your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency, consisting of Negroes and white persons none of whom shall be in the employment of the State, be authorized to advise with the above agencies and also to report independently to Your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency whatever conditions provided for in the law which are not being properly administered by the above agencies.

2.

That the Office of the Attorney General or some other agency, be charged with the responsibility of studying: (1) "police brutality," (2) "mass arrests," (3) "cold storage," and (4) the "third degree," with a view toward recommending to Your Honorable Bodies legislation prohibiting these ruthless and unconstitutional practices and providing punishment and dismissal for persons violating the proposed law.

Further, that if suitable legislation on any one of the above four items seems constitutional and sufficient to obtain the ends in view that Your Honorable Bodies enact such legislation during the present Session.

3.

Legislation providing that all persons arrested by an officer of the law shall be afforded, at the expense of the governmental agency to whom the arresting officer is responsible, ample opportunity to communicate by telephone or message with his relatives, attorney, or close friends.

That the act specifying the person or agency responsible for the administration of this law and that violations thereof be such that offenders be dismissed immediately upon conviction.

4.

Legislation providing that in all cases in which the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall be legitimate, no fee or charges shall be requested by any court or officer for the filling of the said Writ of Habeas Corpus.

5.

Legislation charging the Office of the Attorney General or some other agency with the responsibility of reviewing the entire minor judiciary system of the State toward the end that higher standards be required and that the powers of the minor judiciary be considerably reduced.

Further, that such a reviewing agency present proposals for additional courts including their number, distribution, and jurisdiction, etc.

That, if in the meantime, any suitable legislation is proposed which is designed to improve any of the defects herein involved, Your Commission urges your Honorable Bodies to enact such legislation during the present Session.

6.

That funds be provided for the improvement of the facilities and services of the tax-aided and tax-supported correctional, and rehabilitative agencies, institutions, and organizations of the State and that special attention be given to the needs of Negro offenders.

7.

That the Department of Welfare and any other agencies which seem desirable be charged with the responsibility of investigating the status of Negro dependent and neglected children with a view toward increasing the facilities for such children to a point of parity with children of the general population.

8.

Legislation providing for a public defendant or some other agency under State jurisdiction which shall provide legal aid for indigent persons arrested, brought before a member of the minor judiciary, or before the courts.

Education

1.

Legislation prohibiting any school board or official from entering into a contract with any group, association, institution, individual or agency for the use of facilities or services for any public school in the State if such a group, association, institution, individual or agency, discriminates against persons in the use of such facilities and services on account of race, religion, or national origin.

2.

Legislation providing that tax-exemption and tax-aid be withdrawn from and licenses be revoked from any educational institution which discriminates in the admission of qualified students on the basis of race, religion, or national origin.

3.

That the State Department of Public Instruction be charged with the responsibility and provided with sufficient funds for the development of courses in inter-cultural education toward the end that the proper appre-

ciation of all racial, religious, and national groups be set forth.

4.

That the Department of Public Instruction be charged with the responsibility of studying proposals whereby the proper machinery may be developed by the public schools to discover pre-delinquents, suggest preliminary treatment, and the proper guidance for such pupils.

5.

Legislation be enacted providing for the withdrawal from use in any public school all books and other teaching materials which deride or in any way misrepresent any racial, national, cultural, or religious group.

6.

That teachers for the public schools of the State be selected on the basis of merit irrespective of race, religion, or national origin.

That legislation be enacted to the effect that any school board or officer thereof who is found guilty of violating such legislation be subject to either or both a fine and dismissal.

7.

That in view of the unique services rendered to the Commonwealth by the Berean School, the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, the Downingtown Industrial School, and Lincoln University, and in view of their need for more funds, that Your Honorable Bodies make substantial increases in the appropriations given these institutions.

Employment

1.

The passage of legislation which will implement Executive Order 8802. This has already been done in other Middle Atlantic states and has greatly improved the status of Negro labor thereby promoting the war effort and building morale.

2.

The enactment of legislation to supplement the above recommendation which will prohibit discrimination in all types of employment on account of race or religion in public utilities, and all other agencies, institutions, and organizations which are tax-aided or tax-supported.

3.

The amendment of the present Labor Relations Act in the definition of a labor organization setting forth the procedure for determining the existence or non-existence of a labor organization based upon discrimination or non-discriminatory practices on account of race, religion, or national origin, that will operate to recognize bona fide petitioners charging discriminatory practices by a labor organization.

4.

The enactment of legislation which will provide the necessary machinery to enforce item 1, 2, and 3 above.

That such a body be composed of representatives from the two major labor organizations, industry, the Governor's office, both houses of the General Assembly, and representatives of the Negro population not included in the above classifications.

5.

That your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to enact the necessary legislation for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission having a status similar to the National Labor Relations Board.

Civil Rights

1.

That the Office of the Attorney General or some other agency under State jurisdiction, be charged with the responsibility of investigating and receiving complaints regarding the violation of the Civil Rights Law of the State.

2.

That the Departments of Health, Welfare, Public Assistance, Labor and Industry, Education, Public Instruction, etc., place qualified Negroes on their several advisory boards, staffs, and in other positions.

It is expected that such Negro employees render services to all citizens of the State and shall not be specifically charged with "Negro affairs." However, in the very nature of the case, such Negroes will be in a position to advise regarding the unequal sufferings of the Negro population.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

There was slavery in Pennsylvania as early as 1639. The first slaves were most likely owned by the Dutch and Swedes. In 1639, Coinclesse wounded a soldier at the Dutch settlement of Fort Amsterdam; as punishment thereof, he was sentenced to serve among the blacks on the South River, now the Delaware. In 1644, Governor Printz had a Negro, Anthony, in his employ at Tinicum. He made hay for the cattle and accompanied the Governor on his yachting trips. In 1657, vice-director Alricks is recorded as having employed Negroes, and in 1662 vice-director Beekman requested the Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, to send him Negro workers. The West India Company contracted to furnish fifty Negroes to work on the lowlands along the Delaware in 1664. Negroes were, therefore, a definite part of the population when Penn arrived in Philadelphia in 1682.

Although there seems to be no positive records showing that the Penn Colonists brought slaves with them, some of them soon obtained slaves after their settlement here. Beginning in 1684, two years after the founding of the Colony, there is ample evidence that the Quakers held slaves. William Penn himself held slaves. Negroes were useful in "cutting down trees, building, plowing, and any type of labor that is required in the first planting of a country." However, there was a provision in the Charter to the Free Society of Traders which permitted a master to free his slaves after they had worked out their term of indenture service. By 1700 slavery was an established and recognized institution in Pennsylvania; in that year it was recognized by law. Moreover, by this time, Negroes were of sufficient importance to merit special attention at the Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends. Penn himself said that "his mind had long been engaged for the benefit and welfare of the Negroes."

The first special legislation occurred when the City Council of Philadelphia passed a law "against tumultuous gathering of Negroes of the old town of Philadelphia on the first day of the week." Under this law, the officers were supposed to arrest Negroes "Whom they should find gadding abroad, on the first day of the week, without a ticket from their master or mistress, or not in their company, to carry them to jail and there to cause them to remain that night and without meat or drink, or to cause them to be whipped publicly." In 1700, special colonial legislation pertaining to Negroes began. Penn himself was the author of some of it and approved of much of the legislation of which he was not author. In 1725-26, Pennsylvania's "Black Code" was passed; it was entitled: "An Act for the better regulation of Negroes in this Province." In some degree, special legislation for slave or free Negroes

in Pennsylvania continued for more than a century after the "Black Code" was enacted.

In general, during the Colonial period, and until 1780, when slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, the law made a distinction between a Negro slave and a free Negro; between a slave and a white servant of the limited debtor slave class. There were also various regulations regarding free Negroes and other inhabitants of Pennsylvania. For the most part, Negroes, whether slaves or free, were restricted in their liberties and were, very often, given different penalties from whites who committed the same offense. These laws had the effect of a black and white society and also an accompanying black and white legal code within the same geographical boundaries. Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., summarized the situation as follows:

> "So far as the laws of the colony go, there is evidence that Pennsylvania took but little legal notice of the fact that Negroes might be morally improved. There were laws on the statute books of the colony and state for nearly a hundred years, which were calculated only to inspire Negroes with fear, to discourage individual initiative on their part, to emphasize the difference between whites and blacks, to create a status of inferiority for the Negro, the effect of which was to put even the free Negro beneath the white servant. Although every protection was thrown around white women, there was no hint of protection of Negro women against white men or against men of their own race. So far as the laws of Pennsylvania were concerned, the Negro woman was not recognized to have any virtue. The one effort made by William Penn, in 1700, to give moral standing to the Negroes by regulating the marriage among them, was defeated in the Assembly and there the matter rested for many years. The beginning of the Negro race in this State was under a moral handicap as well as an economic handicap."

Despite all this, on the whole, whether slave or free, Negroes were treated better in Pennsylvania than in most other colonies. This was due to a number of reasons. First, although the Quakers held slaves, on purely religious grounds, they were never satisfied with the institution of slavery. They always kept in mind the principle of brotherhood. Thus, so far as we know, the first recorded protest against slavery was made in 1688 by the German Friends of Germantown under the leadership of Daniel Pasterius. From then on, numerous protests against slavery were registered in the various Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meeting of the Friends. These protests gradually developed into positive efforts to suppress and restrict the slave trade, to manumit slaves, and the enacting of legislation, in 1780, to abolish slavery as an institution in the Colony of Pennsylvania.

Second, in addition to and perhaps overlapping the opposition to slavery on religious grounds was the opposition to slavery on philosophical grounds. The principle of freedom, equality, and fraternity which created the French Revolution had many strong adherents in Pennsylvania. Although the Philadelphia area, under the leadership of the Quakers, pioneered in the movement for freedom, the nature of the Western Pennsylvania frontier was against the development of slavery. Democracy was an integral part of the life at the forts and military stations of the settlers. The general love for democracy and civil liberties tended to develop an antipathy toward increasing the number of slaves.

Third, it is possible that the part which Negroes played in the Revolutionary War helped to develop a sentiment for the abolition of slavery. At the start of hostilities, all of the thirteen colonies held the sentiment of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety that use of Negro troops against the British would "reflect dishonor on the American colonies." Washington, on his own protest and instruction from the Continental Congress, had discharged all Negro militiamen, free and slave. However, when the practice of enlisting slaves by promising freedom was adopted by the British, Washington revoked his order, and everyone of the thirteen colonies sent Negro troops, who then fought side by side with white soldiers.

Fourth, and very important, is the fact that the cost of slaves, their care, and responsibility incurred by slave masters in case of sickness or of committing crime, the nature of the climate, the type of work done, all combined to give the effect that slavery was unprofitable in Pennsylvania. This was especially true in the western part of the State. The average frontier farm contained only about thirty acres. Not one crop, but many different crops were harvested on a single farm; given the hardiness of the frontiersman and his meager means, the expense and trouble of slaveholding was not appealing. In 1790, the average cost of a slave was $200; by 1815, $250; and in 1850, $1,000. Maintenance costs also presented serious obstacles.

Another characteristic of the frontier community was the advanced development of commerce and industry. The need for semi-skilled workers excluded most slaves as they were not trained. However, some were found in the textile establishments, distilleries, iron foundries, etc.; some were shoemakers, barbers, cooks, etc. Certain industries, such as fur trading, cattle raising, and shipbuilding, were adapted more to the employment of indentured servants than to slavery.

On the whole, white servants were more profitable. Moreover, white labor soon protested against competition with slave labor and had laws passed preventing the hiring out of slaves by their masters. Benjamin Franklin wrote at length on the subject of the expensiveness of slave labor as compared with cheap white labor in Britain. In his characteristic, keen, analytical, and practical way, Franklin argued:

> "It is an ill-grounded opinion that by the labor of slaves, America may possibly vie in cheapness with Britain. The labor of slaves can never be so cheap as the labor of working men in Britain. Any one may compute it. Interest is in the colonies from 6 to 10 per cent. Slaves, one with another, cost thirty pounds of sterling per head. Reckon then the interest on the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk of his life; his clothing and diet, expense in his sickness and loss of time, loss by neglect of business (neglect is natural to a man who is not to be benefited by his own care of diligence,) expense of a driver to keep him at work and his pilfering from time to time, almost every slave being a natural thief, and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England you will see that labor is much cheaper there than it even can be by the Negroes here."

These and other reasons account for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. Thus, on March 1, 1780, eighteen months before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Pennsylvania passed "An act for the Gradual

Abolition of Slavery" which provided that no child born in the State thereafter should be a slave. However, those Negroes or mulattoes born of slave mothers were to be held as bond servants until 28 years of age. Ten years after the passage of this law, 387 slaves were recorded in Philadelphia; by 1797, a vast majority of these had been freed. The dawn of the eighteenth century found this number decreased to 85. In 1820, there were 7; in 1840, 2; and by 1850 there were none. In Allegheny County, in 1790, there were 159 slaves; in 1800, 79; in 1810, 24; in 1830, 27; and in 1840 there were none.

The fight to abolish slavery was not confined to the Friends nor to Pennsylvania. However, the Friends were the most widely known group in the abolition movement, which found many ardent supporters among persons of all religious faiths. On April 14, 1775, a few Friends met at the Sun Tavern in Philadelphia and organized the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Howbeit, the beginning of the Revolution, a few days later, deferred their work until the close of the war. They, then, organized on February 10, 1784, at which time they enrolled other Friends who wished to participate in the abolition movement. In 1787, a revision of the society's constitution admitted those who were not Friends. Extending the scope of its work in 1789, it changed its name to The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race. Benjamin Franklin was the first president of the new organization.

Upon invitation from the New York abolition group, the Philadelphia group joined in a convention which met in Philadelphia January 1, 1794. This American Convention, as it was called, was the first of its kind. Nearly all the leaders were Negroes. The object of the Convention was the elimination of slavery. Each Thursday the Pennsylvania Freeman, the official organ of the Convention was issued. A second anti-slavery society, which became quite militant, was organized in Philadelphia in December, 1833, at the Adelphia Building, Fifth Street below Walnut. Negroes and Quakers composed this American Anti-Slavery Society, which had representation from ten states. John Greenleaf Whittier, Lucretia and James Mott, Robert Purvis, William Lloyd Garrison, and Passmore Williamson were among those present.

Both the Pennsylvania and the American Anti-Slavery Societies sought to reduce slavery by assisting slaves to escape. This was accomplished through the Underground Railroad, which established definite routes of travel in or near Philadelphia about 1805. Fugitives were sent to Philadelphia from various places; from this point, William Still sent them on to New York whence they were sent from place to place until they reached Canada. Those who helped slaves to escape by means of this method were known as "station-keepers," or "conductors." In Philadelphia, some of the foremost in this group were Jacob C. White, Harriet Tubman, James Forten, John P. Burr, Thomas Earle, James Gould Bias, Rev. William H. Furness, Stephen Smith, Robert Purvis, and William Still.

The first organized society of the Underground Railroad in Philadelphia was the Vigilance Committee formed about 1838 with Robert Purvis, president; and Jacob C. White, secretary. Antagonists of slavery provided funds whenever the need arose. The Committee's work was greatly aided by a Negro woman and a white market woman in Baltimore, and by the son of a slave-holder in New Bern, North Carolina. Somehow these women managed to obtain bona fide passports for escaping slaves, who then returned them for use by other slaves. The New Bern helper maneuvered slaves upon lumber vessels sailing between that city and Philadelphia. Here they were met and secreted by members of the Vigilantes Committee until a propitious time to speed them on their way. This Committee existed until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. During its last ten years it aided hundreds of Negroes in their escape to freedom.

Abolition movements aroused in many whites an embittered attitude toward the Negro which resulted in many riots throughout the State. It must also be pointed out that there were thousands of law-abiding whites in both the North and the South who opposed slavery but who also did not want the Negro in this country. One plan to get rid of Negroes was that of their colonization somewhere outside of the borders of the United States. This movement began as early as 1817. The idea of colonization brought fear, resentment, and spread panic among thousands of free northern Negroes. Many of them believed that they were to be forcibly exported to Africa or elsewhere. Hundreds of them fled to Canada. Although many Friends came to the rescue of free Negroes, Negro leadership in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, York, Columbia, Harrisburg and other parts of the State began to oppose this movement. These leaders, as well as the vast majority of other Negroes, felt that inasmuch as they has been born in this country, reared here and spoke the common language, they were as much "American" as were their white fellow countrymen who desired to remove them.

Nevertheless, by 1938, there were more than a score of colonization societies. Thus, the presumption that the removal of the Negro would be best for both races had become quite prevalent among a certain element of whites. Only free or freed Negroes, however, were to be colonized. The American Colonization Society was the most powerful of these colonization movements. It aimed to transport all free Negroes who desired to go to Liberia. However, on the whole, colonization was a failure, for, in spite of all the sentiment in favor of and much official pressure behind the movement, less than 12,000 Negroes were sent to Africa. While the colonizers were busy sending willing free Negroes back to Africa, the abolitionists were seeking to end slavery. It is interesting to note, however, that shortly before the Civil War, colonization was still being advocated. Horace Greeley and some other Republican leaders designated Central America; Benjamin Lundy proposed Haiti, Mexico, and Texas. A fourth plan suggested Canada. However, every proposal was rejected by the Negro leaders, who were supported strongly by such white leaders as William Lloyd Garrison. Then, shortly after the Civil War, President Lincoln called a group of Negroes together in Washington and advocated some plan whereby Negro Americans might be separated from white Americans.

Riots were often resorted to as a means of driving Negroes away from the State. They were especially

violent in Philadelphia between 1834 and 1842 while the abolition movement was at its height. During these occurrences Negro dwellings, halls, and churches were frequently destroyed, and the Negroes themselves severely beaten and sometimes killed. One especially vicious riot took place around the middle of July, 1835, lasting two or three days. A white mob set fire to a whole row of houses on Eighth Street below what is now Bainbridge. However, quick work of the firemen saved all but one of these Negro homes from complete destruction. The following day, many Negroes moved from the locality or locked up their homes and sought safety elsewhere. When a mob attempted an attack upon Negroes on St. Mary's Street the next evening, they found them armed with razors, knives, bludgeons, pistols, bricks, and paving stones. Police intervened and thus prevented much damage and possibly loss of life.

By 1838 abolition societies were thoroughly established in various sections of the United States. In Philadelphia, however, they met much opposition in securing a place to meet. To overcome this obstacle, land was purchased at Sixth and Haines (now Quarry Street) and Pennsylvania Hall was erected. On May 14 of that year, it was dedicated, and abolitionists from all parts of the country were in attendance. Infuriated opponents of the movement set upon the building and its occupants a few nights later, and the entire center of the building was destroyed from top to bottom.

Another riot occurred during the early part of August, 1842, after which the city officials made some effort to curb lawless outbreaks. Peace was maintained until 1849 when rioting broke out anew—lasting for a day and a night. The militia was called out twice before the storm was allayed. These riots, racial prejudice, and economic discrimination against Negroes drove many of them from the city. Records show a decided decrease in the Negro population of Philadelphia between 1840 and 1850. In spite of these difficulties, Philadelphia Negroes and their white abolitionist friends continued to oppose both colonization and slavery with much success. In terms of financial contributions for the purpose of fighting slavery and colonization, holding successful conventions for the purpose of crystallizing sentiment against slavery and colonization, leadership in interracial societies opposing slavery and contributions to the underground railroad, Philadelphia Negroes were the most outstanding in the nation.

In the western part of the State, Negro and white abolitionists made great contributions also to the cause of freedom. As Pittsburgh was located near the line that marked freedom from slavery, movements and organizations to aid fugitive slaves became strong there. The years between 1820 and 1865 continued the struggle for human liberties and finally the freeing of the American Negro. As the town and its industries grew, Negroes wanted every opportunity for free, healthy and happy development for which they had come. In a community so young, ways had to be assured for all to move forward together. The issues of slavery were not always clear in the early years of the anti-slavery movement, and lines dividing colonization from abolition wavered and were often erased so that at different times different conceptions of each were expressed. Colonization, anti-slavery, and abolition societies sprang up over night. Newspapers were bought up and edited in the interests of the Negro people, slave and free. Newspapers and magazines were founded in their interests by Negro and white editors; pamphlets were written and published; lecture campaigns were organized.

Gradually the manufacturing interests became the radical anti-slavery group. The middle ground was represented by the farmers and, in the city, the middle class, while commercial and banking interests sought to maintain the status quo. Howbeit, Pittsburgh did not become preponderantly hostile to slavery until the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. Slaves were held in the Pittsburgh region, more particularly in the counties to the southwest of the city, until almost mid-century. Although the anti-slavery sentiment may have developed later than colonization, it strengthened more rapidly. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed in 1850, it was immediately denounced because abolition, by this time, had become the primary issue about which the progressive group centered their activities. The Fremont campaign of 1856 emphasized "free speech, free press, free men and free soil." The work of Theodore Weld in Pittsburgh was quite outstanding. He spent weeks evangelizing for anti-slavery, not by a single meeting but in series, his object being to ascertain the exact position of the slavery question.

Pittsburgh became a center of anti-slavery sentiment as the North became determined that the slavery issue 'must be settled or it would settle the Union." During the Whig County Convention, June 1854, the slogan adopted was "free men, free labor and free lands." Those members of all parties who wished to come together as ane on the basis of preserving a Union of "free men, free labor and free lands" began to call themselves Republicans. A call was sent out for a Republican State Convention which met at Pittsburgh, September, 1855. Although organized in 1854 at Jackson, Michigan, the Republican party became national when it met in Philadelphia on June 17, 1856 and nominated John C. Fremont. The party was an anti-slavery party and thus united most anti-slavery leaders and movements. Although Fremont was defeated, the party won at its next election under Lincoln, the great emancipator.

The year 1847 was marked by great anti-slavery activity in Pittsburgh. Impetus to action was given by the visits and speeches of Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and other anti-slavery speakers. Douglass delivered several speeches in Temperance Hall. Slaves, both singly and in groups, fled from servitude and constant attempts were made to help them reach their goal. Reports of the arrival of slave catchers caused great excitement, not only among the Negro people but among white abolitionists as well. So determined were joint groups of Negroes and whites to prevent slave catchers from succeeding in the community, that guests arriving without clear identification were sometimes suspected.

The location of Pittsburgh and its growing Negro population made it an active station on the Underground Railroad. Organized about 1815 by friends of the slave, it grew slowly from a system of trails and hideouts into a unique network through which the abolitionists worked

to rescue runaway slaves. The abolitionists, its chief organizers, claimed for it greater effectiveness than the colonization movement could claim for its plan. Whereas later, in forty years the colonization movement had sent less than 12,000 Negroes to Africa, in the thirty years of Underground Railroad, between 1830 and 1860, through Eastern Ohio alone 40,000 fugitives were aided to reach freedom in Canada. No estimate is available for the traffic through Pittsburgh. Because of Pittsburgh's many hills cut into deep hollows and surrounding hills well covered with trees, it offered safe hiding places for fugitives. Additional hiding places were coal pits, caves, and houses fitted with cellars and trap doors. At night, food and clothing were brought to the hidden fugitives. Toward the end of the operation of the Underground Railroad, an understanding was reached with agents who were train conductors on steam railroad lines leading out of the city whereby Negroes provided with specially initialed tickets should be accepted as passengers and not questioned unless slave catchers were known to be on the train.

1. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGRO ABOLITIONISTS

That Friends and many other whites were significant contributions to the cause of freedom is well known. These persons deserve far more praise than is generally accorded them by writers of American history text books. Howbeit, few people, white or black, realize the contributions made by Negro abolitionists among whom Pennsylvania Negroes were, by far, the most outstanding. From the biographical sketches given below, it is evident that, in addition to James and Lucretia Mott, there were numerous other Negroes who were outstanding leaders in the cause for freedom. Pennsylvania Negroes held offices in every leading abolition society in the nation. They gave their time, fortunes, and lives to the cause. Thousands of free Negroes all over the State gave food, shelter, clothing and money to escaped slaves. Often these accomplishments were achieved at great personal risks and sacrifices. Thus, in terms of volume of services and sacrifices, unheralded Negroes rendered greater services than the leaders whom we have honored. Likewise. Negro anti-colonization leaders obtained support from thousands of free Negroes in the State. Often, there were more than two thousand free Negroes attending anti-slavery and anti-colonization conventions and gatherings in Philadelphia. In comparison to the size of the free Negro population, Pittsburgh free Negroes were just as zealous in these causes. Likewise, throughout the State, especially in York, Columbia, and Harrisburg, free Negroes made significant contributions to the cause of freedom.

2. PROGRESS IN RELIGION, MEDICINE, BUSINESS AND IN THE ARMED FORCES UP TO 1900

In 1679, George Fox told the Friends that it was the duty of all those who held slaves to give them religious instruction. In 1693, the Keithian Quakers also advised masters to provide their slaves with Christian education. By 1700, Penn, it appears, had a Monthly Meeting established for slaves. Records indicate that the Quakers were the first in Philadelphia to minister to the spiritual needs of the Negro. However, some religious attention was given Negroes by other sects. The Moravians are said to have received Negro worshippers on equal terms. To a certain extent, the Lutherans did also, administering baptism to those among them. Records give more definite knowledge of the work of the Episcopalians in providing religious instruction for the Negro. The Christ Church of Philadelphia placed a minister in special charge of their instruction; the annals of the Christ Church show that many Negroes were baptized there within a period of 70 years. In other parts of the State, especially were there were only a few Negroes, they frequently worshipped with white congregations; often without evidence of physical or psychological segregation.

During the Colonial Period wandering Negro preachers would preach to small groups of Negroes in fields and orchards. During the eighteenth century such men as Anthony Benezet, John Woolman, and George Whitefield added to their work. However, as the century drew to a close the masses of Negroes were not church-goers or Christians in any great number. In Philadelphia, those who did not attend church worshipped, for the most part, at St. George's Methodist Church at Fourth and Vine Streets. For years, free as well as slave Negroes were among the worshippers welcomed. Eventually there came an immigration from the surrounding country side which greatly augmented the Negro attendance. The whites did not fully approve of this trend of affairs and sought to compel the colored to sit in the gallery. This, however, did not meet with the satisfaction of the Negroes. Absalom Jones and Richard Allen refused to worship in any place other than their regular seats. One Sunday morning they were pulled from their knees by ushers while praying. They left the church immediately and were followed by their adherents. This event occasioned establishment of the first independent Negro church in the North.

A small group met on April 12, 1787, and formed the Free African Society under the leadership of Allen and Jones; by 1791 regular religious services were inaugurated. They met first at private homes, then at Negro schoolhouses. They wavered between Quakerism and Methodism for a time, while some favored the Episcopal Church. Finally, those who, with Allen, preferred Methodism, withdrew and founded the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church which later developed into the African Methodist Episcopal denomination; it is the largest and most powerful of Negro Methodist denominations today. Those who, with Jones, were inclined toward the Episcopal church founded St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Bethel is the mother African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Country; St. Thomas is the mother Negro Episcopal Church.

By 1794, Negroes were withdrawing from St. George's church in large numbers. As the result of this disturbance, a mission was established in the northeastern section of the city. From this mission grew the present Zoar Church, the first Negro Methodist Episcopal Church in the country. Thus, at the end of the century, there were three Negro churches in Philadelphia each of which was the first of its kind in the country. Thenceforth, Negro congregations grew throughout the State.

As early as 1788, Negroes were serving in a medical capacity in Philadelphia. At that time, James Derham

was practicing medicine in the city. Dr. Benjamin Rush spoke of him as a very learned man and a skilled physician. He is said to have been the first Negro physician in the country.

In 1793, Philadelphia was swept by an epidemic of yellow fever which began during the summer. Between the first of August and the early part of November, there were more than 4,000 deaths recorded in those graveyards in which records were kept. Although it is impossible to determine how many persons died of yellow fever, it was known that the majority of the mortalities were its victims. Many whites fled from the city. Matthew Carey, who fled also, criticized the noble work done by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones who remained. Often, they used their personal resources to carry on the work. Under their leadership many Negroes assisted in caring for the sick and burying the dead. Their efforts were greatly commended by Dr. Benjamin Rush in a letter written on October 29, 1793.

Records show the presence of Negro physicians in the early nineteenth century, though it was not until late in the century that trained Negro physicians began to practice. When the first convention in the interest of Negro rights was held in Philadelphia in 1831, a Dr. Belfast Burton was one of the Philadelphia delegates. Little, if anything, is known of his medical training; however, it is established that he was connected with a wholesale drug business and he knew that line of work quite thoroughly.

Bleeding was a much used treatment for many ailments during this period. The trade directory of 1838 lists the names of Richard Allen, James J. G. Bias, James McCrummill, Jacob C. White, and Joseph Bass as bleeders in the medical profession. McCrummill practiced dentistry also and is conceded, by some, as Philadelphia's first Negro dentist. Bias also extracted teeth along with his leeching, or bleeding. In January, 1850, John S. Rock, a trained dentist, began practicing in Philadelphia; the following year he received a silver medal for unusually proficient work in manufacturing artificial teeth. Another early physician was Albert M. Wilson who acquired his medical knowledge at the University of Pennsylvania while a janitor at College Hall. During his employment in the laboratory of physics and chemistry, Professor John M. Frazer taught him how to prepare the apparatus and materials for illustrating lectures. In a short space of time, he had learned to make all preparations with little aid.

During the last half of the century, trained phyisicians and dentists began work in the city. One of the earliest of this group was Dr. David Rosell, who acquired his medical training at the University of Gottingen. He came to Philadelphia shortly after receiving his degree in 1863. While serving with the Union forces as a contract surgeon, he did commendable work in combating yellow fever. After only thirteen years of medical service, he died in 1877 at the age of 44. Shortly after Dr. Rosell's arrival, Dr. Rebecca Cole completed her medical course at the Women's Medical College in 1867. Women physicians met with little favor in those days and soon she sought other employment.

Records indicate that the Negro was in business in Philadelphia at least as early as 1776 though individual home owners were scarce. During this period, a Negro known only as "Tom" developed a business as a community baker. He provided bread for the Negro population, which was then located in Southeastern Philadelphia. There were also many other Negroes in other parts of the State who were successful business men and farmers. Before the gradual Emancipation Act of 1780, the majority of Negroes, slave or free, were field "hands," farmers, house servants, textile workers, etc. The following account is enlightening:

> "Negroes were used in the ironworks from the early establishment of the Pennsylvania history. In 1727, the shortage of labor was so acute that the ironmasters in the colony petitioned the Assembly for permission to import Negroes free of duty to labor at their works. The petition set forth that the 'difficulties of getting laborers and their excessive wages are a great discouragement and hindrance' to the development of the iron manufacture. A bill permitting Negroes imported into the colony for the express purpose of laboring at ironworks to enter duty free failed by the deciding vote of the Speaker. Two years later, however, the duty of 5 pounds on each Negro brought into the province was reduced to 2 pounds. This was a concession to the industrialists. A few years later, however, in accord with the British policy, notice was given to Deputy Governor Gordon that he should not give assent to any law imposing duties on Negroes imported into Pennsylvania because the duty operated 'to the great discouragement of Merchants trading thither from the coast of Africa.'
>
> "While Negro slaves and freed Negroes usually worked at menial tasks, yet at many ironworks they were skilled workmen. While few skilled Negro workers were found at the blast furnaces, many were employed at the forges. At Green Lane, Durham, Martic, Mount Joy (Valley Forge), Charming Pottsgrove and others, they performed the skilled tasks of refining and drawing iron into bars."

Thus, having been laborers, field "hands", farmers, small businessmen, and domestic servants before 1780, it was only natural that Negroes should seek the type of work with which they were most familiar. They, therefore, became laborers, domestic workers, etc. When some of them had acquired sufficient capital, they established small businesses of the service type such as barber shops, restaurants, and dressmaking shops. From such investments, many Negroes became wealthy; notwithstanding many others who were handicapped because of their inability to borrow funds with which to expand. John Lucas and William Riley were the outstanding shoemakers of Philadelphia around the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Their customers were chiefly of the select circle. A score of Negroes were engaged in the occupation of sail-making in Philadelphia during the latter part of the eighteenth century and into the first half of the nineteenth century. James Forten of Philadelphia acquired a fortune of more than $100,000 from this trade. The appearance of the steam vessels made this trade less profitable. Before coal came into wide use, wood was the chief fuel. This was fairly profitable to Negroes because they owned the wagons which were used for hauling; early in the nineteenth century, they inaugurated the practice of selling Christmas trees.

In 1838, a survey made of Negro trades in Philadelphia revealed that 656 Negroes were engaged in 57 dif-

ferent occupations. Basket makers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, brass founders, caulkers, coopers, masons, millers, printers, rope makers, ship carpenters, turners, weavers and wheelwrights, were among the tradesmen recorded. There were also a dentist, a brewer, an iron forger, a paper maker, a petter, a stone cutter and a tin plate worker listed. Hairdressers composed the largest group; boot and shoemakers came next. In addition, many Negroes handled such wares as soft soap, brick dust, coal, wood, sand, etc., along the streets and made a good living at this type of business. Between 1790 and 1820, a large portion of artisans in the city were Negroes, since many became artisans after freedom. However, later, because of the competition of foreigners and the exclusion of Negroes from apprenticeships in new kinds of skilled labor with which they were unfamiliar and were not given the opportunity to learn, these fields soon became closed to Negroes.

After the riots of the early 1840's, economic conditions for the Negro grew worse; for, in addition to being excluded from new industries, he had been pushed out of some of his former vocations. Nevertheless, he still held a practical monopoly in the domestic field, out of which he developed the business of catering. As in the case of some earlier business undertakings, many Negroes made fortunes.

Sweeping chimneys was another job usually performed by Negroes throughout the State. The following story and poem by Dr. Arthur D. Fraeff are very interesting from many angles:

"'Jim' Jackson was a Negro civil war veteran, who made his solitary home in the Blue Mountains north of Berks County, Pa. He eked out an existence by chopping wood and cleaning chimneys for the Pennsylvania German farmers in the neighborhood. He spoke the dialect like one to the manner born and made many friends in the villages which lie south of the mountains.

"He feared that his grave would go unmarked. He appealed to his friend Jim Kline of Bernville to have him promise to take care of his grave and his funeral. Kline promised and saw to it that Black Jim got a decent burial in the Strausstown (white) Cemetery (1899).

"When Kline grew too old to take care of decorating the colored man's grave he interested several other persons who had known 'Jim' and they formed the 'Jackson Memorial Association' which each year makes a pilgrimage to his grave and appropriate services held.

* * *

"Kline too has died. Each year the pilgrims visit Kline's grave at Bernville. The custom is to visit the graves of all deceased members of the Association and attend to appropriate decorations for Memorial Day."

* * *

The poem:

"BLACK JIM

"As black as coal from head to foot
Encased in dusty chimney soot
Black Jim is the dusky chimney sweep
Climbs chimneys low—high, wide and deep
He sweeps and scratches hidden nooks—
He need not worry how he looks—
Black soot, Black Jim—black fire place
Black dust won't show on black Jim's face.

"Tis dark within the chimney walls
As dark and dank as dust that falls
To cellar floor and covers Jim
From head to foot and limb to limb.
The only light that comes to view
Is far above—a square of blue
Where azure clouds float idly by
Like fleecy ships that sail the sky.

"Jim sings and whistles while he works
Inveterate foe of faith that lurks
In crannied crevice, foul and thick
Encrusting red clay chimney brick.
Yet while he sweeps his eye espies
The cleanly cotton tufted skies,
Somewhere far-off God's Heaven beams
Jim ponders vaguely lost in dreams.

"'The Negroes and the white folks, too,
Someday will meet beyond the blue
Where heaven's blessings all will share.
What's that I see off yonder—there?
A pile of bricks—a chimney top—
I'll need my broom, my brush, my mop;
For-see that roll of smoke arise
And form a black cloud in the skies!'

"'A hearth that smoky clouds doth shoot
Must needs be coated thick with soot
And God will need a chimney-sweep
To climb and clamber, crawl and creep
Into the yawning cavern—so
That clean white smoke to clouds may grow
Instead of black clouds darkening skies
Soft eiderdown will please men's eyes'.

"And so today when clouds are black
Soot laden smoke from Heaven's tack
Enshrouds the earth—unnatural hue
There's lots of work for Jim to do!
Soon blackish clouds are tinged with white
And through the darkness of the night
The stars peep out beyond the rim
In twinkling tribute to Black Jim."

The first attempts among Negroes of Philadelphia to secure financial advantages was through the establishment of mutual aid societies. Membership required an initiation fee and small regular payments. In case of sickness, a weekly benefit was paid; in the event of death, members were assessed a stipulated sum to help defray funeral expenses and to aid the widow. The Free African Society, founded in 1787, seems to be the first of this type in Philadelphia. By 1838, there were 100 similar small groups with a total membership of 7,448. They, at that time, had $10,023, after having paid in $18,851 and given out $14,172 in benefits. During the next ten years, six more groups were formed—the memberships increasing to almost 8,000. Later hundreds of such societies were in existence throughout the State; Pittsburgh being the city in which they grew rapidly also.

Negroes showed a decided tendency to acquire property during the nineteenth century. In 1821, their assessed holdings were $112,464 with a real value of $281,162. Excluding church property, by 1832, the real value had increased to $357,000; by 1848, to $531,809; by 1855, to $2,685,693; and by 1898, to $5,000,000. Caterers, domestic servants, a few clerks in public service, merchants, ets., were included among the owners. Many of them owned their homes as well as property elsewhere. In 1849, Negroes owned 7.4% of the property in Philadelphia County and 5.5% of the property in the city proper. Before the close of the nineteenth century, three building and loan associations had been established. The first to be established was the Century which was founded

October 26, 1886. In 1888, two more were established, the Berean Building and Loan, and the Pioneer Association. Attempts were made to counteract the evils of pawnshops. Other loan organizations came into existence, two of which were the Small Loan Association and the Conservative.

Two of the wealthiest men, irrespective of race, during the nineteenth century, were Joseph Cassey, a barber, and Stephen Smith, a lumber merchant and real estate dealer. Smith and his business partner, William Whipper, owned $9,000 worth of stock in the Columbia (Pennsylvania) bridge. James Forten was estimated to be worth $100,000 in 1832. His son-in-law, Robert Purvis, was the second largest taxpayer in Byberry. Richard Allen left a fortune estimated between $30,000 and $40,000 at his death; William Still accumulated a fortune of $200,000. During this period the first Negro millionaire in the country, Colonel John McKee, amassed his fortune. Benjamin Richards of Pittsburgh made a fortune from the butchering business; Henry M. Collins of the same city had a very profitable real estate business and William Goodrich of York had a considerable investment in railroad stock. As will be noted from the biographies of leading Negroes of the State, a number of them had been thrifty enough to amass what, in their day, was called "goodly" sums of money.

Negroes have participated in all the wars of America; in each instance, Pennsylvania were among those who served. Many of those who served were prominent in Negro and national life. Cyrus Bustill was a banker in the Revolutionary Army; James Forten, Sr., served in the Navy. He joined the Navy in 1780 at the age of fourteen and sailed on the "Royal Louis" or "Royal Louise". (Historians differ on the latter part of the name). He embarked a second time on the same ship and was this time captured by the British, who imprisoned him on their ship, "Amphyon". Uusually Negro prisoners were not exchanged, but were placed in slavery in the West Indies. Forten escaped this fate. The English captain took a fancy to him and kept him as a companion for his son. Captain Beasley wished to take Forten to England and educate him. He refused, however, insisting that he was a prisoner for the liberties of his country and would not betray it. The captain then transferred him to the frigate, "Old Hersey", where he remained a prisoner for seven months before he was finally released.

In the absence of the Logans from their home in Germantown, two British dragoons arrived to destroy the property. Dinah, the slave of the Logans, sought to dissuade them from their purpose. Failing in this, she gained permission to remove the bedding, clothing, and her personal belongings. The British dragons went to the barn for straw with which to start the fire; in the meantime, a British patrol searching for deserters or lagging soldiers arrived on the scene. Dinah directed them to the barn where they seized the alleged deserters despite their protests. The home, "Stenton", was thus saved from destruction. Upon her death, Dinah was buried on the estate. In 1912, a tombstone marking her grave was erected by the Colonial Dames, the Site and Relic Society of Germantown.

During the War of 1812, Charles Black was an imprisoned seaman aboard an English ship. He refused to fight against America; consequently, he was put in irons and later sent to Dartmoor Prison. Through an exchange, he was finally able to return to the United States at which time he joined the fleet on Lake Champlain and served under McDonough. In an effort to fortify Philadelphia against the British, 2,500 Negroes were organized for its protection. They marched from the State House yard to Gray's Ferry, where, for two days without ceasing, they threw up breastworks. A colored battalion was also organized under a United States Army officer, but peace was declared before they could march to the front.

Nicholas Biddle of Pottsville, Pennsylvania was in the employ of a white man whom he accompanied to battle; Biddle was wounded as the regiment passed through Baltimore on April 18, 1861. Many persons say that his was the first blood to be shed on the Union side in the Civil War. That regiment became known as the First Defenders Biddle survived the War and was a member of the First Defenders until his death. At the reunion of the First Defenders Association in Pottsville on April 18, 1905, Biddle's contribution was noted with special celebration. Even though Negroes were not accepted as combatants in the armed forces at the beginning of the Civil War, before two years had expired, with the outcome being uncertain, Negroes were finally enlisted. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was organized and Company B was mobilized in Philadelphia. There were Pennsylvanians in every company of this regiment as well as the 55th—both of which were entirely colored. In June, 1863, Camp William Penn was established just outside of Philadelphia for the training of Negro soldiers. Lieutenant Colonel Louis Wagner was in charge. In December of the same year, the Free School for Military Tactics was opened in Philadelphia. One hundred and sixty-six regiments were organized during the Civil War. Eleven of these came from Camp William Penn and were composed of Philadelphians.

"The recruiting of colored troops in Pennsylvania was carried on perhaps with more vigor, intelligence and enthusiasm than in any other part of the country." The success of this effort was due largely to the great Negro American, Frederick Douglass, in cooperation with such eminent Pennsylvania Negro citizens as William Still, General Thomas Morris Chester, and Martin R. Delany to whom President Lincoln referred as "A most extraordinary and intelligent black man."

When war with Spain was declared, Negroes were already trained and enlisted in both branches of the regular army. There were four Negro regiments: two of cavalry and two of infantry; Pennsylvanians were in each of them. These four regiments were ordered to the front when the war began. In the very first battle, the famous Tenth Cavalry saved Theodore Roosevelt's troops, the Rough Riders, from complete destruction by the Spanish. The 25th Infantry, the 9th, and 10th Cavalry were in the thick of the battle on San Juan Hill.

In the first World War, the 92nd Division was composed of Negroes from all over this nation. The 368th Infantry which was trained at Camp Meade, Maryland, was largely composed of Philadelphia Negroes. However, large numbers of other Philadelphia Negroes were sent to Camp Chillicothe in Ohio. The 349th and 350th, the Field

Artillery at Camp Dix in New Jersey contained many Pennsylvania Negroes.

Although the above units contained large numbers of Pennsylvania Negroes, there were Pennsylvania Negroes in nearly every branch of the armed forces. In addition to many officers, some Negro citizens won special honors.

3. BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME NEGRO LEADERS UP TO 1900

Much of the Negro achievement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries had its foundation in some of the leaders of the earlier centuries. One of the pioneers was James Forten, Sr., born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1766. At the age of seven, he lost his father, and two years afterwards was compelled to leave school; he never returned again. Perhaps his training in Anthony Benezet's grocery store helped prepare him for the successful business life which followed. All of his business dealings were square and honest which won him the respect and confidence of all his customers. In addition, he was accurate, untiring, and punctual at his work. Good management ultimately enabled him to accumulate a fortune of $100,000 from his sail-making business.

A large portion of his wealth was devoted to the advancement of his race. He contributed to many institutions, and was a very liberal donor to St. Thomas' Church, of which he was a member for more than 50 years and also the last survivor of the founders. His liberality also extended to any individual in need, regardless of race. When occasion required, he would not hesitate to imperil his life in the attempt to rescue others from danger, regardless of race. On seven different occasions, he saved as many people from drowning at the risk of his own life. In four of these instances, he was awarded recognition by the Humane Society.

He assumed an active part in the fight for abolition, both financially and physically; he stood firmly and unalterably against the colonization movement, although the proponents of this movement offered him an attractive position in the Republic of Liberia on the West Coast of Africa. The failure of the various colonization schemes was due, in part to resolutions written by him and supported by many other leading Pennsylvania Negroes opposing colonization movements. Forten became president of the first convention for Negroes held in Philadelphia, and until his death was a leading light in those which followed. He affiliated himself with the American Moral Reform Society upon its formation and remained a member until his death on March 4, 1842.

James Forten was blessed with exceptionally good health. His first and only illness beset him about nine months before his death. It is believed that between three and four thousand people attended his funeral, half of whom were white. He was regarded as one of the most influential men in America. Because of his genius as an inventor of types of sails which were very extensively used all over the world, his success as an honest merchant, his philanthropy and humaneness to all persons irrespective of race, his high sense of honor and patriotism as a member of the armed forces in the Revolutionary War, his courageous efforts for the freedom of his people, James Forten, Sr., is an example for all Americans and an ideal for Negro citizens.

RICHARD ALLEN was born a slave in Philadelphia on February 14, 1760. At the age of four years he was sold to a Delaware planter. His master being a kindly person, allowed Allen to purchase himself for 60 pounds of gold and silver when he was grown. Shortly before he had purchased his freedom, he was converted to Methodism. For the next three years, he traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland preaching to white and colored. In 1786, he settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having been licensed to preach four years earlier. With Absalom Jones he withdrew from St. George's Church. A few years later after holding services in his blacksmith shop, he established the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. He later became the founder of the present denomination bearing this name. Although his formal education was limited, he was a good organizer, a natural leader, an unusual judge of human nature, and an eloquent orator. Like Forten, he became affiliated with every movement that promoted racial progress and was equally as active against any movement whose object was racial persecution.

Allen was always industrious. This virtue, plus economy, enabled him to leave a fortune of between $30,000 and $40,000 at his death. He held the respect of Negroes of all denominations, and his advice about matters affecting them was sought by white and colored alike. The high esteem in which he was held was shown at the time of his funeral in 1831 when an immense crowd of both races paid him its last tribute. The church which he founded is today the largest Negro Methodist denomination. Throughout the years, it has provided a large part of the leadership for the Negro race in America.

ABSALOM JONES, for many years a close associate of Richard Allen, was born a slave in Sussex, Delaware on November 6, 1746. His master took him from the field into the house while he was still quite young. Visitors gave him pennies with which he purchased a primer, a spelling book and a Testament, all of which he used during leisure hours. When sixteen, he, his mother, five brothers, and a sister, were purchased, Absalom being sent to Philadelphia, where he worked in a store. For a short time, with his master's permission, he attended night school, during which time he became actively interested in civic affairs affecting the interest of his people. Thus, he joined Forten and Allen in the anti-colonization movement which started a short time before his death. Upon purchasing the freedom of his wife and then his own, he continued to broaden his education by acquiring a large vocabulary and a good knowledge of language usage; he became a splendid conversationalist.

After establishing St. Thomas' Church, he was ordained its minister on August 6, 1795, thereby becoming the first Negro rector in the northern United States. He served in this capacity for 22 years, during which time and before he was in the forefront of movements to promote the welfare of his race. He died on February 13, 1818. Large numbers of clergy and laity of both races were in attendance at his funeral rites. St. Thomas' Church continues today as a memorial to its founder.

STEPHEN SMITH was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1796. At the age of five, he was indentured to General Boude who later placed him in charge of this

extensive business before he was twenty-one. When he was twenty-one he married Harriet Lee, shortly after which he purchased his freedom on January 3, 1816, with $50 he had borrowed from John Barber. He began at once to buy and sell lumber. Within a short time, he owned, in Columbia, one of the largest lumber yards along the river shore. Later, he became a real estate dealer and acquired much property. This caused resentment among many whites. He became the largest stockholder in the Columbia Bank and therefore, according to its rules, should have become its president. However, his color proved a barrier, but he was permitted to name its president. During the Columbia riots in 1834, his office was ransacked after which other persecutions followed. Tiring of such activities, he finally moved to Philadelphia in 1842, where real estate and stock dealings again increased his financial resources.

Like other of his contemporaries, he was both a charitable and a zealous worker for the welfare of his racial group. He took part in every movement that meant improved conditions for the Negro and contributed generously to all such worthy causes. He built the Zion Mission, secured Olive Cemetery as a burial place for Negroes and donated thousands of dollars to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. At the time of his death, November 14, 1873, he was reported to be the richest Negro in the United States, possessing more than $200,000 worth of real estate.

WILLIAM WHIPPER, Stephen Smith's business partner, was one of the brainiest men of his time. With Smith he composed the firm of Whipper and Smith, which became well known through the State. He followed the trend of his contemporaries in generosity and promotion of racial welfare. While still in Columbia, he was an active worker in the Underground Railroad movement, sheltering as many as seventeen hungry and penniless fugitives in one night. During this time, he sheltered hundreds of such persons, and for a period of years, contributed, directly or indirectly, not less than a thousand dollars of his earnings annually to the cause of freedom. He was one of the active participants in the first convention held in Philadelphia in 1831. During the next thirty years he was a leading figure in conventions and important movements in interest of Negroes. Although he was not known as a public speaker, he was called upon more frequently than any man to draft resolutions and prepare addresses.

Whipper spent the later years of his life at New Brunswick, New Jersey, though his business interests brought him frequently to Pennsylvania. He was a very simple and modest person who, at seventy, refused to give an account of his life because, as he said, he was "too busy." This refusal has kept hidden some of the most interesting facts of his life. He died on March 9, 1876.

ROBERT PURVIS, one of the most outstanding men of his race, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, August 4, 1810, of a free-born Negro woman and an Englishman. In 1819, his father retired from business in preparation for returning permanently to England. He sent his wife and four sons to Philadelphia, but died before his plans had been completed. Robert Purvis was educated in Pennsylvania and New England, after which he settled in Philadelphia.

William Purvis, the father of Robert, was much opposed to slavery and had instructed his children in its evils while they were quite young. Robert was just twenty when he met Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison through whom he became interested in the abolition movement. From then until it ended, he worked incessantly to abolish the institution of slavery.

He became a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society upon its formation in 1833, and was one of the most active persons of the Underground Railroad groups. His time, his money, and his home were placed at the disposal of the organization in order to assist escaping slaves to freedom. At one time he was president of the organization. The daughter of James Forten became his wife and worked with him in the various movements which sought to obtain justice for the Negro. Being a frequent and an eloquent speaker at public gatherings, he never hesitated to speak exactly as he felt. He lived to see slavery abolished. Thereafter, he turned his attention to the problems of the new freedom. Having served his race for more than sixty years, he died in 1898.

DANIEL ALEXANDER PAYNE was born of free parents on February 24, 1811, in Charleston, South Carolina. His parents died before he was ten and he was reared by a great-aunt. He showed a desire for an education at an early age; as he grew older, he would often study late at night after a day's work or from four to six in the morning before beginning work.

Payne was zealous also for an education for his race; at eighteen years of age, he started a day school in his home and a night school for adults. In 1834, South Carolina outlawed the teaching of colored children. The law became effective April 1, 1835, at which time Payne came to Pennsylvania and entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. Four years later he became an ordained Lutheran minister. In the latter part of the following year, 1840, he came to Philadelphia, and before long had established a private school. This same year he was accepted as a local minister in the Philadelphia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. His continued interest in education impelled him to aid a number of young colored men in the city to obtain higher education. In 1852, he was elected Bishop of the A. M. E. Church and induced this organization to purchase Wilberforce University. In his later years, he was its head for a period of sixteen years, thus becoming the first Negro college president in the country. Payne died on November 20, 1893.

WILLIAM STILL was born of escaped slave parents in Burlington County, New Jersey, on October 7, 1821. As soon as he was old enough, he began working on the farm and in various other capacities until he was seventeen. Being able to attend school only on rainy days, his education was consequently quite limited. However, it was improved by reading historical and geographical books.

In an effort to increase his opportunities, he came to Philadelphia in the spring of 1844. He followed laborous work for a time, later, he accepted less strenuous employment in the home of Mrs. E. Langdon, an aged and

wealthy widow. Many of his leasure hours were spent in reading. In 1847, he accepted the job of clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at $3.75 per week thereby becoming acquainted with the abolition movement in which he was one of its most outstanding workers. He was known as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad and his home became known as a "station" thereon. His extreme interest in this work and those for whom he worked led him to keep a record of all "passengers" of the "railroad." In later years he became secretary of the organization. During the Civil War, he hid these records; after it was over he published them in book form under the title "The Underground Railroad." It is perhaps, the best account of slave days and slave ways in existence.

Finally Still entered the field of business, dealing at first in stoves, then in coal, becoming successful in each. Much of his profits were used in the interest of his race. In cash and land he donated $38,000 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. This institution continues to render a very valuable service. Although its Negro donors are not able to make large individual contributors, the number of Negro contributors and the amount they give are worthy of Still, Smith, and other Negroes of their day. Among other things, Still was a leader in the movement to give Negroes the right to ride on street cars in Philadelphia. He helped to organize the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, the YMCA and numerous other agencies and institutions. On the whole, as founder, organizer, director and donor to great movements, William Still was the foremost Negro of his time. For fifty-four years he was active in the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, during which time he also served as president and vice-president. In 1901 he died.

JOHN McKEE, the first Negro millionaire in this country, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1822. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Philadelphia, where for a year he worked in a menial capacity; thereafter, he went into the service of James Prosser, a Negro restaurateur. He married the proprietor's daughter and later conducted the business when Prosser retired in 1866. Though he seems to have had no formal education he possessed much common sense and a business acumen which enabled him to enter the real estate business and amass a fortune. He acquired between three and four hundred pieces of property in Philadelphia.

He was both founder and owner of McKee City, New Jersey, and possessor of more than 300,000 acres of coal and oil land in Kentucky and West Virginia. More than 23,000 acres were in his name in two New York counties, and he owned a 66-acre farm in Delaware exclusive of properties held in other States. At his death in 1902, he was conceded the richest Negro in the world.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER was one of the foremost Negro women of the nineteenth century. She was born in Baltimore of free parentage in 1825. At the age of three, she lost her mother and was cared for by an aunt during her early years; an uncle who taught school for free colored children gave her her first education. At the age of thirteen, she was removed from school and put to work. However, her employer permitted her to read books found in the home, and this, no doubt, influenced her literary career. In 1851, she began teaching in Ohio. Very soon, however, she went to York, Pennsylvania, where she continued her work and became interested in the anti-slavery movement. Upon coming to Philadelphia she threw herself whole-heartedly into the cause and for six years toured the North and Canada, lecturing in its interest. In 1860, she married a Mr. Harper, and for a while was inactive in public life. However, after his death, a few years later, she returned to public life in the service of her people. After the Civil War, she went south to work among those newly freed people.

In later years, she worked for the cause of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and for a number of years had charge of this work among the Negroes of Philadelphia. Her career was a varied and colorful one; many of the incidents connected with it were translated into her literary writings. When she died in Philadelphia, in 1911, she had won national recognition.

MARTIN ROBINSON DELANY was born at Charleston, Virginia, May 6, 1812. On July 29, 1831, in need of employment and dissatisfied with educational facilities in his home town, he set out from Pittsburgh. Three years later he was actively organizing associations for the relief of the poor and "moral elevation of his people." Among these were the Temperance Society and the Philanthropic Society. The latter organization ostensibly formed for relief of the indigent, was in reality one of the first great links on the Underground Railroad connecting slaves with friends in the North. Delany was for years, secretary of its executive board.

In 1843, after visits to New Orleans and Texas, Delany returned to Pittsburgh and began publication of one of the earliest and foremost Abolitionist newspapers, "The Mystery." This man "of most defiant blackness," of whom Frederick Douglass said, "I thank God for making me a man simply, but Delany always thanks him for making him a black man," completely identified himself with a people and a time at once wonderful and perilous. After serving for a time as editor of "The Mystery," Delany assisted Frederick Douglass in the publication of the "North Star" at Rochester, New York. He left the "North Star" in Douglass's hands in 1849 and returned to Pittsburgh where he resumed his study of medicine, begun earlier in his career. On the strength of the teaching of his former instructors, Dr. Gazzam and Dr. LeMoyne, he was registered in the medical college at Harvard.

Delany graduated from Harvard in 1852 and then began another of his numerous lecture tours. Subsequently, he wrote and published a book entitled "The Condition, Elevation, Emigration, and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States". Back in Pittsburgh he practiced medicine and won honor by his skilled treatment of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1854.

With the outbreak of the Civil War he became concerned with the role the Negro should play in the victory of the Union troops and the emancipation of the slaves. On February 8, 1865 Delany obtained an interview with Lincoln for the purpose of founding an army of black men, under black commanders. "The sight of which is required," he told Lincoln, "to give confidence to the

slaves, and retain them to the Union, stop foreign intervention, and speedily bring the war to a close." Lincoln was impressed. He gave Delany a note to Stanton, Secretary of War, which read: "Do not fail to have an interview with this most extraordinary and intelligent black man. A. Lincoln."

Delany saw Stanton, convinced him of his plan and on February 27 was mustered into service as a Major in the 104th Regiment of Colored Troops. He had his own son appointed as acting-Lieutenant—this was Toussaint L. Delany, a private in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. On July 15, 1865, Delany was relieved of his military duties but retained in the service as sub-assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. His policies in the bureau laid the basis for Booker T. Washington's advocacy of industrial education for Negroes.

He was a leader in all movements where abolition, free public education, and the rights of women were advocated. Delany was one of the nation's leading Negroes of his time. He died on January 24, 1885.

JOHN B. VASHON was born in 1792 at Norfolk, Virginia. His mother was a mulatto, his father, Captain George Vashon, a white man of French ancestry, was an Indian agent under President Van Buren. Vashon came to Pittsburgh with his wife and son in 1829, from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he had kept a large livery stable and a public saloon which was popular with Dickinson College students.

Vashon, at twenty, served in the War of 1812 as a common seaman aboard the Revenge, cruising among the West Indies and along the coast of South America. Off the coast of Brazil he was made a prisoner, exchanged, returned to Virginia and served with the land forces when Negroes were called to prevent the British fleet from ascending the Potomac. In Carlisle, with his friend John Peck, he initiated the formation of a mutual improvement association known as the Lay Benevolent Society. A man of thirty-seven when he arrived in Pittsburgh, he engaged in every progressive movement of the time. For a livelihood he opened a barber shop and public baths, the first public baths for ladies west of the mountains.

John Vashon was among the first to promote National Negro Conventions not only for the freeing of slaves but for the struggle for equal rights in an expanding democratic republic. He claimed before anything else to be an American, a name he loved as dearly as he loved the word liberty. And he devoted his life to making them synonymous. He was the Pittsburgh agent for the distribution of William Lloyd Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization", and "The Liberator." He persuaded leading Pittsburghers such as Robert Bruce, the President of the University of Western Pennsylvania, to give up their support of schemes for colonization of Negroes and to become active in the anti-slavery movement. In 1833, in the parlor of his house on Third Street, the first anti-slavery society west of the Allegheny Mountains was formed. He was for a time president of the Temperance Society, and the Moral Reform Society. On a visit to Boston he saw William Lloyd Garrison led by a rope through the streets at the hands of a mob who opposed his abilitionist activities. Vashon, an ex-soldier, and a fiery lover of freedom, stood stricken and helpless, weeping at the sight. The next day he appeared at the prison with a new hat for Garrison to replace the one which had been greatly abused by the mob on the day before.

In July, 1853, Vashon was elected one of the vice-presidents of the National Convention of Colored Men at Rochester, N. Y., and was also a member of the Pennsylvania State Council. At the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1855, Vashon, who had never received a soldier's pension, nor government lands for his military service, insisted on taking his seat as a soldier delegate among the defenders of his country. At the station, on the way to the State Council and Military Convention, while he sat resting on his trunk, he died of a heart attack—the citizen soldier, lover of liberty and democratic equality, in 1855.

JOHN BUNYAN REEVE was born in Mattiuck, New York, on October 29, 1831. He attended New York Central College at McGrawsville, N. Y., graduating in 1858. In September of that year, he entered Union Theological Seminary and was graduated with honors June 14, 1861 as the institution's first Negro student. Shortly after graduation, he came to Philadelphia where, in 1865, he was selected moderator of the Fourth Presbytery and also Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Lincoln University bestowed its first honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him in 1870. The following year he was chosen to organize a theological department at Howard University, and served as its head for four years; thereafter he devoted his time to his pastorate at Central Presbyterian Church. He was a participant and leader in many movements for racial betterment. His fine Christian character and honesty of purpose enabled him to render outstanding services. In 1911, a golden jubilee celebrating his fiftieth year in the ministry was held at Central Presbyterian Church. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, dying in January of 1916.

GENERAL THOMAS MORRIS CHESTER was born on March 11, 1834 in Harrisburg. He attended Avery Institute and in 1853 went to Liberia. In Monrovia, Liberia, he attended the high school until 1854 at which time he returned to the United States and entered the junior class of the Thetford Academy in Thetford, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1856 with second honors. Immediately upon graduation, he returned to Liberia where he became Superintendent of the Colony of Africans who had been recaptured from American slaves. There he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon his return to America, he assisted the enlistment of Negro soldiers in the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments. In 1864, he studied short-hand writing and became a special war correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the Army of the James and the Potomac until the surrender of Lee. His report of the capture of Richmond was twenty-four hours in advance of any other at the front.

The following statement is taken from Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1892:

> "In 1866 he visited Europe and passed the winter in Russia, where he was was a special guest of

Emperor Alexander II at a review of 40,000 troops in St. Petersburg. He then visited the courts of Denmark, Sweden, Saxony, and England, and was well received by the literary men of Paris. After spending four years in European travel, he studied law at Middle Temple Inn, London, and was admitted to the English bar in 1870, being the first colored lawyer in England.

"In 1871 he settled in Louisiana, where he practiced law, and was active in establishing schools for the education of the colored people. He also was appointed commander of the 1st brigade of the State militia.

"Mr. Chester was U. S. Commissioner from 1873 till 1879, and became President of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad Company in 1884."

In his business, political, and military affairs, he was honest, intelligent, and courageous. He sought the highest achievement for himself and for his race. General Chester was respected and beloved by thousands of persons of both races. He died on September 30, 1892.

OCTAVIUS VALENTINE CATTO was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 22, 1840, and at six was brought to Philadelphia by his father. He entered the Institute for Colored Youth and, upon his graduation, became assistant to Mr. Bassett, who was then principal. Together, they coached the first two classes of colored women for teachers' examinations for the Philadelphia public schools. All twenty-one candidates were successful. Catto was also an orator of exceptional calibre. He fought for the rights of his race, and was in the forefront of the struggle to win the right for Negroes to ride in street cars.

Negroes had just recently been franchised when the fall elections of 1871 took place. Intimidation, assault, and actual murder were employed by whites in an effort to prevent Negroes from exercising their right to vote. Catto insisted upon using his right of franchise and was killed in the attempt. He was shot down in front of a police station by one of three white gangsters. At his funeral on October 16, he was mourned by practically the whole city; many city offices and schools were closed. The City Council was present in a body. Some members of the State Legislature and many high in military circles were among the throng which paid tribute to him.

WILLIAM C. BOLIVAR was born in Philadelphia on April 18, 1849. At an early age, he showed a tendency to collect books, instruments, and curiosities. As the years passed, during his travels he acquired many rare objects, printed and written works on various subjects, until he had both a large and varied collection. Magazines, addresses, manuscripts, autographed letters, were a few of the items of his miscellaneous collection. Material on America, Africa, the Negro and Lincoln were exceptionally large. His Lincoln collection was said to be the best of its kind then in existence.

Bolivar was one of the best known Negro bibliophiles in the United States. His library was the most extensive of any private library in the country. He wrote as well as collected literature. He was co-editor of "Murry's Colored Encyclopedia," and for twenty-two years wrote for the Philadelphia Tribune under the title of "Pencil Pusher". He organized the American Negro Historical Society which, while he lived, kept the public informed on Negro achievements. He was also a corresponding member of the Negro Society for Historical Research of Yonkers, New York. Shortly after his death in Philadephia on November 11, 1914, his collections were sold to a prominent Negro of Washington.

LEVI J. COPPIN was born in Fredericktown, Maryland, either Christmas Eve or Christmas Day in 1848. He received his first instruction from his mother. Shortly after the Civil War, a day school was started and was open during January and February. He attended these months, and during the remaining ten months worked on a farm. With the money he saved at his work he came to Philadelphia where he finally entered the ministry. His first charge was at the Philadelphia City Mission. He became pastor of Bethel in that city and later was appointed to Allen Chapel. During the same period he attended the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in West Philadelphia and completed its three-year course.

The General Conference elected him editor of the A. M. E. Church Review in 1888, and 1900 he was elected bishop. Later, he was one of five bishops sent to carry on the work of his Church in Africa. After four years in Africa, he returned to America, making Philadelphia his home while he served in various parts of the South and Middle West. He died in Philadelphia on June 25, 1924.

FANNIE MURIEL JACKSON COPPIN was born a slave in Washington, D. C., in the late 1840's. As she showed Historical Society which, while he lived, kept the public signs of promise, an aunt saved $150.00 with which she purchased her freedom. At fifteen years of age, she obtained employment in Newport, Rhode Island. Her employer allowed her one hour every other afternoon for instruction, for which she paid seven dollars per month. At her next place of employment, she was allowed one hour each week for study in vocal and instrumental music in preparation for State Normal School. Bishop Daniel A. Payne secured a scholarship for her to Oberlin College from which, in 1865, she was the first Negro American woman graduate. After graduation, she accepted a position as teacher in the Institute for Colored Youth. When Ebenezer D. Bassett, the principal, was appointed Minister in 1869, she became his successor. For thirty-five years, she continued her work in Philadelphia during which time she inaugurated a number of projects in the interest of Negro girls and women.

In 1881, she married Bishop Levi J. Coppin. When he was sent to Africa, Mrs. Coppin resigned her position at the Institute to accompany him. They returned to America after about four years. She died in Philadelphia on January 21, 1913.

The Reverend MATTHEW ANDERSON was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania on January 25, 1848. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Pennsylvania.

In 1874 he left Oberlin with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Princeton Seminary. He was graduated as one of the first Negroes from Princeton in 1877. While doing his advanced studies at Yale, he pastored the Temple Street Congregational Church at New Haven. Lincoln University gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1888, he founded the Berean Building and Loan Association, which is now known as the Berean Savings and Loan Association, the only one for colored people with Federal Insurance in the East. In 1889, the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School was established. Thousands of youths and adults have been made better because of its being and hundreds are proud graduates from its vocational courses. Matthew Anderson's fertile brain gave a triple service of church, Building and Loan Association and School to the community in which he worked and toiled.

Dr. Anderson's first wife, Caroline V. Anderson, M.D., died in 1919. He gave unstinted praise for the untiring effort she contributed toward the success of his works. In 1920, he married Blanche E. Williams of Harrisburg, Pa., who is now carrying on the administrative work of Berean School.

On the occasion of a Founder's Day celebration in 1932, Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, wrote: "Berean still is Matthew Anderson. He would have had it so: it is his due. He labored hard and built it. His temple flourishes. But even greater than his temple is the inspiration of the strong, well-rounded leader. The world cries now for his kind of vigorous leadership. The Negro race greatly needs men of his tested stamina and spiritual integrity. The forthright utterances of the man, his moods and postures, the ringing clarity of his conviction, his driving power and sureness under God—these we remember, and remembering are impelled to continue his work and thereby vindicate his faith.

From Dr. Anderson's own writings we quote: "Two thoughts and only two, have inspired and impelled my action from the beginning of my ministry in Philadelphia to the present:

1. A clear, burning sense of a great need.
2. That if I would move forward, God would supply that need."

He died on January 11, 1928.

CHRISTOPHER JAMES PERRY, 2nd, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 11, 1854, where he spent his boyhood, and attended the public schools. He came to Philadelphia as a youth, and worked in private families, attending night schools that he might further complete his education. He early showed inclination for and engaged in newspaper work, being associated with white dailies, and at one time conducting the colored department of The Sunday Mirror. When this publication suspended its issues in November, 1884, Mr. Perry began the publication of The Philadelphia Tribune, thus founding one of our race's greatest papers. He continued this publication for 36 consecutive years, and it still is being managed by his children today, a monument to his work and skill and faith. In politics he served as a member of the Common Council for ten years, also was Assistant Appearance Clerk in the Sheriff's Office for twelve years, and was the first colored City Highway Inspector to be appointed.

He was brought up in the Madison Street Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md., where his father, Christopher James Perry, Sr., was an elder for years. About 1869, he came to Philadelphia, and later he joined the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church, remaining a useful and active member for many years. He served on various church committees, and was trustee of the corporation for a long period of service, being beloved by his colleagues. He was Superintendent of Central Church's Sunday School also for a number of years. Aside from his active Christian service in Central Church, his public service, both through the columns of his paper and through the lecture platform were uncompromisingly against race prejudice. Vigorous protest against this evil in the case of discrimination against colored children was made by him.

He was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital, and served as a member of the first Board of Directors; for many years President of the National Negro Press Association; member of the Board of Directors of Home for the Protection of Colored Women, and member of the Citizens' Republican Club.

It was the proud boast of Mr. Perry that he successfully resisted the hundreds of appeals made by individuals and those representing syndicates to secure a part ownership of the paper. These appeals came not from people of his own race, but from politicians and business men and women of other races who at one time or another sought to control his powerful publication.

ROBERT L. VANN was born in Ahoskie, North Carolina, on August 29, 1879. After much hardship and sacrifice, he was graduated from Waters Institute at Winston, North Carolina in 1901. He then enter Virginia Union University from which he was graduated with honors. Upon graduation from Virginia Union University he was awarded an Avery Scholarship to the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909 and was admitted to the bar in that same year. Immediately thereafter, he opened his law office in Pittsburgh. In 1910, he married Jessie Matthews of Gettysburg, who was his helpmate and inspiration through his blissful married life of over thirty years. As a lawyer Mr. Vann achieved remarkable success. In a period of about twenty-eight years, he is known to have defended more than eighty persons charged with murder. With reference to those cases for which he had full responsibility, not one of his clients was ever convicted of first degree murder. Because of his legal ability, he held the respect of the bar and bench of Pittsburgh. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Vann held many political positions. In 1918, the Mayor of Pittsburgh appointed him Assistant City Solicitor. In 1923, he was appointed by President Coolidge as a member of the Commission to the Virgin Islands. In 1935, Governor George H. Earle appointed him as a member of the committee to revise the constitution of the Commonwealth. In 1933, President Roosevelt appointed him as a Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

Although Mr. Vann was an excellent lawyer and an able politician, his greatest contribution were made as the Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, of which he became Editor in 1910 and remained in this capacity until his death in 1940. The paper grew under his editorship and became one of the nation's most vigorous and influential papers. His editorials which were widely read by persons of both races through the nation, made him a national figure. He opposed what he though was the "President's idea to pack the Supreme Court" and wrote editorials

thereupon. On Saturday, March 7, 1937, under the heading, "The Best Editorial of the Day", the Chicago-Tribune, the nation's largest newspaper, reprinted an editorial of Mr. Vann on the Supreme Court. In the issue of June 4, 1938, the Saturday Evening Post carried an article setting forth the merits of Mr. Vann as a leader and the Pittsburgh Courier as an important publication. Frank Kent, well known political writer of the Baltimore Sun, wrote several articles from 1937 to 1939 on Mr. Vann's leadership in the Democratic Party and his influence in national elections. In 1936, David Lawrence, of the United States Daily, invited Mr. Vann, Senator Barry of Tennessee, and Norman Thomas to write comments on the reasons for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election in 1936. In the same year, James A. Farley, then National Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, appointed Mr. Vann as special adviser to the National Committee of the Democratic Party. His victory was one not only for himself but for the Negro press, which well deserves such importance in national life.

In memorial to him are (1) the Robert L. Vann High School of Ahoskie, North Carolina, the city of his birth; (2) the Robert L. Vann School of Pittsburgh; (3) his friends have, in conjunction with Virginia Union University, erected the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower on the campus of the University; and (4) the agency which enabled him to render his greatest service, the Pittsburgh Courier. He is survived by his wife, who is helping to keep the Courier in the forefront of American Negro journalism.

NATHAN FRANCIS MOSSELL, was born at Hamilton, Canada on July 27, 1856. As a child, he learned of slavery and its hardships and developed a keen sympathy for those suppressed or down trodden, which, no doubt, in later years led him always to espouse the cause of his people. He attended Lincoln University, Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1879. He was the first Negro to enter the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated therefrom in 1882. In 1895, he founded the Frederick Douglass Hospital. Although most of his time was devoted to medicine, he found time to initiate and participate in movements for the betterment of the Negro and was always a part of every worthwhile effort to secure better civic, political, and educational opportunities for the race. He has served his people for more than a half century. Dr. Mossell is the only one of the early leaders still living. Although he is eighty-six years of age, he is still a guiding influence in Negro life in Philadelphia. He is an inspiring character and a noble citizen.

4. CULTURAL PROGRESS

A. Music

From Colonial days to the present, Negroes have contributed much to the artistic growth of the State and nation. Unfortunately, space will permit only the listing of a few of the most outstanding persons. One may begin with Frank Johnson's Band, which was one of the first organizations in this field. It came into prominence about 1815 and toured this country and Europe, where it gave a command performance before Queen Victoria, who rewarded the leader with a silver bugle. Johnson was also a composer, as well as a trumpeter. He played the trumpet and the Kent bugle. Some of his compositions were played by his band when General Lafayette was entertained at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia in 1825.

The Robert Curtis Ogden Band was organized by the colored employees of the John Wanamaker Store of Philadelphia in 1912. It won the Interstate Trophy on four different occasions during 1921 and 1922. About 50 musicians composed the band whose renditions were mainly classical. At intervals, it rendered concerts at the Wanamaker Store.

Even during slavery, Negroes displayed musical ability as composers and instrumentalists. In this book: "The Negro in Pennsylvania," Turner records a Negro slave who made and played upon a fiddle without any assistance. He also speaks of slaves who made considerable money by playing their fiddles on the streets. Atkinson's Casket, a musical journal, listed among its contributors in 1829, a Negro pianist, James Hemmenway of Philadelphia. Just after emancipation, a composer, Edwin Hill, gained fame through his secular and sacred compositions.

Among the most outstanding of the State's contemporary Negro instrumentalists are: Carl R. Diton, the first Negro pianist to make a transcontinental tour of the country and also recipient of first prize in the National Negro Composition Contest. Professor James E. Dorsey has won distinction as a conductor of choral groups and also as a composer. Another musician: Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter, organist and choral director, has organized and trained 2,500 Negro voices for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition; William L. King, pianist, organist, and conductor, has accompanied Roland Hayes and Marian Anderson; Kenneth Goodman, organist, was the winner of the 1938 Cultural Olympics Award for his excellent interpretations of difficult organ music.

One of the earliest Negro singers was Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, called the "Black Swan." She was brought to Philadelphia from the South in 1810 while still a baby, and reared by a Quaker woman, Mrs. Greenfield, whose name she assumed. After the death of her benefactress, Elizabeth Greenfield visited some friends in Buffalo, New York, where she was invited to sing in the home of one of the prominent white citizens of the town who had heard her sing aboard ship on her passage across Lake Seneca. This venture led to her engagement to give a series of concerts, at which she demonstrated excellent ability in range, tonal quality, and interpretation. After her success in Buffalo, Miss Greenfield toured other cities of New York, most of the free states, and Toronto, Canada. Later, she spent a triumphant year in England, where she gave a command performance before Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace. She returned to Philadelphia in 1854. Her career was continued until her death in 1876.

A male contemporary and student of "Black Swan" was Thomas J. Bowers, born in Philadelphia in 1836. After Miss Greenfield's return to America he made his first appearance in recital as her pupil. A concert tour with her through New York State and Canada followed, during which his beautiful voice won much acclaim. All through his musical career, Mr. Bowers maintained a classic repertoire only. He won for himself the sobriquet, the "American Mario."

Harry T. Burleigh was born in Erie, Pennsylvania in 1866. He is one of the nation's outstanding composers. Mr. Burleigh has also won national and international distinction as a baritone soloist, having toured the United States and many foreign countries appearing before distinguished audiences. For more than forty-four years, he has been a soloist at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City. Mr. Burleigh is beloved by thousands of people of both races. The dormitory for men at Cheyney Training School for Teachers is named for him.

Miss Marian Anderson, a native of Philadelphia, was educated in its public schools. As a child she sang in the choir of the Union Baptist Church of Philadelphia. The members of the Church and the Negroes of the city recognized and appreciated her talent. Through funds raised in a church concert she was enabled to become a private pupil of a famous Philadelphia Italian master. In many ways, her eminence is the joy and triumph of the common people. She began her formal career in 1924. In 1925, she won first prize in competition with three hundred others. This gave her the honor of appearing at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York City with the world famous New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Thenceforth, her fame spread throughout America and the world. In 1940, she was the recipient of the Bok Award. She is generally regarded as the world's greatest contralto.

B. Painting and Sculpture

HENRY OSSAWA TANNER was born in Pittsburgh in 1859 and came to Philadelphia in 1870. In later years, he studied under Thomas Eakins, at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, where his work won much recognition from critics before they found that the artist was colored. In order to free himself from American race prejudice, he went to Paris in 1891, where his work was recognized immediately as that of a great artist. He became the recipient of many prizes before his death in Paris in 1937. In 1897 his painting "The Raising of Lazarus," won a gold medal and was purchased by the French Government and hung permanently in the Luxembourg. "The Annunciation" (1898); "Judas" (1899); "Nicodemus" (1900); were among his works of art praised and awarded prizes in America. Most of his paintings were Bibical in character. The Metropolitan Museum in New York, the John Wanamaker Store, Memorial Hall, the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, the Chicago Art Institute, the Los Angeles Art Gallery, and many private collections are among the places in America containing the work of this master artist. He was one of the nation's greatest painters.

Mr. Henry B. Jones, a native of Philadelphia, has received much commendation from eminent art critics for his work in charcoal and watercolors and for his sketches. The Harmon Award Board gave him honorable mention for excellence in painting in 1928. In 1929, he received the Breckenridge Award at the International House in New York. Some of his paintings are in the public schools of Philadelphia.

The works of Allan R. Freelon, also a native Philadelphian, an art supervisor in the public schools, have been widely acclaimed. His works have been exhibited in the New England Exhibition of the Academy of Allied Arts, New York City, 1933; in the Whitney Museum of American Art, in the Whitney Museum Biennial of New York City in 1934 and 1936; and in the Art Commentary on Lynching exhibitions, Arthur U. Newton Galleries, New York City, 1935. His works have been exhibited also at the Sears Galleries in Washingon, D. C.; Atlantic University, Atlanta, Georgia; Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, and Hampton Institute. From January 17 to 31, 1938, twenty-six paintings, etchings, aquatints, and drawings of Mr. Freelon were exhibited in the Sullivan Memorial Library of Temple University.

Mrs. Launra Wheeler Waring is a native of Hartford, Connecticut. From 1908 to 1914, she studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Upon obtaining the Cresson Traveling Scholarship in 1914, she visited the famous art galleries in Europe. In 1924, she studied at the Academie de la Grande Chaumiree in Paris. In 1919, she received a gold medal and cash award, the first prize at the National Exhibit of Colored Artists, held that year in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1928, she won the first prize in the fine arts division of the Harmon Foundation Awards. Her work includes portrait paintings, oil, and watercolor.

In 1929, she presented a very successful exhibit in Paris. Her works have also been exhibited at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, the Chicago Art Institute; the New York Water Color Club, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and Howard University in Washington, D. C.

In recent years, there has grown up a young group of Negro painters. Some of them show promise of national eminence. Space permits us to mention only two of them. Dox Thrash was given his opportunity in Philadelphia by the WPA Art Project of Pennsylvania. His works have been exhibited widely through the State and in Washington. He discovered what is known as the Carborundum Print Process which many artists say is the most important practical discovery in the field of graphic arts in more than a century and a half. His discovery has won him nation-wide fame.

George Miller Victory has gained much recognition among Pennsylvania artists who speak of him as a primitive. His work is original; he has never studied at any art school and he paints almost wholly from memory. Several critics believe that his talents will win him permanent recognition in the future.

The most outstanding American Negro sculptress is a native of Philadelphia, Meta Warrick Fuller, who began her work in the kindergarten modeling clay. Later, she won a free scholarship to the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Arts. Her first original work at the school was a head of Medusa, which brought her recognition. Hers was the experience of Tanner; in 1899, she went to Paris where she studied at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts for several years and won the praise of French critics, among them Rodin. While in Paris she produced "Oedipus", "The Breston Peasant", "Jean", "The Man Eating His Heart", etc. Mrs. Fuller returned to America receiving then the recognition formerly withheld. She then began work on Negro subjects, in which field she has done some of her best work. Among them are: "Humanity Freeing the Slave", "Ethiopa Breaking Her Bonds", "Inspiration Urging Negro Youth", and a likeness of Samuel Coleridge Taylor.

Another outstanding Negro sculptress, also a native of

Philadelphia, is May Howard Jackson. Her work was exhibited at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Academy of Design and the Emancipation Exhibition, New York; and at the Harmon Exhibition in 1929.

C. Literature

Negro literature in Pennsylvania dates back to 1794 when Richard Allen and Absalom Jones wrote "A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Black People During the Late Awful Calamity in Philadelphia, and A Refutation of Some Censures Thrown Upon Them in Some Late Publications". The title explains the production which was a reply to Matthew Carey's malignant charges against those men who had remained in Philadelphia to fight the yellow fever epidemic while Carey fled the city. It is a complete account of their work including their financial transactions. Although the grammatical construction is frequently faulty, the work is forceful and convincing.

Allen also wrote TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR; in collaboration with David Tapisco, he wrote THE DOCTRINE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in 1817 and soon afterwards published a hymn book. His opposition to African colonization led him to write his LETTER ON COLONIZATION, which appeared in "Freedom's Journal," November 2, 1827. THE LIFE, EXPERIENCE AND GOSPEL LABORS OF THE RT. REV. RICHARD ALLEN was not published until 1880, some years after his death. It was the first autobiography written by a racial leader.

A contemporary of Allen and Jones was James Forten, Sr., the first Pennsylvania Negro to attain any major literary distinction. His continual efforts in behalf of the welfare and civil rights of his people led to his writings. Among his earliest were: LETTERS FROM A MAN OF COLOUR written in 1813 in protest against a bill to prohibit further immigration of Negroes which was introduced into the State Legislature that year. These letters, written under an anonymous name and later attributed to Forten, frustrated the passage of the bill that year and prevented its return later. In December, 1818, he collaborated with Russell Parrot on: AN ADDRESS TO THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, which was also a plea for Negro rights.

Robert Purvis, a contemporary of Forten, resorted to writing also in the attempt to secure justice for the Negro. When in 1838 the State Legislature tried to deny the Negro the right of franchise, he wrote: AN APPEAL OF FORTY THOUSAND CITIZENS THREATENED WITH DISFRANCHISEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. It appeared first as a pamphlet and was later reprinted in anti-slavery journals. He continued this practice throughout the anti-slavery and colonization movements.

In the 1840's there appeared a large number of Negro authors of works on religion, slavery, and Negro welfare. One of the most important works of the next decade was: THE CONDITION, ELEVATION, EMIGRATION, AND DESTINY OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICALLY CONSIDERED, by Martin R. Delany which was published in 1852. This work gives an account of Negro social life a quarter century prior to the Civil War.

Charles L. Reason is best known for his poetry though he did write some prose. The most widely known Negro writer of the nineteenth century was Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, who wrote essays, poems, short stories, and one novel. This novel, IOLA LEROY, or SHADOWS UPLIFTED, was the first written by an American Negro woman. It received favorable comments from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago papers.

The other outstanding works of the nineteenth century were: THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS, or, THE REIGNS OF KING ALPHA AND ABADON, by Lorenzo D. Blackson; and THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD by William Still. The former is an unusual and unique work of imagination, the latter is the most remarkable record of the Underground Railroad in existence.

The new century brought a new phase in Negro literature. The names of six Pennsylvanians stand out as contributors to this new trend Alain Leroy Locks, essayist and literary critic; Jessie Faunset, poet and novelist; Henry B. Jones, short story and play writer; Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset, writer of folk-lore and Negro history; Alice Dunbar Nelson, poet, editor, and short story writer; and Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, educator, poet, and author.

Locke is the only American Negro who has won the Rhodes Scholarship. His articles have been published in the leading American periodicals. He has also edited and written many books, one of which is THE NEW NEGRO, an anthology published in 1925. Among his earlier essays is: "Race Contacts and Interracial Relations", "The Negro's Contribution to American Art and Literature," "The Legacy of the Ancestral Arts," and "African Art".

Poems, essays, short stories and novels have come from the pen of Jessie Fauset but she is probably best known for her novels which portray the sociological problem of the American Negro. PLUM BUN, THERE IS CONFUSION, COMEDY AMERICAN STYLE and CHANABERRY TREE are only a few.

Henry Bozeman Jones has won distinction as an artist as well as a writer. His short stories, which have an African setting, have appeared in such periodicals as Argosy, Forum, Popular Publications, Opportunity, and New Era. His story, "Without Drums", was the first by a Negro author to be published in Liberty. Up to 1939, for a period of seven consecutive years, Edward O'Brien included some of Jones' short stories in his BEST SHORT STORIES OF THE YEAR. "Root Deena," "Gin and Moonlight", "Jungle Blood" were among the stories selected. The famous Hedgerow Players also included the last in their repertoire.

Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset has done much research in folklore and Negro history, and the results are reflected in his writings. FOLK-LORE IN NOVA SCOTIA and his various articles appearing in the Journal of American Folk-Lore are examples of the former; FOR FREEDOM, which is also biographical, is an example of the latter. "Symphonesque", a short story, and SOJOURNER TRUTH, a biography, are also the products of his pen.

Alice Dunbar Nelson's early years were spent in her native city, New Orleans, so many of her short stories center around that locale, depicting the various life phases of the inhabitants. One of them: "The Praline Woman",

is an excellent characterization of a Creole saleswoman. One collection of her stories appears in a volume entitled: VIOLETS AND OTHER TALES. Her essays were published in many periodicals and some of her writings in various newspapers. One of her last stories: "August Quarterly" was published shortly before her death in Philadelphia in 1937.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, President of the State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, has won national recognition as a poet. His poems have been published in several of the nation's leading periodicals and are found in Negro anthologies. His production, JETHRO, has received much favorable criticism.

In 1927, he published, THE WINGS OF OPPRESSION, a book of lyrics; in 1929 "Toussaint L'Overture", a drama; and in 1933, "Marc Anders", an idyl.

HOUSING

On account of low income, the pattern of residential segregation and its consequent artificial housing scarcity, Negroes are forced to occupy the more congested, blighted, deteriorating neighborhoods and the more sub-standard dwellings of any neighborhood in which they live. Because the Negro population of the State is 99% non farm, its housing problems are disproportionately intensified by migration to urban centers due to the war effort. Housing is related to every major aspect of modern family life. Because of the various ramifications of racial discrimination and low income, the Negro home has more responsibilities than the white home. Howbeit, housing is so important to all citizens that the following quotation seems very appropriate:

"Why is the Housing Problem Important?

A. To the individual?

"Because:

"1. A man working 44 hours a week, 50 weeks in the year, 30 minutes distance from home, spends from a minimum of one-third to a maximum of substantially over two-thirds of his time at home. Illness or unemployment increases the fraction.

"2. A homemaking woman spends from two-thirds to nineteen-twentieths of her time at home.

"3. A preschool child spends from two-thirds to nineteen-twentieths of his time there.

"4. A school child spends from half to more than three-fourths of his time there.

B. To the family?

"Because:

"1. All its functions, biological, social, and administrative, center in the home—eating, sleeping, procreation, child nurture, preparation of food, and care of clothing.

"2. Its health, comfort, social and civic life, in short its degree of civilization, depend very largely on qualities inherent in the structural plant which forms its shelter.

C. To the community?

"Not only because:

"1. More of its area is used for housing than for any other purpose.

"2. Residential property contributes about half of its real-property-tax income.

"3. Services for residential areas (including schools) consume somewhat more than half of the community income from real-property taxes.

"But also because:

"4. The most important function of any community is to build, maintain, and protect its homes and the families within them. Industry, business, and government are means toward this end.

D. To the Nations?

"1. Residential construction is one of its major industries and one worst hit by the depression of the early 1930's.

"2. Past cycles of activity and inactivity in residential construction have preceded eras of national prosperity and hard times with a rhythm suggestive of some causal relationship.

"But also because:

"3. The fundamental purpose of organized society is to produce a better crop of children by team work and technology than was attainable through the rugged individualism of the stone age hunter.

"4. Homemaking women, raising children, are the largest occupational group in the population. They are producing, by all odds, the most important national asset. Their working places should conform at least to the requirements of industrial hygiene."

5. THE STATUS OF NEGRO HOUSING IN SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES:

A. ALTOONA

Mr. Jerry B. Watson, Executive Secretary of the Booker T. Washington Community Center of Altoona, has provided the Commission with two brief studies of the housing situation in Altoona. Of the 245 Negro families living in Altoona in 1940, forty families lived in dilapidated houses; and sixty-five families lived in dwellings whch were in poor condition. Sanitation in Negro areas was very poor in 1941, when Mr. Watson made a more thorough study of the physical condition of Negro-occupied dwellings. He states:

"There are very few houses regarded as standard and most of them are regarded as unfit for use."

He said that there was overcrowding and that the scarcity of houses was critical. Although Negro-occupied dwellings were regarded as dangerous to health and safety, the worst slum areas were being demolished. The recent increase in the negro population, due to the war effort, have further complicated the Negro housing problem in Altoona.

B. ARDMORE

Under the joint direction of Dr. Thomas Decker Watson, Professor of Sociology at Haverford College, and the Executive Director; Mr. William S. Laughlin and Mr. T. M. Mills made a study of Negro housing in Ardmore during the college year 1941-42. The summary of the study is given below:

"Housing Shortage

"Evidence of a general shortage of houses in Ardmore, particularly in the low-income groups, was found in the practice of sub-letting, in the extent of overcrowding according to the Lower Merion Health Board standards and in the inability of realtors to find houses for their clients. While sub-letting may result from either excessive rents in proportion to incomes or the desire for less extensive quarters, it, in either case, indicates a shortage of low rent houses. The extent of sub-letting in Ardmore has been influenced by movements in adjacent areas. In nearby Bryn Mawr a Negro section or row was demolished and rebuilt by the owner; the rent was increased and white, instead of Negro tenants, were taken Some few of the tenants found quarters in Bryn Mawr, some came to Ard-

more, while others were forced to move into Philadelphia. Those who came to Ardmore found no available houses: they were absorbed into rooms already occupied by Negroes by the practice of sub-letting. Sufficient evidence was not found to conclude that there is more sub-letting among Negroes that among whites. One relator, however, stated that the practice was general among both groups and that it has been on the increase since the beginning of the emergency defense program.

"Overcrowding is another index of housing shortage. In a survey of the physical conditions of Negro houses in Ardmore, it was revealed that of the one hundred and ten houses covered, forty-four evidenced overcrowding according to the standards of the Health Board. The highest intensity of overcrowding was found in areas which experienced poorest drainage and the worst general structural conditions. No data were available for comparing the rates for Negro and whites.

"Realtors, as a group, declared that they could find no openings for renters—negroes or whites. It was apparent, moreover, that the problem, although present for a number of years, has become acute in the past year. It was reported by some that the shortage had existed for a generation; for example, one stated that, 'There always has been (a shortage) since I have been here and I came in 1919. There is not a single vacancy in Ardmore to my knowledge.' Others reported that the problem had been serious only in the last year; one stated: '. . . there is a terrific shortage of houses in Ardmore; I haven't had a house for rent or for sale in the last eight months.'

"Two types of causes of shortage were found—the long run and the short run causes. Of the first type, high land values and deed restrictions against builders who wish to sell to Negroes and mountable barriers to the extension of Negro dwellings to occupied or even to unoccupied areas. Ardmore, located on the Main Line, is characterized by high real estate values, a fact which forces owners to charge rents sufficient for an income from the property regardless of the facilities offered or the income of the occupants. Numerous interviewees reported that there had been attempts by owners to build or remodel houses to rent to low income groups, negro and white; but that they had been thwarted, because, in the first place, they could find no seller who was willing to see the property developed into a Negro or low rent district, and in the second place, when such a seller was found, deed restrictions prohibited the sale of the property for use by anyone not Caucasian. Thus, it is practically impossible to increase the supply of low rent houses by purchase or building. There have been several attempts to remodel sections for renting to Negro tenants; the result has been an increase in rent with a subsequent exodus of tenants. The high land costs and the restrictions present handicaps in attaining adequate housing for Negroes which will be difficult to overcome in the near future.

"Another long run cause lies in the unique position of Ardmore as the only city in the area possessing an applicable number of Negro dwellings and tenants. The demand for domestic laborers on large estates and middle-class homes in the area is relatively constant. These laborers must either live in Ardmore or commute from Negro districts in Philadelphia. The economic advantage of living in Ardmore creates within the commuters group a constant demand for houses in Ardmore—a demand which can not be filled but which tends to absorb each vacancy as it occurs.

"The most important short-run cause of housing shortage in Ardmore has been the rapid industrial expansion of the Auto-Car factory. Recently the company demolished a block of houses on Greenfield Avenue for the erection of a new plant structure. The home-seekers from this street filled every vacancy at rent levels they could afford; but for most of them no space was available —they were forced to seek in surrounding areas and even in Philadelphia for accommodations. Moreover, Auto-Car has taken on a great number of emergency defense workers who have filled Ardmore and have overflowed into nearby cities.

"From the evidence available, it seems apparent that there is an acute shortage of houses, particularly for the lower income groups; that alleviation of the problem will be more difficult for Negroes due to racial discrimination and that alleviation in any case will take more than the normal flow of economic forces.

"Community Action

"From the interviews it is apparent that Ardmore, at no time, has made a concerted attempt to better the housing conditions. The failure to recognize the situation as a problem comes from the opinion that where no slums exist no pathological situation exists. In 1940 three studies related to housing were made by civic organizations. A brief survey of relief cases only, made by the Main Line Federation of Churches, was followed by a more comprehensive review of the physical condition among Negro dwellings in Ardmore, Haverford, and Bryn Mawr by the Lower Merion Board of Health. The latter study, which concluded that while there were a few serious cases, no slum areas existed and the general conditions were good, did little to arouse public opinion on the matter. Later the same year, an extensive survey of the Negro homes in Ardmore was made by the Community Health and Civic Association; on the basis of their findings this association and the Board of Health took immediate action in the most serious cases.

"When asked why no Federal Housing Project had been brought to the city several interesting reasons were given. It was stated, first, that the areas inhabited by negroes and the poorer whites are no concentrated sufficiently to make demolition of a single block or area for the project feasible. In the second place, high real estate values present a barrier to the purchase of a large tract of land which would accommodate low rent groups; in such instances the low rent paid would not cover the cost of the land. The method of alleviation that is most popular in Ardmore is the reliance upon private enterprise to purchase slum areas to remodel, and to open them to low rent groups with as little increase in rent as possible. It is the opinion of many realtors that this method could be used to advantage but that a substantial increase in rent would invariably follow. The failure of Ardmore to ask for a government project is in part due to an emotional prejudice against the government agency itself along with a traditional belief in the supremacy of individual enterprise.

"Attitude of Realtors Toward Racial Groups

"As a group, the realtors of Ardmore observe the "inviolability' of racial areas. Although no written agreement exists, a realtor will not sell or rent a home in a racially homogeneous area to a buyer of a different racial stock. There are some very interesting racial distinctions and reasons for this attitude. The realtors are very willing to find homes for clients of different racial stocks outside the restricted areas and usually they have no personal antipathy toward any racial group. They feel that it would be deleterious to their business to violate a restricted area even though such a transaction might pay well at the time.

"Of ten realtors questioned three did business with Jews, four with Italians, and six with Negroes. Six of the realtors catered to all racial groups while four restricted their clientele exclusively to Caucasians. Seven realtors recognized the existence of a general, unwritten agreement preventing the infiltration of different races into homogeneous areas of Caucasian occupancy.

"In some cases, principally since 1920, the homogeneity of a racial area is maintained by a clause in the deed restricting future sales to Caucasians. Many times the owner of a home simply asks the realtor not to offer his home to other than Caucasians. In cases where a different racial type has entered a restricted area the surrounding home owners have protested to the responsible

realtor with the complaint that the value of their property was depreciated by the presence of the new racial type. One realtor expressed the belief that if he sold a home in a white district to a negro, he would be boycotted.

"Negroes live only on the west side of Lancaster Pike in Ardmore. The realtors who deal with this area recognize the depreciation of property that results from Negro occupancy. They mention the noise, filth, and distasteful habits of the negroes as being definitely objectionable to white neighbors. From their own standpoint they show that the Negroes fail to care for their property making repairs necessary, repairs that are often too costly to be worthwhile in the lower rent homes. Aside from these very tangible objections there exists the purely emotional prejudices to negroes. Once a negro has inhabited a house no white person will occupy the same house even though it had been kept in good repair. Once an area has been occupied by negroes, whites will not move in until new buildings have been substituted for the old. The Italians and Jews are an exception. The Italians particularly are willing to live alongside of Negroes and they generally take excellent care of their property. They often own their own homes and are regarded as good risks. The value of some property has been increased because of improvements made by Italians.

"The problem of racial discrimination assumes an entirely different aspect on the east side of Lancaster Pike in Ardmore. The homes in this area belong, for the most part, to owners in relatively high income brackets and whose business offices usually are located in Philadelphia. The principal racial problem of realtors dealing in this area is the exclusion of Jews. Although the Jews who make inquiries in this area are fully able to rent or buy the highest priced home and are of acceptable social standing the realtors, by common consent, will not do business with them. One realtor who dealt entirely in this area had not had over ten inquiries from Jews in twenty years and had sold only one home to a Jew in the same period, not realizing at the time that the client was a Jew. One year later the Jewish family asked that their home be offered for sale. Their reason was that they were not able to make friends with their neighbors, their children had no playmates and there were no country clubs or societies open to them. Few Negroes would be financially able to invade this part of Ardmore even if there were no objections to their presence. While some areas of Western Ardmore have passed from white to Negro, Italian, or Jewish ownership, no such changes have occurred in Eastern Ardmore nor have there been any indications that such a change will occur."

C. CARLISLE

Miss Mary E. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Welfare Association of Carlisle, made a brief comprehensive study of Negroes. With reference to housing she states:

> "Our housing conditions are very poor and, as the colored people are all in the low salary brackets, they are obliged to take what they can get. This has created a major problem on account of the tendency to overcrowded on their part. They are not segregated in any one particular district in Carlisle and are found in comparativly small or large groups in any part of the community."

From staff studies of 1940 and 1941, it was found that in addition to overcrowding, the physical condition of Negro-occupied dwellings was sub-standard in 65% of the houses visited. In numerous instances, the plumbing was in a poor state of repair. For Negroes, there is a scarcity of housing; any increase in the Negro population will render the Negro housing situation dangerous to the health of the community.

D. CHESTER

As is true in hundreds of communities throughout the nation, Negroes in Chester live in ecological areas rather than political areas; they are distributed largely with reference to the location of railroad tracks and the Delaware River. Moreover, as is true in all Negro communities of this type, Negroes in Chester live in "areas of transition." Depreciation has set in to such an extent that the area is not attractive either as a residential a commercial, or an industrial area. In other words, the majority of Negroes in Chester live in blighted, deteriorated and slum areas.

In 1934, the Delaware County Tuberculosis Association, in cooperation with the Health Department of the City of Chester, and the Tuberculosis Clinic, published "A Study of Some Social and Economic Conditions which May Affect the Health of Negroes in Chester, Pennsylvania." This study was directed by Cleo W. Blackburn. Mr. Robert W. Bernhardt, Executive Secretary of the Delaware County Tuberculosis and Health Association, has permitted the staff to summarize the study.

In review, 500 families were studied. 25% of the families either owned their homes or were buying them; 75% of them were tenants. Of the 500 homes, 353 were brick; 120 frame; and the others were cement and stucco. For the most part, these houses were old and cheaply built; they were poorly ventilated and lighted. There was both land and room overcrowding. Of the 500 houses, 471 or 94.5% of them "were seriously defective. Many of the structures needed several types of repairing; one hundred and fifty-three, or 32.6% leaked seriously; fifty-one needed plastering; thirty-seven had broken steps or porches twenty-six needed re-flooring and seventy-seven had broken window panes and bad frames."

> "The topography of the general area in which Negroes live is quite low because of the closeness of the river. As a result, many of the houses are quite damp, especially the basements. This situation is also due to poor drainage. Quite frequently there were houses where water had been in the basements for several weeks, which not only made the house damp but caused a foul odor."

Of the 500 families, 442 had water closets, 200 of which were in the yard and 242 were in the house; 56 had privies; 4 had no toilets at all. The conditions of the toilets was amazing. Many of the toilets were stopped, full, rusted, and otherwise out of use. Hence, many families suffered from conditions similar to those described below:

> "Mr. ..... further stated that out of twenty houses on that street, only three had water. As a result, the water closet and drains had stopped to such an extent that an offensive odor permeates the entire neighborhood, making conditions unbearable."

The above conditions obtained during the height of the depression. Thus, Negro-occupied dwellings whether owner occupied or tenant occupied were in a very bad state of repair. The majority of them were a serious menace to the health of the city. Negro housing in Chester today suffers very greatly from many defects which had their origin during the depression period.

The Commission's study of Chester was made by a group of students from Swarthmore College under the

leadership of Miss Mead Smith. Materials were collected from the Chester Housing Authority and a house-to-house survey in representative all-Negro and in mixed neighborhoods. It was revealed that as of March, 1941, there were 5,490 homes owned in Chester. Negroes constituted 15.6% of the total population but owned only 7% of the total homes. Negroes occupied approximately 17% of the 14,324 residential structures but whereas the median age of white-occupied dwellings was twenty-five years, the median age of negro-occupied dwellings was forty-five years. 245 or 72.48% of the 338 overcrowded dwellings were Negro-occupied. This fact of overcrowding and artificial scarcity of Negro housing is indicated by the fact that as of March, 1941, Negro vacancy was practically zero as compared with 2% vacancy for whites. Since June, 1942, the date of the Swarthmore study, there has been a tremendous increase in Negro employment, due to the employment by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Although only a relatively small number of these persons can live in Chester, those who have come make negro housing conditions very serious.

77.7% of the Negroes visited were certain that they paid higher rent than whites. 45% of the tenants reported that rent had been raised from one to four times during their occupancy. Most Negro tenants felt that they had to accept the increases or move and there are practically no dwellings available for negroes in Chester. In most instances, the plumbing is defective; many toilets are located in back yards and are often used by several families. Provisions for heating, lighting, and ventilating are generally below standard. The Swarthmore report states:

> "The supply of housing facilities is restricted because it is very difficult for Negroes to move into a white area and, as the high percentage of overcrowded conditions shows, effective demand exceeds effective supply very considerably. The colored tenant is therefore absolutely helpless against the landlords, which, of course, the latter realize and therefore try to squeeze out as much rent as possible for houses, a large percentage of which should be condemned."

The Chester Fair Rent Committee, despite constant opposition, has helped to keep rent from increasing.

With reference to mixed neighborhoods, the Swarthmore study reports:

> "Whites live on one side of the street and Negroes on the other side. Most of these sections have been mixed for a great number of years, so that people generally do not know what the effect of colored people moving into the neighborhood was. Those who do know, though, generally agree that the property value, for one thing, decreased. Once Negroes have moved in, houses are harder to sell and rent, largely because of the 'reputation' one would get by living on the same street with Negroes, and largely because of the carelessness of the real estate agents who, once a section is a mixed section, give up all considerations as to whom they take, which lowers the standard of the whole section almost immediately. In spite of this prejudice against Negroes as such, whites would comment that the Negroes on their street are nice respectable, clean people, but it is 'embarassing to live with them.' Usually they keep to themselves though, except for the children who probably, when playing with each other do not even know they are different. Some complained that the Negroes were noisy and dangerous and they always had to keep their door locked at night, but as a whole we had the impression that the population in the mixed neighborhoods got along quite well and that their standards of living were on about the same level."

On the whole, the streets of Chester are in a poor state of repair and are not kept clean. Conditions are somewhat worse in the all-Negro sections. Many additional traffic lights are needed in all sections of the city; negro sections are in greater need than are other sections. Street lights in many areas are inadequate.

The Chester Housing Authority erected Lamokin Village which provides 350 accommodations for Negro families. In addition to low income, applicants must qualify as to a major housing need, good citizenship, acceptable moral standards, and length of residence in Delaware County. Each occupant in Lamokin Village seemed happy to be there. On the whole, they take good care of the property and are desirable tenants. However, housing conditions for Chester Negroes are so poor that the Lamokin Village needs to be multiplied by many times in order to reduce appreciably the major problems of Negro housing. It is hoped, that because of the present status of Negro housing and also because of the large number of Negroes employed by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, that Negroes will be allotted a large share of the defense houses which are being built with federal funds. Moreover, now that Negroes are able to pay fair rental prices and can pay their rent promptly, decent health standards ought to be enforced by the city and state authorities. Even at this date, December, 1942, sanitation in all-Negro neighborhoods is unhealthful in hundreds of instances.

E. ERIE

In Erie, Negroes occupy 1.17% of all family units but occupy 7.7% of all sub-standard units. Whereas, only 6.24% of all white-occupied units are sub-standard, 44-19% of all Negro-occupied units are sub-standard. Sanitation in Negro-occupied houses is poor. There is also a greater scarcity of Negro housing than white. Despite the fact that Negro housing vacancies are almost nil, due to the war effort, Erie is experiencing an increase in its Negro population.

In September, 1942, Mrs. Emily J. Wharton, Executive Secretary of the Booker T. Washington Community Center of Erie, sent the following statement to the Executive Director:

> "The housing situation is another acute problem. There is a scarcity of houses which makes it doubly hard for the Negro due to the fact that only certain properties are available to him. These for the most part, have been rented to colored families only for a number of years. Needless to say they are in poor condition. It is also difficult to purchase property where one desires. For value received Negroes pay twice as much as whites. There is no Negro section, but there are a few areas where there is a concentration. Generally speaking the colored population is scattered. A Federal Housing Project is approved for Erie but is for white families only. Representatives from the Interracial Committee met with the chairman of the local Authority in interest of getting houses for colored families. The results of this visit was an assurance of 50 units in a second project which has been promised."

F. HARRISBURG

Real Property Inventory of Harrisburg shows that Negroes occupy 7.5% of the total family accommodations but occupy 13.6% of all sub-standard accommodations in the city. Whereas only 14% of the white-occupied units are sub-standard, 72% of the Negro-occupied units are sub-standard. The Commission is indebted to Miss Mary S. Frecon, Secretary of the Housing Association of Harrisburg, for preparing a documentary exhibit on Negro housing conditions of Harrisburg. The exhibit was completed as of June 10, 1942. This exhibit shows that social workers, civic organizations, and newspaper publishers are aware of the serious plight of Negro housing in Harrisburg and desire to help improve the situation. The following statement is taken from the front page of the Harrisburg Telegraph, Monday, April 10, 1939:

> "Slum conditions in Harrisburg are as revolting as any to be found in the great metropolitan centers of the east were disclosed today in a summation of surveys by social and relief agencies.
>
> "Breeding places of disease and suffering, hotbeds of crime and juvenile delinquency, they flourish odiously in the very shadow of the capitol—a ghastly contrast to the grandeur of the $40,000,000 group of State buildings.
>
> "The district in which the situation is most acute, surveys agree, is an area of roughly one-half square mile in the Seventh ward, extending north from Forster Street between Sixth and Seventh.
>
> "Here scores of families live in absolute squalor in dilapidated dwellings which are mere shells of houses —unbelievably insanitary and unsafe. Here are 'homes' without running water. Patched-up, ill-ventilated houses permeated with dampness from perpetually flooded cellars.
>
> "Here undernourished, poorly-clad children travel weakened, pitch-dark stairways; play in yards littered with garbage and debris. Here whole families huddle together in one or two rooms, unable to keep warm in winter; unable to escape the stifling heat in summer."

The area described is chiefly inhabited by Negroes. From time to time, several other articles have appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph on the necessity for slum clearance. Other Harrisburg papers have also been interested in the program and have made mention of the fact that on August 16, 1938, the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority signed an agreement to "eliminate unsafe or insanitary dwellings situated within the territorial limits of the city substantially equal in number to the number of newly constructed dwellings to be provided by the Project." Political and other special interest groups prevented the Housing Authority from accomplishing its aim as fully as was possible. However, the Authority has housed many Negroes in its project. For the present, only defense houses can be constructed; the number of such dwellings is too small to help the present situation appreciably.

The following statements are taken from the Exhibit prepared for the Commission by Miss Frecon:

> "No demolition of slum houses has been carried on here according to the terms of the United States Housing Act; on the contrary it has been prevented by the circumlocution of the local Housing Authority and pushed into what is termed 'the long range program.' The only buildings which have been torn down are those which would have come down in the natural course of events to provide space for filling stations, parking lots and the like. The few Negroes who were forced to move from such dwellings, moved into decrepit buildings, garages, store-rooms, or the homes of relatives.
>
> "There can be no violation of laws which do not exist on our statute books. Laws of the Building Inspection Division seem to apply to houses of new construction or to those about to be altered, and do not affect old law houses. Violations of Building Inspection and Plumbing laws are never committed by Negro tenants but by white landlords, some of whom only recently became American citizens.
>
> "A recent Press Release from the Federal Public Housing Agency (No. 671) removes any hope for the immediate rehabilitation of substandard dwellings either through U. S. Housing Projects or slum clearance. 'Further building of slum-clearance projects,' said the Commissioner, 'is necessarily deferred until Victory has been won. There are no building materials for homes outside of defense areas.' Another Press Release, No. 669, indicates that Harrisburg is on the list of cities to which War Housing projects have been assigned since April 11th. If sufficient pressure could be brought to bear, on the grounds that Negro workers on construction jobs in Defense areas should receive the same consideration that workers in defense plants receive in the matter of housing such workers, it is possible that Negroes who are now living in houses unfit for human beings in this city would receive a share of the proposed Defense Housing—75 permanent houses—No. PA-36085.
>
> "Substandard housing could be improved by the enforcement of existing laws on Health and Sanitation, as well as more rigid and more frequent inspection of buildings converted into apartments—boilers, fire escapes, chimneys, dark hallways, unsafe stairways.
>
> "In June, 1940, the Housing Association presented a Housing Code to City Council with a reoccupancy clause for the protection of the tenant, but it has not been heard of since. A Committee appointed to safeguard the lives and health of working people, might be a means of improving substandard houses.
>
> "Any form of education requires materials, and poor Negro tenants cannot be educated while living in filth and squalor. Children cannot be taught to keep clean when their only means of bathing is an outside spigot or at best a kitchen sink; mothers cannot be taught to improve a house where the woodwork is rotten, the wallpaper falling, the roof leaking, the cellar wet with stagnant water. Fathers return home from a construction job, their socks and overalls stiff with mud and cement—and no place to wash. What is the good of Health education in Health centers and clinics when the babe must be returned to a germ ridden room; when the syphilitic or tuberculous member of a family returns to the crowded slum house?
>
> "Landlords of substandard dwellings take no risks. They buy up old law houses for a song, divide them into so called 'apartments' and rent them to poor people at prices far out of proportion to the investment.
>
> "Respectable colored families who desire a decent environment and can afford to pay for it, are compelled to live in slum districts because of certain restrictions in decent neighborhoods. Sometimes they are permitted to move into unrestricted areas but are charged exorbitant rentals for the old law houses which have been vacated by white families.
>
> "Landlords take no risk in the collection of rents. They hire a constable to act as an agent—he shows his badge, waves a paper which the frightened tenant does not know is illegal and frightens the family into panic. After one such visit, a poor old woman sat in the house with the curtains drawn and the door locked for several days. If the constable cannot

get quick enough results in this manner, other illegal methods are tried. On one occasion a young colored woman who protested against the actions of a constable who walked into her kitchen and began to remove her furniture, was arrested and taken to the County jail, and her household effects removed in a van to storage. The Housing Association defended this case and the woman was released. In cases where household goods are removed to storage (our form of eviction) local welfare and charitable organizations are obliged to pay the storage bill before the family can be reestablished in another house. Much money spent by relief agencies finds its way into the pockets of greedy landlords, leaving the supposed beneficiaries of State and Government aid hungry and impoverished.

"As a result of all this injustice there is much unrest, and this is being capitalized by persons more interested in subversive activities than in Negro well being."

There is much documentary evidence to support most of the statements made by Miss Frecon. In addition thereto, professional persons: teachers, ministers, physicians, dentists, and social workers who were interviewed by the Executive Director confirm nearly all the statements hereinmentioned. Despite the very serious condition of Negro housing in Harrisburg, in comparison to its size, on city in the State has as many different organizations, agencies, and influential persons interested in slum clearance as Harrisburg. On housing as it relates to Negroe areas, the city has a sensitive conscience. Herein lies the opportunity for improvement, both now and after the war. Up to the present time, all repairs necessary for health, and safety can be made. Social agencies and individuals interested in housing should take advantage of this fact to see that the city enforces its housing code.

G. JOHNSTOWN

The Johnstown Interracial Commission, organized by Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Interracial Consultant of the State Department of Welfare, published in 1941 its "Survey of the Negro Population of Metropolitan Johnstown, Pennsylvania", by Florence M. Hornback. The study is the result of efficient community cooperation. It describes the Negro housing conditions of Johnstown as follows:

"As the city grew, those who could afford it moved farther out to less congested areas, leaving behind them old-fashioned dwellings which were allowed to deteriorated along with the unsubstantial buildings around them.

"During the pre-depression area, stock speculation was the popular method for investment of money and rental real estate was at a standstill—with the result that those people who could not build their own homes had to pay the rent asked of them and make the best of the houses which were available. Landlords could choose tenants and they gave first preference to the better buildings to native white. The houses were not kept in repair nor improved with modern conveniences.

"When the white people became dissatisfied with the houses, they were replaced by foreigners of the laboring classes who had not been in this country very long. When these people were financially able to rent better houses or buy property of their own, they too moved and the houses, in their worst stage of disrepair became available to Negroes. Because the need of homes for colored people far exceeds the houses which they can rent, the landlords are able to increase the amount of rent over that which they asked of white tenants and decrease the amount of upkeep for repairs and improvements.

"Because of clauses in deeds or agreements between landlords, certain sections of the city are closed to Negroes who wish to buy or rent real estate. Until the flood of 1936 only eleven Negro families owned their homes, although some of them had lived in the area since 1886 and were financially able to do so. Many of the homes of colored people were in the flood area and although some houses were destroyed or rendered unsafe for occupancy, no new areas were open to them. After the flood a number of white families moved out of the floor zone and with the shifting of population, some colored people were able to buy homes. Today sixty houses are owned outright or being purchased by Negroes. Fifty families report living in homes which they own and fifteen report that they rent a house or a portion of their house to other tenants. The families owning their homes are able to live in a neighborhood, better than those who rent. Their yards and gardens and the upkeep of the premises compare favorably with that of the neighborhood as a whole.

"Of 461 families represented on the schedules, 221 have no sidewalks, ten have cinder paths along the side of the street, thirty-three have dirt walks. One hundred and ninety-seven have sidewalks, 180 of which are of cement, one is of board, twenty are brick and six are so badly broken that they are unsafe.

"One hundred and thirty-four families live on paved streets, 125 on mud roads, 35 on cobble-stone streets, 13 brick, 4 are cinder and three are slag. Some of the alleys are still not much more than the footpaths of 1900. Forty-six are paved, 94 are mud, four are cinder and three are gravel.

"Many of the streets and alleys are unlighted at night, or inadequately so. Some of the streets are bounded by a steep hill on one side and a precipice on the other, as they wind their path along the curves of the hillsides. They are used not only for traffic, but are the usual play space for the children of 118 households.

"Three hundred and seven, or 66 percent of the families live in residential districts. Twenty-five or 5.4 per cent live in business neighborhoods, 24 or 5.4 per cent live in factory areas. Forty-seven or 10.2 per cent lived in mixed business and residence neighborhoods and 58 or 12.5 per cent live in mixed factory and residence neighborhoods. The 17.9 per cent who live in factory and factory residence districts, also live near the railroad tracks.

"309 families live in a section of the area where garbage is removed by the city. One hundred and thirty-seven must make some kind of disposal of garbage of their own initiative and 15 have garbage removal only in summer.

"159 families have city ash removal; 293 must dispose of ashes any way they can as there is no city removal and 19 report that ashes are removed only occasionally.

"Twenty of the buildings are of brick, 433 of frame and five of some other composition and one is a tar paper shack. One hundred and four of the buildings are well kept, 357 are in need of major repairs or condemnation.

"One hundred and fifty-two household units live in single houses with an average of 8.6 rooms, half with less than 8.29 or 4.5 rooms per unit. One hundred and thirty-seven families live in tenements or row of houses which contain from six to thirty-two rooms—an average of 18 rooms per tenement.

"One hundred and seventy-seven families have no yard. Two hundred and eighty four have yards of some kind: of which 88 are planted with flowers, 92 with vegetable gardens and 15 are lawns, or a com-

bination of the three. One hundred and fifty-three yards show an effort to keep them in a presentable condition as circumstances permit. One hundred and thirty-one yards are muddy and in very poor condition, some being used for ash dumps, rubbish and debris and nineteen with outdoor toilets, in bad condition. Forty-four units have no sewerage.

"Ninety-one units have no cellar. In three units the cellar consists of dugouts above street level, made out of the hillside against which the house leans. Seventy two units report that the cellars are always damp and twenty-three report that water which seeps through the foundation stagnates and remains there at all times. Six have toilets in the cellar, two have bath tubs there with no facilities for heating water or warming the place in winter. Seven basements emanate foul odors due to faulty plumbing. Eleven units live in cellar rooms and two families are obliged to use one of their living rooms for cellar purposes and coal storage.

"144 or 31.2 per cent of the 461 family units have gas and 405 or 88 per cent have electricity. Forty-nine or 10.6 per cent use oil lamps and 64 or 14 per cent use oil stoves. Fifty-one or 11 per cent have furnaces. 359 or 78 per cent heat with coal stoves.

"One hundred and ten or 24 per cent have mechanical refrigeration, 273 or 59 per cent have ice boxes and 78 or 17 per cent have no means of refrigeration whatever.

"Ninety-seven families have a private bath. Seventy-three share a bathroom with from one to five families. Two hundred and ninety-one have no bath.

"Seven families have no toilet facilities on the premises. Three hundred and two families have private toilets, 152 share the toilet with from one to seven families. Forty-four without sewerage have outdoor toilets.

"Ninety-eight units have hot and cold running water. Seven have no water on the premises and have to carry it from neighboring houses. One hundred and forty-four share the cold water hydrant with from one to five families. In a number of houses, the bill for water must be paid by the tenant.

"For these accommodations, the average cost of rent is $22.24 for 4.17 rooms, half paying more or less than $15.95 for 4.13 rooms, in houses of which 357 or 77 per cent are in need of repair or condemnation.

"Of the 485 family units in the survey area, 241 or less than 50 per cent have their household unit exclusively for their own family. The great majority of the families living together would like to enjoy this privilege and many would do so if they could find rooms in which to move. The average householder has lived in his present quarters since 1933, with half having lived at his present address since 1936. A number of families commented about the long time they have been looking for rooms. One minister reports that he has a register of approximately thirty families who are trying to find a place in which to live.

"With only 161 dwelling units available for the whole city, it can be understood that a minority group of 1,444 colored persons, restricted by public opinion to certain areas and not financially able to buy a home, are obliged to live in over-crowded homes."

H. LEWISTOWN

Mr. J. N. Lewis, Executive Secretary of the Mifflin County Community Fund, on December 9, 1940 sent the following statement to the Commission:

> "Housing facilities would be practically the same as in other communities in colored districts, as they are mostly confirmed in colored districts of their own."

A rather brief observation of two areas in which most Negroes live showed that most of the Negro dwellings were sub-standard with reference to physical condition Approximately one-fourth of them were unfit for human habitation.

I. MILTON

The following quotation is taken from "Negro Youth in Milton, Pennsylvania," by Ira D. Walker and Vincent J. Davis whose chapter is contained in an American Youth Commission study: THUS BE THEIR DESTINY:

> "Because poverty is the rule among the Negroes, family life is considerably disorganized. Many once satisfactory houses which Negroes hopefully put up during the boom years are now, for want of upkeep, little better than dilapidated shacks. What is more, interest charges have become in many cases an almost intolerable burden. . . . Better houses with furnaces and tubs are either beyond their means to rent or not available to Negro tenants."

J. PHILADELPHIA

For more than a century, on the whole, Negro housing has been rather unsatisfactory. The riots which occurred between 1829 and 1842, resulted in the concentration of Negroes in certain sections of what is now known as South Philadelphia. The worst slum section was between South and Fitzwater Streets and Fifth and Eighth Streets. Many of these occupants were rag-pickers whose dwellings were symbolic of their trade. In many instances, one or more families inhabited dark, damp, and dirty cellars during winter months. Although efforts were made to keep Negroes within the South Philadelphia area, they began to move into other parts of the city. By 1840, some Negroes had moved to West Philadelphia; others continued to move westward on Lombard Street, and got as far as Seventeenth Street by 1876. However, many remained near the central part of the city; some to be near their work, some to be near their churches or social centers, and others because of restrictive measures.

Many real estate agents and landlords took advantage of the artificial shortage of Negro dwellings and charged exorbitant rents To produce further financial gain, many landlords utilized the yard space in back of houses and erected poorly lighted and inadequately ventilated small houses in blind alleys called "courts." Both landlords and tenants acquired the habit of lodging and sub-renting, which practice, in turn, increased sub-standard dwellings and immorality. The early twentieth century found many of these conditions still unchanged in the central city area. The Octavia Hill Association conducted a survey in 1904. A Negro section between the south side of Lombard Street and the north side of Rodman and Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets was included. While some of the houses inspected showed improvement, there was room overcrowding and land congestion; other houses had rooms without direct light, and many outdoor toilets were still in evidence. In 1915, the Whittier Center made a housing survey. It showed that Negroes without reliable income, Jews, and Italians, were the victims of greedy landlords and were compelled to occupy insanitary dwellings. However, a report made by the Philadelphia Housing Association in 1921 revealed that whites, with low incomes, were able to secure better equipped houses than Negroes of a similar classification. Only 10.5% of the colored

houses were properly equipped for sanitation, convenience, and comfort, as against 28.6% for whites.

The World War brought an immense increase in the Negro population of the city, which further augmented the housing problem. Overcrowding in homes flourished anew; the most flagrant cases occurred in the south-central part of the city. In order to provide quick shelter for many of the migrants, long-abandoned houses, stables, shacks, and even churches were pressed into service. The majority of these migrants settled between Girard and Washington Avenues and the two rivers; some settled in West Philadelphia, Germantown, and below Federal Street in South Philadelphia. Many of them were victimized by landlords some of whom were Negroes. Homes that were originally built for occupancy by one family were converted into use for several families without the accompanying multiple equipment. Some landlords received as much as $100 per week for sub-standard dwellings in which separate families occupied each room. Between 1923 and 1926, rents rose rapidly; the increase for Negroes was much greater than that for whites. Besides the increase in the Negro population, the building of but a few houses for them over a period of thirty years had helped create this housing shortage. The rate of rental increase for whites was 61.5%, for Negroes 71.8%. Negroes living south of Market Street and between the two rivers were affected most.

In 1927, T. J. Woofter, Jr., and Madge Headley Priest, published: "Negro Housing in Philadelphia." A part of the summary of this study is presented below:

> "1. The rapid increase in Negro population has taxed the low-rent housing facilities of the city to the limit, filling up old areas of Negro residence and causing the spread to new areas.
>
> "2. The shortage of houses for Negroes and the increased population have created serious problems of density in the older Negro areas, which density aggravates the problems of health and morals.
>
> "3. There is, however, an encouraging movement of the Negro population from the poorer to the better sections.
>
> "4. The equipment and repair of many of the low-grade tenements are far below standard. A large number have public toilets, privies, poor ventilation, or oil lamps.
>
> "5. Negro rentals are high in Philadelphia in comparison with other Northern cities. This is largely a result of the sharp increase in demand for houses. They are especially high in the low-grade tenements when considered from the point of the rapidity of recent increase, white rents for similar houses, and equipment furnished.
>
> "6. The most hopeful feature of improvement comes through the constant purchase of homes by ambitious families. Not only are these families bettered by the move, but the houses thus vacated afford relief to other families of lower economical status."

In 1934, Negroes were 11.3% of the total population of Philadelphia and owned approximately 3.6% of the total owner occupied structures. Negroes owned 12.5% of the structures in which they lived. In 1934, where 74.4% of the Negro owner occupied dwellings were mortgaged only 25.3% of the white owner occupied dwellings were mortgaged. In 1939, Philadelphia Negroes owned approximately 3.14% of the total number of owner occupied structures; they owned only 10.8% of the structures in which they lived. This decrease of 1.7%, while very significant, is somewhat in proportion to the general decline of home ownership for all citizens of the city. In 1934, 61% of the Negro and 82% of the white owner occupied structures were in good condition. 33% of the Negro and only 9% of the white owner occupied structures were in need of minor repairs. 3% of the Negro and 7% of the white owner occupied structures were in need of structural repairs, 3% of the Negro and 1.6% of the white owner occupied structures were unfit for use.

Since Philadelphia Negroes rent between 87.5% and 89.2 of the dwellings which they occupy let us review, comparatively, the state of repair of these units in 1934. 31.27% of the Negro and 86.64% of the white rented structures were in good condition. 47.80% of the Negro and 26.99% of the white rented structures needed minor repairs. 13.06% of the Negro and 3.75% of the white rented structures were in need of structural repairs. 7.84% of the Negro and 2.6% of the white rented structures were unfit for use. Thus, when we combine those structures needing minor repairs, structural repairs, and those which were unfit for use, it is evident that 68.70% of all Negro rented structures were not in a good state of repair; on the other hand, only 33.34% of the white rented structures were so classified. Stating it positively, whereas only 31.30% of the Negro rented structures were in good condition, 66.66% of the white rented structures were in good condition. Hence, in proportion to their respective numbers, white-occupied rented structures were twice as good as Negro-occupied rented structures. The study showed that Negro housing was correspondingly as unfavorable when toilet facilities, sanitation in general, yard space for play, modern conveniences and appliances were compared. Although the street cleaning and garbage removal system of the entire city needed, then as now, to be very greatly improved, matters were worse in all-Negro neighborhoods. However, the city is not altogether responsible for the situation; residents are party responsible.

The 1939 picture of the state of repair of Negro-occupied units is hardly any better than that of 1934. In 1939, 64.9% of all Negro structures were either "bad" or in need of repairs. As was stated by authorities, a more extensive examination of Negro-occupied structures would probably reveal that the number of structures so classified would be increased. Such a study would show that due to overcrowding and the state of repair of Negro-occupied dwellings, fully three-fourths of them were sub-standard. That Negro-occupied structures were not any worse was not due to improvements through repairs, new constructions, moving into a larger number of decent dwellings, or moving into better neighborhoods. Although such factors have made some contributions, they have been far outweighed by such rather complex contributory factors as demolitions, relative decrease in rental arrearage, various type of rehabilitation plans, largely "apartments", that is, converting old houses into numerous dwelling units, and a higher rate of occupancy for Negro dwellings.

Given the extremely low income of the Negro population residential segregation, and a shortage of decent housing for all citizens of Philadelphia, the "bad" condition of Negro housing can be understood more clearly

when it is pointed out that Negroes are considerably concentrated in the oldest part of the city and in the oldest dwellings of whatever districts in which they live. In 1934, only 18.26% of the Negro-occupied structures were under 35 years of age whereas 54.47% of the white-occupied structures were under 35 years old. On the contrary, 65.06% of the Negro-occupied structures were 35 to over 100 years old; but only 34.29% of the white-occupied structures were so classified. In other words. Negroes were forced to occupy the older and more undesirable areas of the city.

In this regard, Philadelphia, like Chester, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and other municipalities of the State follow the historic pattern of the growth of cities in their relation to the manner in which the older areas are occupied by successively lower income groups until eventually Negroes predominate. Needless to say, these old houses cost more to heat and ventilate properly; are greater fire, accident, and health risks; keeping them in good physical condition becomes increasingly expensive as they increase in years. Their rapid deterioration and depreciation soon reach a point where it becomes unprofitable and also impossible for them to become other than sub-standard. Their demolition would be best but this is greatly delayed through (1) a complex of high pressure politics on the part of some landlords and agents, (2) ignorance, and indifference on the part of some tenants, and (3) a general shortage of decent housing, especially for persons of the lower income groups. For the duration, necessary repairs are only possible. At this point, it seems safe to say that overcrowding due to war industries will render more Negro-occupied dwellings sub-standard than repairs will render them in good physical condition.

Table I below is indicative of the correlation between the age of structures and their state of repair. Even though the relationship is rather empirical, its significance is none the less important.

TABLE I

STRUCTURAL CONDITION, AGE, RENTALS AND OCCUPANCY

Condition	Median Age of Structures	Median Duration of Occupancy	Median Rental Occupied Units	Duration of Vacancy	Median Rental Vacant Units
Good	37 yrs.	7 yrs. 6 mos.	$32.82	4 mos.	$34.56
Minor repairs	48 yrs.	4 yrs. 7 mos.	25.46	6 mos.	29.41
Major repairs	55 yrs.	4 yrs. 1 mo.	20.37	1 yr. 10 mos.	24.69
Unfit for use	65 yrs.	3 yrs. 2 mos.	14.49	3 yrs. & over	19.36
	40 yrs.	6 yrs. 3 mos.	$29.75	7 mos.	$30.05

In the absence of a list of condemned houses by race, we may use such a list by wards. Our estimates show that proportionately, the number of condemned structures tends to be larger in predominantly Negro wards than in mixed wards; likewise, it tends to be larger in mixed wards than in all white wards. This trend is significantly substantiated when it is pointed out that, whereas Negroes constituted approximately 11.3% of the total population in Philadelphia, 6,079 or 55% of the 11,103 demolished family accommodations from 1935 to 1939 inclusive were Negro-occupied. Thus, Negro-occupied family accommodations were demolished at a rate of nearly five times their proportion in the total population. It has been reliably estimated that more than 95% of the structures involved were unfit for use.

However, there were more demolitions in 1939 than in any previous year during the decade. In order to get a more recent picture, the following statement of the Philadelphia Housing Association for the years 1939 and 1940 speaks for itself:

> "While the number of demolitions has been abnormally small in relation to the city as a whole, it has had an adverse effect on those groups of the population hardest hit by poor housing conditions. Of the 3,319 families displaced, 2,026, or 61% were Negroes. 94% of all the demolished dwellings had been renting for less than $30, and 66% for less than $20. Practically all were rented dwellings."

What happened to those Negroes whose housing accommodations were torn down? Did they leave the city? Did they move into dwellings formerly occupied by whites? Did they consume the total Negro vacant family accommodations? Were new family accommodations constructed? No doubt many other questions could be listed. On the whole, rooming, overcrowding, the occupancy of largely sub-standard vacant Negro structures, and the occupancy of a relatively small number of sub-standard structures formerly occupied by whites, seemed to account for the majority of such families. Similar conditions with reference to demolitions obtain in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Our field studies have shown this to be typical of the State as a whole.

The overcrowding of the Negro population may be somewhat indicated by the following release of August 28, 1936, by the Philadelphia Real Property Survey:

> "The table on occupancy by race shows colored occupants in 22.9% of one-room accommodations, 21.8% of the two-room type, 18.6% of the three-room type, 16.8% of the four-room type, 7.5% of the six-room type, and 4.3% of those having more than ten rooms. In other words, as the size of the dwelling unit goes up, the percentage of colored occupancy goes down."

The Richard Allen and the James Weldon Johnson Homes of the Philadelphia Housing Authority are rendering a great service to Negroes and white citizens. They show how easily underprivileged people, given the proper guidance, can learn to appreciate and use properly decent housing. However, in Philadelphia as elsewhere in the State and nation, as compared to urgent need, these homes are merely "token" improvements. Thus far, none of the 2,400 defense homes have Negro occupants. On the whole, defense housing in the Philadelphia area is most inadequate for all of the citizens. For Negroes, it is practically non-existent. For the duration, it is important that all necessary repairs be made and that overcrowding be kept at a minimum. It is incumbent upon the city to enforce its housing codes lest the health and safety of the city be greatly endangered.

K. PITTSBURGH

The modern problem of housing among Negroes in Pittsburgh had its beginning in the years during and after the World War when thousands of Negroes migrated from the South and seriously overcrowded certain sections of the city. These migrants fell heir to the already sub-standard housing environment abandoned by other groups; they remained therein and became a permanent part of the population. As a consequence of social and racial barriers which have prevented Negroes from moving out

of such segregated areas, there has been an almost constant shortage of houses for them. Unable to take advantage of the general improvements of modern housing, moving to the Negro has become little more than the exchange of one sub-standard structure for another.

In 1934, according to the Real Property Inventory, approximately 40% of the city's families lived in sub-standard houses. In January of 1939, a sample survey, made by the Pittsburgh Housing Association, disclosed that a very small percentage of those same sub-standard homes had received any appreciable improvement, while 15% of the dwellings that were "satisfactory" in 1934 had deteriorated to the sub-standard level. In view of these observations, it is safe to say that the efforts of the Housing Association, its predecessors, and even the slum clearance program of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, have succeeded in making only a beginning toward the solution of Pittsburgh's housing problem.

The city's Negro population is concentrated in such well defined areas as the Hill District, which accounts for about 45% of the total Negro population, and other sections in the North Side, the South Side, the Strip, and Lawrenceville. All of these sections, in greater or less degree, contain a large proportion of houses that are old and dilapidated. The situation in the Hill District is worst. Moreover, according to the Pittsburgh Housing Association, 95% of the dwellings it classed as the "worst houses in the Hill" were occupied by Negroes. A further analysis by the Association follows:

> "In the congested Lower Hill, Third Ward, the proportion of Negro to white population is less than in the upper section. The larger, more stable families tend to migrate to the Fifth Ward where they are forced by their limited incomes, to live in inadequately sized houses; 21 percent of the dwellings in this ward are acutely overcrowded. Single persons and small families usually remain in the Third Ward. Here dwelling size is somewhat smaller and housing is the worst in the City, but problems of condition are not frequently complicated by overcrowding."

Before continuing a discussion of sub-standard housing it should be specifically stated that homes of Negroes in certain sections of the city (such as the Schenley Heights district of the Fifth Ward, and certain areas of East Liberty, Homewood, and Brushton) meet the requirements of standard housing. These homes are surrounded by lawns and trees, have all the usual facilities and services. are comfortable, and in many instances, are owner-occupied. It is to be expected that some Negroes would be in such fortunate circumstances, but this brief account of the bright side of the housing picture fails to cloud the main issue, namely, that housing for the vast majority of the Negro population is a problem of constant struggle against discomfort, disease, and sub-standard living. Statistical studies, particularly by the Pittsburgh Housing Association, are continually exposing the problem. A health survey of the Negro in 1934 in which 4,245 Negro families were studied, revealed certain housing conditions as follows:

> "The usual home, regardless of the size of the family, consisted of three or four rooms. * * * Lodgers complicated the situation in one-third of the homes. * * * Frequently six or more persons shared a bedroom; occasionally they shared the same bed. In fact, almost one-half of all persons seen shared their room with two or more people.
>
> "Two or three families sharing water or toilet facilities was the rule, but instances are known where nine families used the same toilet, and where fourteen families secured their water from a single tap in the back yard."

The following deficiencies were noted:

	Percent
Families sharing water supply	54.9
Families without bath	40.3
Families with outdoor water supply	1.7
Families sharing toilet	64.7
Families with outdoor toilet	14.5

Since the majority of the Negro population of the City is concentrated in certain well defined areas, we may use Table II to describe the conditions of dwelling units in these areas as compared to an area which is representative of the city. It must be borne in mind, however, that these areas are not strictly "Negro districts", but do include approximately 70% of the Negro population. It is to be observed that conditions in the Hill District, which are most representative of housing among Negroes, are far out of line with assumed standard conditions in Mt. Washington, particularly in the percentage of houses which are unfit for occupancy. The Real Property Inventory further revealed that of the total number of dwellings in the Hill District, 32.7% were without hot water; 12.7% had no gas or electricity for light; 82.6% had no furnace type heating; and 2.2% did not have running water.

TABLE II

CONDITION OF DWELLING UNITS IN FIVE SELECTED AREAS OF PITTSBURGH

Place	Total units	Percent of Units in Each Area Which Were: In good condition	In need of minor repairs	In need of major repairs	Unfit	Condition not reported
Mt. Washington ..	6,145	38.5	46.3	12.7	2.4	0.1
The Strip	2,402	7.4	35.5	33.1	23.6	0.2
Hill District	13,942	23.3	42.9	24.7	9.0	...
East Liberty	8,169	35.4	49.3	13.5	1.8	...
Homewood	9,783	50.4	41.6	7.2	0.8	...

The low economic status of the City's Negro population can receive little more graphic illustration than the great dis-proportion in the number of owned homes between Negroes and whites as revealed in Table III.

In the summer of 1941, the Pittsburgh Housing Association made two sample studies which included Negro housing. The results of the East Liberty study are as follows:

TABLE III

CONDITION OF UNITS INSPECTED

	Total units inspected	Fit	Needing minor repair	Needing major repair	Unfit for use	Percentage of sub-standard* units
Negro	415	1	236	159	19	42.9
White	180	4	147	29	0	16.1
Vacant	20	0	6	11	3	70.0
Total	615	5	389	199	22	35.9

* 'Substandard' refers to units needing major repair and those unfit for use.

The results of the second sample, the Lawrenceville study are presented below in Table IV:

TABLE IV

CONDITION OF UNIT BY RACE

	Total units inspected	Fit	In need of minor repair	In need of major repair	Unfit for use	Percent of sub-standard dwellings*
Negro	78	1	23	35	19	69.2
White	242	13	136	87	6	38.4
Vacant	8	0	2	6	0	75.0
Total	328	14	161	123	25	46.6

* 'Substandard' means in need of major repair and unfit for use.

"Although relatively few of the units inspected were Negro occupied, a high percentage of the Negro units were substandard.

"This is an old section of the city, and many of the houses are not equipped with modern standard facilities. The inspector found 150 outside toilets and some 120 instances of shared toilet facilities. There were some 10 dwelling units with no inside water supply; more than four-fifths lacking bathing facilities and hot water."

TABLE V

TOTAL NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO HOMES IN PITTSBURGH BY TENURE: 1930

Total No. of Homes		No. Owned Homes				No. Rented Homes			
White	Negro	White	%	Negro	%	White	%	Negro	%
142,248	12,831	60,204	42.3	2,121	16.5	80,451	56.5	10,358	80.7

The number of homes owned by Negroes was estimated in 1925 at approximately 11% of all Negro homes. The percent in 1930, 16.5, represents an appreciable increase but seems quite small when compared with 42.3% for whites. In 1934, the percentage of Negro-owned homes was approximately 17.0 so that it may be safe to say that no great change in proportion has occurred in recent years. Due to the frequent necessity of having to buy a house in order to get any dwelling accommodations at all, the proportion of owned homes among Negroes in the outlying districts of Pittsburgh, chiefly in mill centers, has always been greater than in Pittsburgh.

The 1930 census data and the 1934 Real Property Inventory both indicate, as is shown in Table V, that over 80% of Negro homes are rented. The effect of this situation, together with residential segregation, and a consequent shortage of houses in "Negro districts", is that Negroes pay higher rent than whites for similar or better accommodations. In 1937, a Pittsburgh Housing Association study disclosed that Negroes pay $4.40 per room per month for dwellings which are usually in much worse condition than those rented by white families for $4.23 per room per month. It was discovered that high taxable valuation, concentration of demand by Negroes, and a growing shortage in the Hill District have kept rents for the sub-standard housing in this area higher than in any other section of the city. Of 482 houses studied in the two Hill Wards, 76% were in "bad" order and only 3 houses were in full compliance with the city building laws. In the Lower Hill, the room rental per month was $4.85, and in the Upper Hill, the rate per room was $4.68, both rates being higher than the city average for substandard housing.

The results of a sample of rents in all areas of substandard housing by the Pittsburgh Housing Association in 1937 are given in Table VI which shows the rents by all families by race and according to the source of income.

TABLE VI

SIZE AND RENTS OF SUB-STANDARD DWELLING UNITS IN PITTSBURGH ACCORDING TO RACE AND SOURCE OF INCOME OF OCCUPANTS, 1939

Type of family	Percentage of families	Average room size of unit	Average rent per unit	Average rent per room
Relief—Negro	61	3.27	$14.85	$4.53
Relief—White	39	3.22	13.14	4.07
W. P. A.—Negro	58	3.12	14.52	4.66
W. P. A.—White	42	3.31	14.09	4.26
Employed—Negro	38	3.48	16.40	4.81
Employed—White	62	3.49	15.45	4.43

Negroes occupied 54% of the dwellings on which rental data were secured. 44% of the houses inspected were occupied by families receiving direct relief, 20% of WPA families, and 36% were occupied by families living on income derived from private employment. Obviously, the rents paid by privately employed families would be somewhat higher than those paid by WPA and relief families, as indicated. There was, however, little difference in the size of units occupied by the three groups for both whites and Negroes. As to the rents paid by Negroes, the observation of 1937 are still applicable, namely, that their rents in general are higher than the rents for white families. It is especially significant to note that even the rents for Negroes on relief are higher than those for whites on the same status. Rents in the Hill District were, as usual, higher than in other sub-standard areas of the city, the rentals being $15.21 and $16.83 in the Lower and Upper, respectively. Although Pittsburgh Negroes still pay higher rentals than whites, due to the efforts of the Fair Rent Committee, of which Mr. R. Maurice Moss is a member, there have been no undue increases in Negro rentals. The Committee is performing an excellent service in this regard.

By the end of 1941, according to the Pittsburgh Housing Association there were no vacancies available to Negroes. Nevertheless, in 1942 many Negroes came to Pittsburgh for war work. Despite the fact that public defense housing will be available to Negroes, these houses will be greatly inadequate to meet the demands. The housing shortage for Negroes is expected to become most acute.

L. POTTSTOWN

On December 9, 1940, Mr. R. T. Spare, Secretary of the Pottstown Chamber of Commerce stated:

> "Housing conditions for Negroes, in lowest income scale, are similar to those for white. I know of several Negro families in very substandard homes.
>
> "In 1941, the staff made a brief field study of Negro housing conditions in Pottstown and found that more than three-fourths of the Negro occupied dwellings were sub-standard with reference to their physical condition or overcrowding. Sanitation was fair.

M. POTTSVILLE

Mr. Irving K. Merchant, Executive Secretary of Lincoln House, made a study of Pottsville in 1934. The more recent field trips of the staff show no significant change. Hence, we shall quote from Mr. Merchant's study:

> "The Negroes of Pottsville are concentrated within the bounds of the Fifth Ward, commonly referred to

as 'The Bloody Fifth.' The most congested area in this ward is that section known as Minersville Street, especially the block beginning at Third Street and terminating at Seventh. Here we find a thickly settled area. Negroes also live to the west of Seventh Street north. A few families living outside of the Fifth Ward were found on Hotel and Railroad Streets. This Fifth Ward is a melting pot. The following races live within its borders:

Germans	Negroes
Dutch	Jews
Syrians	Spaniards
Welsh	Mexicans
Italians	Irish
Polish	Czecho-Slovakians
Lithuanians	Chinese

"The Ward, especially Minersville Street between Third and Seventh Streets, is a rendezvous of vice and crime. It is the section of the city to which strange Negroes are directed upon their arrival in the city.

* * *

"The housing of the Negro families in Pottsville is uniformally bad. The larger portion of the Negro population is confined to a section in which the houses have deteriorated and general structural conditions are unsatisfactory. This is reflected in high sickness and death rate, particularly from causes which have a relation to environment, such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. There is overcrowding and unlawfully poor sanitation. The problem of Negro health in Pottsville is closely interwoven with their condition of housing. In a previous paragraph it was noted that the Negro is found largely in unskilled labor. This naturally means that his wages are less and his ability to surround himself and family with the standards necessary to maintain normal conditions are lacking. The statistics reveal the following information on housing:

Renters	114
Owners	5
Buyers	6
Roomers (F)	110
Roomers (M)	200

"There have been selected from our questionnaire 100 typical homes and apartments for careful study as follows:

Toilets only	90
Reported in very bad condition	70
Reported dirty and untidy	65

"In these 100 houses and apartments the floors were dangerously bad, the rooms lacked ventilation, the plumbing was defective, the halls and stairways were dark and rickety, plastering was falling from the walls, windows, were broken, basements were damp, and stove heating was almost universally used. The houses and apartments studied contained from five to seven rooms. In these quarters from nine to eighteen persons lived. One toilet, in many cases, served the need of three apartments. In some cases the toilets were in the basement, and in others the toilets were off the back porch. The overcrowding may be attributed to economic conditions, but conditions in the houses on Minersville Street, in particular, would not be changed were economic conditions better. Many of these houses are 'joints,' places of prostitution and vice, commercial, and boarding and rooming houses. There are, however, a number of smaller houses that are kept in commendable tidiness, and in some instances are beautifully appointed and kept."

N. READING

According to the Real Property Inventory of Reading, Negroes occupy 1.41% of all family accommodations but occupy 2.23% of all sub-standard units. Whereas only 65% of the white-occupied units are sub-standard, 94.5% of the Negro-occupied units are sub-standard. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Negroes in Reading due to the war industries. The result has been overcrowding and congestion. Given the fact of a general housing scarcity and residential segregation, it is safe to say that there will be little improvement in the housing for the Negroes of the lower income groups for the duration

O. SCRANTON

Mrs. Elvira King, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Recreation and Social Service Center, made a brief survey of housing conditions in Scranton for the Commission. Her work was supplemented by three field trips by staff members of the Commission. On the whole, the housing situation in Scranton is somewhat better than in most municipalities in that the majority of Negroes do not live in slum areas. However, with reference to the physical condition of the specific structures, the evidence seems to indicate that the majority of Negro-occupied dwellings are sub-standard.

P. WASHINGTON

Dr. Robert K. Poyton, Chairman of the Negro Civic Committee of Washington made a brief survey of housing conditions in Washington for the Commission:

"From the beginning of Washington, Pennsylvania to the present day, Negroes have been a part of the citizenry, dating back to the 18th Century. Through the early years the town grew rapidly reaching its peak population of 30,000 about 1920. Up until that time the Negro lived as he saw fit and was able to buy property in most any section of the city.

"Just prior to 1920 saw the first of the heavy migration of Negroes from Southern States and since then the dominant group has indirectly forced him into segregated areas and to the least desirable neighborhoods—mostly near the railroad tracks, factory areas and the city limits.

"Those Negroes who purchased property prior to 1920 in districts not strictly "Negro districts" maintain the same. However, all the leading Real Estate Operators are agreed that they will keep Negroes out of certain sections—not by segregation ordinances, but clauses written into the deeds preventing the sale of the property to Negroes. Others secretly agree not to rent to Negroes regardless of their worth as citizens.

"The last survey made by the Federal Housing Authority showed that 70% of all the houses in Washington were considered as sub-standard. This ratio is considerably higher for Negroes with approximately 15% unfit for habitation.

"At the present time it is hard to find rooms for Negroes and impossible to find a house for Negro tenants. The family with children faces an even greater hardship in locating a place to live. There are no slum areas. Houses of ill repute are scattered and are not confined to any particular area. The main "Negro Section" is located in the Third Ward and the elevation makes it a desirable residential area. The absence of inside toilets in many homes make them undesirable. About 26% of the homes in the Negro districts have outside toilets."

Q. WILKES-BARRE

In Wilkes-Barre, the Interracial Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Evelyn B. Crook, and general guidance of the staff of the Commission, made, a survey of the Negro population. (1) Each realtor in the city was surveyed, (2) data from the Real Property Survey were obtained, (3) the findings were presented to a Negro sub-committee for interpretation and elaboration.

The Committee summarized the data of the realtors as follows:

> "Realtors replying are unanimous in saying that Negroes do not pay more for the same type of accommodations than whites; half say they pay less. Most of them think Negroes compare unfavorably with whites in promptness of payment. Though only half have had pressure from white groups to prevent renting to Negroes, most think that when colored people begin to penetrate previously white area, property values begin to depreciate. It is practically agreed that prospective colored home buyers have more difficulty in relation to financing. Presence of restrictive covenants is denied, except in one case, which reports: 'Governed by owners who will not permit colored occupancy.' The prevailing explanation for the existence of most of the problems considered in the schedule is economic: 'Lower income;' lack of stabilized earnings."

The Real Property Inventory of greater Wilkes-Barre showed that of the 213 Negro-occupied family accommodations, only 30 of them were owner occupied. Thus, Negroes rented approximately 86% of the dwellings in which they lived and owned approximately 14% of them. On the other hand, of the 19,887 white family accommodations, white occupants owned 59.68% of them. However, including all types of occupancy, only 3.28% of the Negro-occupied and 3.69% of the white-occupied dwellings were overcrowded. 98 or 46.0% of the Negro- occupied dwellings were in need of minor repairs; 90 of the Negro-occupied dwellings were in need of structural repairs and 17 of them were unfit for use. Thus, 50.2% of the Negro-occupied dwellings were either in need of structural repairs or unfit for use; only 15.2% of the white-occupied dwellings were so classified. Therefore, so far as the physical condition of Negro housing in Wilkes-Barre is concerned only eight of them were in good condition.

The Negro sub-committee was composed of educated persons; by virtue of their daily experiences as well as special study of the situation, they were competent observers. This sub-committee made the following report:

> "a. The experience of the colored members of the Sub-committee reflects conditions apparently not recognized by the Real Estate Board; our members find the situation acute in the most extreme degree.
>
> "b. Exodus from condemned buildings steadily increases the demand for Negro housing. Four buildings in which colored people have lived have been condemned and seized; a fifth is said to be condemned but still occupied, at increased rent.
>
> "c. Dwellings standing vacant, some of them displaying for rent signs, are seldom made available to Negroes. To a white member who in Sub-Committee advocated a government housing project for Negroes, the reply was given: 'There is no need for that; there are many decent dwellings which are vacant.' In this connection, the Wilkes-Barre Record has just published (5/22/41) a statement showing 256 unoccupied dwellings in Wilkes-Barre and one or two adjacent areas, and 502 in an area about four miles in radius, comprising the city and some sixteen boroughs and townships. Apartments are not included in the count. 'The changes were viewed * * * as relatively insignificant in an area which included 50,000 families and a population of 220,000.'
>
> "d. Member of the Sub-Committee are skeptical of the statement that the owners, and not the realtors, exercise initiative in exclusion.
>
> "e. Though economic factors—unemployment and low wages—combine to lessen ability to meet the rental for adequate housing, it is difficult to show that this factor is more important than color. Experiences of individuals indicate that in the last analysis color is the greatest barrier. One member, a physician, testified that he walked the streets for three weeks looking for dwelling and office space without satisfying results.
>
> "f. With the passage of time, residence of Negroes is more and more restricted to a limited area, which tends to become a 'segregated area'. The advocacy of a government housing project (c. above) as an initial movement toward solving housing problems, illustrates a prevailing tendency in the thought of white people. Colored people say that the colored group here is too small for this—that it would be difficult to find enough people of one's own class, or enough congenial ones, to make housing in a government project in the least attractive.
>
> "g. In a few instances, families caught in some of these dilemmas, but able to pay for adequate housing, are buying houses in rural villages. Presumably, the white fear of pressure is not aroused by the presence of one or two upper-class colored families in a spacious village.
>
> "h. For the great mass who must remain in town, the conditions are provocative of cumulative health and social maladjustments.
>
> "Conclusion. It must be obvious that, because the housing situation affects such a large part of the colored population, and because it is so related to health and social maladjustments, the findings of this phase of the Negro Survey in Wilkes-Barre are of greater fundamental importance than those in any other phase, with the exception of thoses of health and employment. Shelter and subsistence are the prime needs of the human family."

R. WILLIAMSPORT

Under the joint sponsorship of the Division of Negro Research and Planning of the State Department of Labor and Industry, the Lycoming County Welfare Council, and the National Youth Administration, a "Survey of Employment, Social, Religious and Housing Conditions of the Negro Population of Williamsport, Pennsylvania," was made during the summer of 1941. The following statement on housing is given:

> "Among the 187 family groups there were but 14 with whom another family group shared quarters. In the ten of these cases the families sharing quarters were related. Usually the secondary family was helping and being helped. Only two cases were entirely dependent on the primary family. The composition of the 14 secondary families varied among three families with father, mother and children; two families with father, children and no mother; and five families of mother and children. The 14 secondary families comprised 36 persons, 16 being males and 20 females. On two cases the secondary group had four members, in four cases three members, and the remaining seven had two members. The lowest figure on rooms per individual was .60, with 10 persons in six rooms. The highest figure was 1.75 rooms per individual based on

four persons in seven rooms. In eight of the 14 units there were one or more rooms per individual.

"Non-family individuals lodged in thirty (30) of the units. Two units had as high as 3 lodgers. Generally the lodgers are independent and in only ten cases were they related to the family. The ages of the non-family individuals varid over too wide a range for close grouping. On the whole, no housing problem faces the non-family person in Williamsport."

In summary, either or both because of overcrowding or poor physical condition, approximately three-fourths of the Negro-occupied dwellings in the State are sub-standard. In the preceding decade, irrespective of race, there was a great shortage of decent housing for all of the lower income groups of the State. Largely because of extremely low income, residential segregation, and its consequent artificial housing shortage, for Negro citizens, this shortage was disproportionately great. National Defense and war industries brought thousands of workers of both races to the State. This situation was further complicated by the removal to Philadelphia of several federal offices which were formerly located in Washington. Simultaneously, restrictions and limitations have been placed upon building materials. Thus, there is progressive and accumulative obsolenscence and deterioration. Despite the construction of a few thousands of defense housing units, the total newly constructed dwellings, rehabilitated dwellings, and all other types of emergency increases of dwelling units, there is a housing shortage. In our more industrial areas. this has meant increased room overcrowding as well as land overcrowding. Partly because of continued existence of residential segregation, the Negro housing situation is more distressing than that of other citizens.

6. VIOLATIONS OF HOUSING AND SANITATION CODES

Much emphasis must be placed upon the enforcement of housing and sanitation codes, ordinances, and regulation. These regulative and restrictive measures include a wide scope comprehending building codes, zoning, ordinances, tenement and multiple-dwelling regulations, and ordinances to safeguard the health, safety, and morals of the public. These municipal ordinances should be adequate in their scope and should be rather rigidly enforced. Howbeit. as has been indicated, a given dwelling may be sub-standard by reason of overcrowding as well as its state of repair. Throughout the State, staff investigators have found that both tenants and landlords or their agents have been responsible for overcrowding. Taking all factors into consideration, Negroes pay higher rent than other citizens. These rental prices in proportion to their total income, are so high that thousands of families are compelled to "double-up", "take in roomers", or "lodgers", and "boarders." This overcrowding, in its turn, overtaxes the physical facilities of the given dwellings so used. Often, landlords make some form of adjustments which tend to prevent their loss; they either increase the rent or increase the number of dwelling units in the given structure.

Thousands of landlords violate housing ordinances regulations, and laws by the conversion of old houses, stores, etc., into "apartments" which are illegal and for which they, very often, are refused licenses. Nevertheless, with or without licenses, thousands of Negroes occupy these "apartments". Howbeit, both tenants and landlords violate housing and sanitation rules in numerous other ways and thereby contribute to sub-standard housing. In general, many tenants, Negroes very much included, are ignorant of or indifferent to decent housing and sanitation regulations. Many of them are positively destructive. As compared with other citizens, Negroes do not pay their rents as promptly as do other citizens. This was especially true during depression years. These factors did not encourage landlords and their agents to keep properties in a good state of repair. A program of landlord and tenant education and responsibility is evidently needed. In addition thereto, the various municipalities should enforce housing laws more continuously. promptly and rigidly.

Regarding the problem of violations, Mr. Edmund Bacon, Managing Director of the Philadelphia Housing Association, released the following statement on December 31, 1940:

> "The foundation of a good housing program rests on the enforcement of decent standards by law in all houses throughout the city. In Philadelphia we have the law in the official Housing Code, but it is not adequately enforced. The law requires that all houses be kept in good repair and be damp-proof. It requires that all houses and all apartments of two rooms or more have a water supply, where there is a water main in the street. It requires that every tenement house display a license showing that it meets these and other standards yet thousands of tenement houses are operated without a license. Thousands of Philadelphia families live in homes which violate the law.
>
> "There are several reasons for this: One is that the people do not understand their rights under the law and insist upon them. One is an insufficient number of housing inspectors in City Hall. Another is the housing shortage. We know there is a housing shortage in Philadelphia but it is much more severe in the lower rent houses than in the more expensive ones. When there are no good houses for families paying a low rent, these families must continue to occupy the bad ones."

What Mr. Bacon has said about Philadelphia in 1940 obtains today. However, it is hardly more true of Philadelphia than other cities in the State. Although graft plays a part in the situation, the major difficulties center around the fact that in no major city in the State are there more than one-third as many persons as are necessary to enforce housing codes adequately. Too often, our municipalities enforce the housing codes in a negative manner. For the most part, they inspect only when complaints are made; they refuse permits and licenses only when they are applied for; and too often, fail to enforce the law after attention has been called to its violation. Thus, it is not so much that inspectors positively approve dwellings that should be condemned as it is that they do not inspect regularly enough and thoroughly enough to enforce the housing code properly. In all of the major cities of the Commonwealth, because of the status of housing for low income groups, every dwelling should in inspected thoroughly, at least three times a year, by city and county officials. Both tenants and landlords should be made to observe housing codes.

If State action is necessary in this regard, such must be recommended, for without a doubt, violations of the

housing code constitute, by far, the most serious single factor in housing for the lower income groups. During the emergency, many landlords and realtors are neglecting their duties under the false assumption that priorities prevent necessary repairs. Considering the great increase in Pennsylvania's urban areas due to the war effort and given the importance of housing to the war effort, it must be regarded as especially unpatriotic to permit gross violations of housing codes.

However, be the enforcement of housing codes ever so important, such actions are necessarily negative. They tend to protect and preserve but they do not create housing. These ordinances do not erect houses, they merely determine the minimum standards by which dwellings must be constructed, classified and maintained. Moreover, the higher the standards and the mere rigidly they are enforced, the higher the cost of building, maintenance and taxes; these, in their turn, necessitate a corresponding increase in occupancy costs. Therefore, while we must continue to emphasize the effective use of police power as a necessary and helpful factor in improving housing conditions, it should be kept in mind that there is a limit beyond which police power, per se, ceases to be an effective measure for improving sub-standard housing. Decent housing for which persons of low income are able to pay cannot be obtained by police power. Public and private subsidy must convert, rehabilitate, and for the most part, build the necessary housing for these people. Therefore, the immediate task involves the proper use of police power, the erection of as much defense housing as is consistent with the progress of the war, and rehabilitation within the limits provided by the law. In the post-war period, the construction of low cost housing will be one of the most serious needs of the people in the State and nation.

Very closely interrelated with the economic factor underlying violations of housing and sanitation codes is the fact that income from relief and other forms of assistance administered by the Department of Public Assistance, WPA, NYA, and other forms of tax-supported agencies has never been sufficient to pay for decent low cost housing.

On December 31, 1940, Mr. Bacon pointed out:

> "As long as the maximum rental allowance to the 59,000 families in Philadelphia receiving General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children remains inadequate there will be a housing problem. At present the largest amount allowed any of these families for rent is $9.75 per month. In the whole city of Philadelphia there are only 5,000 houses or apartments renting for this amount, or not enough for one out of every ten families receiving public assistance. Moreover 93% of these homes were substandard. Studies show that relief families actually pay more for rent than the $9.75 allowed.
>
> "When the relief authorities recognize the actual amount of rent the families have to pay, and give allowances to cover it, the foundation of a good housing program will be laid. Then the relief administration with the cooperation of the Division of Housing and Sanitation and the Bureau of Building Inspection may insist that all homes occupied by families receiving public assistance are up to the standards of the Housing Code.
>
> "Then every person should understand his rights under the law and insist upon them. New homes will have to be provided for families now living in bad housing at rents they can afford to pay. Public housing is the only means at present for securing these much needed homes, and adequate public housing is necessary for proper law enforcement."

As has been indicated elsewhere by Mr. Borland, the rental allowances of the Department of Public Assistance were just as inadequate in Pittsburgh as in Philadelphia. Moreover, there were no municipalities in the State for which these rental allowances were hardly more adequate. However, although these allowances were very inadequate, they were a great improvement over the years during which thousands of poor people, both Negroes and whites, were unable to pay any rent. Hence, although no landlord should be permitted to neglect his obligations, due consideration must be given their side of the case. In numerous instances, landlords have produced records which show that from 1930 to 1940 they have lost considerable sums due to the fact that their dwellings were occupied for months by persons who paid them nothing; when later they did get rent somewhat regularly, it was insufficient to cover the expenses of maintaining the given dwellings. Therefore, as bad as housing conditions are today, much of the difficulty can be traced to facts of this nature. Certainly, no fair minded person could expect landlords to provide decent housing under these conditions. Obviously, relief grants should be adequate and the Department of Public Assistance should see to it that each of its clients is decently housed.

More serious than the inadequacy of relief grants was the fact that during the past decade, the mean annual income of most Negroes who did work was so low that unless some other basic need was lacking, they could hardly afford to pay for decent housing. Therefore, not excusing any landlord or agent for graft, criminal negligence, or for renting illegal "apartments", without excusing officers of the law for misfeasance or malfeasance with reference to housing codes, and in spite of race prejudice, it would appear that low income is considerably responsible for the poor housing of the Negroes of the State. Furthermore, when the American standard of living is taken as a basis of judgment, this condition has been all too characteristic of the majority of Negro citizens of the State throughout most of their history. Hence, the seriousness of the present employment status of the majority of Negro citizens.

7. RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Residential segregation is an observable fact. It did not happen by accident nor is its existence maintained by mere chance. The Negro who tries to rent or buy in the better residential sections of the various municipalities in the State will soon become aware of this fact. The staff has undertaken to find out some of the elemental factors underlying residential segregation. To this end, realtors, bankers, officers in building and loan associations, landlords, and other responsible business men, were asked if they know of the operation of restrictive covenants in their respective localities. 69.2% of them said that they did not know of restrictive covenants; 30.8% said that they did. Upon investigation, it was found in every urban area in which field research was conducted, that there were either or both, written and unwritten covenants

preventing Negroes from buying or renting in certain blocks, and neighborhoods. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that all of the informants who said that they did not know of restrictive covenants intended to mislead the staff. Some of them gave their honest opinion. It should be said that on more than one occasion, responsible white informants have not known of discriminations against Negroes. In general, however, it seems almost unbelievable that such a large number of persons who devote their time to real estate should be ignorant of residential segregation.

Moreover, 62.0% of these informants said that they had never been restrained from renting or selling to Negroes because of neighborhood or other types of social pressure; many others admitted such had been the case; still others did not answer this question. Here again, some further field study was needed. The staff learned from reliable sources that throughout the State, it is an unwritten policy of many real estate boards that their members shall not sell or rent to Negroes in blocks in which there are not already one or more Negro residents. Many business men have informed the staff members that it is not good business policy to do otherwise; others point out that it would be unsound business not to restrict Negroes. Consequently, in scores of instances, while the correct technical construction may have been placed upon this question, its spirit was obviously not kept in mind.

On the contrary, every Negro informant was very much aware of the fact that the various social pressures do operate strongly on established business firms to adhere to the pattern of residential segregation. Too often, business firms establish as well as help to maintain the pattern. Many of them feel that the entrance of Negroes into certain neighborhoods automatically means the depreciation of property values. The evidence seems to indicate that, on the whole, the invasion into a white neighborhood of Negroes of the very lowest economic status does result in a depreciation of property values in excess of their normal rate. However, an invasion of Negroes of the better class tends to raise property values in excess of their normal values. In any case, it must be kept in mind that the established pattern for the growth of cities includes the factor that when Negroes begin to move into a given neighborhood is decline has already begun. Even so, notwithstanding all this, most often it is the speculator and not the established and respected business man who sells or rents Negroes property in blocks in which they have not lived previously or are not wanted. High rents and excessive interest rates characterize speculators.

The staff asked business informants:

> "What other racial minority groups are discriminated against in the matter of renting and purchasing property located in certain areas?"

Objections were strongest to Orientals; following them were certain Latin Americans, nationalities of southern and central Europe, and Jews. That other minorities suffer from residential segregation does not lighten the burden of the Negro. It merely points out, among other things, that all Americans must do their share toward the realization of democracy in our State and nation. When once an undemocratic policy is practiced on one racial minority, it never stops until others are included. Discriminations against racial minorities soon inevitably lead to discriminations against other types of minorities and so on it goes. Psychologically, prejudiced discriminations, based as they are on selfish motives and a false sense of values, are pyramidal in form and structure run riot through all cultural values. They do not end even in one's personal family. Clearly, such prejudices are instituted and maintained for the elevation of a few who desire to exploit the many.

The following ideas, expressed by two realtors, represent the thinking of too large a proportion of responsible citizens:

> "Personally I do not believe a colored man should want to move in a block with all whites surrounding him. Because he is not among his own people. I can cite you a case of a very fine colored attorney who did that very thing in my locality. After living there for 4 years he gladly sold his residence and moved among his own people."
>
> "Colored race should move to certain sections in Philadelphia like Harlem, N. Y., or Richmond, Va., or South Chicago, Ill. They would be happier."

From such statements, these persons appear to "know the Negro" but they cannot know him until they understand his desires to participate freely in all the blessings of our democracy, residential liberties included.

Admitting exceptions, the vast majority of Negroes who seek residence in mixed and all white blocks or neighborhoods do not do so with the intent of becoming intimate and personal friends with the whites about them. They are merely seeking the most desirable place to live in accordance with their income. They want the best houses in the best neighborhood which their money can buy. So long as there are restrictions and exclusions in the whole economic field, the number of Negroes who can afford residence in various types of neighborhoods will also be restricted. Evidently, there is a relationship between these two types of factors. In fact, they are motivated by the same socio-economic factors; prejudice underlies both.

Your staff realized that realtors, landlords, bankers, officers of building and loan associations, and mortgaging companies are very potent factors in molding public opinion as well as in reflecting it. Consequently, the staff and a large number of reliable volunteer workers interviewed white persons who live in neighborhoods into which Negroes have moved in the following areas: Ardmore, Chester, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Steelton, and West Chester. The questions were designed to determine partly the extent to which business men express the sentiments of whites who live in mixed neighborhoods or the extent to which they help to create and maintain residential segregation. Likewise, Negroes who had once lived in all-Negro neighborhoods but had later moved into mixed neighborhoods were asked the same questions as white residents.

62% of the white residential informants, who expressed an opinion, said that police protection was just as good since Negroes moved into the neighborhood; 22% said that police protection was worse; others said that they were unable to express an opinion. 95% of the Negro informants said that police protection is much better in the mixed neighborhoods. 85% of these white informants

said that their respective cities remove garbage just as often now as they did before Negroes began to come into their respective neighborhoods. 57% of them stated that the streets were just as clean as before Negroes began to reside therein; 35% said that the streets were dirtier; others did not answer the question. Negro informants indicated that while the respective cities performed their duties with the same regularity in mixed as in all-Negro neighborhoods, the residents in the mixed neighborhoods were more careful not to litter the sidewalks with over-filled receptacles. Various field trips by staff workers tend to confirm this statement.

51% of the white informants said that their streets were more noisy since Negroes began to move in; whereas 41% said that their streets were no worse; others did not answer the question. A study of the various sections of these cities showed that while the above figures as a whole are correct, in certain sections as high as 88% of the white informants said that their streets were more noisy as a result of the influx of Negro residents. So far as the staff could judge, we found that our informants were correct in their respective estimates. When the better class of Negroes move into a fairly good neighborhood, they make no more noise and most often less noise than their white neighbors. Generally, it is the more underprivileged Negro who makes excess noise and prevents his neighbors from sleeping.

72% of the white families said that they did not visit any of the Negro residents in their neighborhood but many of them said that they "speak" to them. 18% said that they made occasional visits to Negro homes or that the Negroes visited them occasionally. A very small percentage of them said that they were equally as friendly with white as with colored residents. 53% said that they did not permit their children to play with Negro children; 43% said that their children did play with Negro children.

Counting both those who had and those who do not have children, one-half of the white informants said that they felt that Negro and white children may play together while young but that as they grow older they should seek their respective racial groups. Accordingly, they estimated that the median and modal age at which separation should begin is eleven for girls and thirteen for boys.

We asked our white informants if they intended to move out of their respective mixed neighborhoods. 12% said that they would like to do so; 20% said that they were going to do so, and 68% said that they did not intend to move. We checked over these latter answers from several angles and found that nearly one-half of these white people who intended to remain were in business, politics, or otherwise received some special benefits from being in mixed neighborhoods. Many other owned their own homes and had been living in the neighborhood for a long time and did not care to move. Those persons who plan to move either gave the section of the town or merely said "in a white neighborhood."

Howbeit, it is interesting to note that 64% of the informants said that there were no special advantages or disadvantages in living in their respective mixed neighborhoods. Those who listed advantages said that they were centrally located or that they lived near trains, trolleys, buses, churches, and stores. Among the disadvantages listed were: too many roughnecks and drunkards, too much noise, too many tap rooms, too great a property depreciation, and too many fights.

We asked another question which was a check on the above question. While there were a few inconsistencies, it is remarkable to observe the high degree of consistency between the two questions. It is very important to point out that on the whole, white people who live in mixed neighborhoods do not feel that the disadvantages are as great as some business men and others seem to believe. This fact gains significance when it is pointed out that the white informants had lived in their respective neighborhoods four or more years longer than the respective city median number of years of owner occupancy. Your Commission, therefore, submits that Negroes could secure better housing without an undue amount of race friction or property depreciation.

In summarizing all aspects of this type of field studies, it may be said that only those whites of the lowest income group will move into an all-Negro neighborhood. Lower middle class whites prefer not to move into mixed neighborhoods but often do so. The majority of those whites who do live in mixed neighborhoods among the better class of Negroes seem content to remain there and point out rather definitely that there are no major disadvantages in living among Negroes. We have observed, nevertheless, that many of these persons desire some economic or political advantage by living in mixed neighborhoods. However, Negroes of the lowest income group are generally undesirable neighbors. It is important to note that Negro informants of the better class are just as positive as are whites relative to the disadvantages of living among Negroes of the lowest income group. But when one compares whites of a similar status, there is little to choose between them. Thus, the indications for a wider distribution of wealth among Negroes are self-evident.

8. PERSONAL AND SOCIAL COST OF NEGRO SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

From many sources, among which were real estate officers of banks, officers in building and loan associations, realtors, and landlords throughout the State, we undertook to answer the question: Do Negroes pay less, as much or more rent than other citizens of the State? Our conclusion is that, considering the physical conditions of the given house, its age, its conveniences, its location, and the amount of public services rendered, Negroes do pay more rent than other citizens in proportion to value received. This would obtain despite the fact that the city medium rentals for whites may be equal to or exceed those for colored. Many landlords and realtors have admitted that Negroes pay higher rents but pointed out that as a rule, the Negro renter of the lowest income group is destructive; that his length of tenancy is shorter than that of other citizens; and moreover because he is economically unstable, he is a greater collection risk than other citizens; consequently, higher rentals are justified. Without continuing in this circle, we must admit that there is some truth in this point of view. Negro landlords themselves often point out that Negroes of the lowest income group are considerably destructive. However, whites of a similar economic status are hardly any better.

With reference to risks involved in tenants who are

on WPA, NYA, or relief and other forms of tax-supported agencies, one must admit that to date open public housing authorities have found it practically impossible to solve the housing problems of any considerable number of such persons irrespective of race. The distressing fact is that, during the last decade, Negroes have received funds from the various tax-supported and charitable agencies at a rate of from two to nearly five times their proportion in the general population; and, consequently, large numbers of them have been almost doomed to sub-standard housing. Moreover, unless some other basic human need is neglected, the income of the majority of self-supporting Negroes is insufficient to purchase decent housing. In other words, whether the source of income of the majority of Negroes comes from tax-supported agencies or otherwise, sub-standard living is very probable.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, due to many factors, such as the low income of the head of the family, and the consequent need for funds with which to supplement the family income, high rents and the high costs involved in home ownership, thousands of Negro families have been forced to take "roomers" or "lodgers." Especially during the time when the depression was at its peak, many families were forced to "double up." Proportionately, this unfortunate condition occurred with much greater frequency among Negroes than among whites. Aside from the great probability of over-taxing the physical facilities of the given family accommodation thus occupied, it is well-known that individual and family health and morals generally suffer from such occupancy.

With reference to the prompt payment of rent, the majority of our informants stated that Negro citizens did not compare favorably with other citizens. The Philadelphia Housing Association has made numerous studies pertaining to rental arrearages; during the past decade each study showed that a much larger percentage of Negroes were behind in their rents than were whites. In 1936, the Association made the following very significant statement:

> "The effect of unemployment on the rental situation is strikingly brought out by a comparison of rent delinquency for families on relief. Thirty and three-tenths per cent of all the white families interviewed admitted they were on relief, while 56.8% of the Negroes made such an admission. Of the white families on relief, 50% were in arrears, and 59.5% of the Negro relief families were in arrears."

Regardless of the reasons for arrearages, landlords must pay taxes, water rent, interest on mortgages, insurance, and other constant costs. When arrearages occur, repairs and other physical improvement must be neglected. Consequently, in fairness to landlords, some of the excessive sub-standard housing of Negroes can be attributed to their higher percentage of arrearages.

9. NEGRO HOME-OWNERSHIP

Having summarized, rather briefly, the difficulties of the individual Negro tenant, what has been the record with reference to the individual Negro prospective home buyer? In 1890, Negroes throughout the United States owned 18.7% of the homes in which they lived; in that same year, 17.8% of Pennsylvania Negro homes were owner occupied. In 1900, Negroes throughout the United States owned 20.4% of the homes in which they lived; in that same year, 12.8% of Pennsylvania's Negro homes were owner occupied. In 1910, the Negro national percentage was 22.5; it was 13.3 for Pennsylvania Negroes. In 1920, these percentages were 22.3 and 15.5 respectively; and in 1930, the percentages were 23.9 and 18.9 respectively. Although the 1940 census figures are not available, it is expected that there will be a general decline in Negro home ownership. Although there has been a steady increase in home ownership among Pennsylvania Negroes from 1900 to 1930, it has not kept pace with Negro home ownership throughout the United States. Moreover, as compared with the mean home ownership for all citizens throughout the nation, Pennsylvania Negroes are still further behind. For example, in 1920, 44.6% of all homes in the United States were owner-occupied; in 1930, the percentage was 46.8. The percentages are substantially the same for the two preceding decades.

Howbeit, considering all factors, Negroes in Pennsylvania have done remarkably well in buying homes. In the decade between 1920 and 1930, Pennsylvania Negroes made the greatest increase in home ownership of any non-southern state. Moreover, their thrift is proved by the fact that the volume of business owned and operated by Pennsylvania Negroes far exceeds that of the "average" for Negroes in the United States. These and other factors show that despite his many handicaps, the Pennsylvania Negro strives to achieve financial security. The evidences from home ownership and business indicate that given a fair chance, the Negro citizens of the State would not have been recipients of public and private charity in excess of their proportion in the total population. The implications for both white and colored citizens seem clear in this regard.

Numerous Negro prospective home buyers and some white realtors have informed the staff that the FHA observes the established pattern of residential segregation. To the question:

> "Do prospective Negro buyers have more difficulty than whites in obtaining FHA loans?"

61% of the informants who answered the question replied: "Yes;" 39% replied: "No." The staff has tried through several sources to obtain the facts in the case. The following letter was written to the Commission on July 8, 1942 by Mr. Leo A. Kirk, District Director of the Federal Housing Administration:

> ***"I regret to have to advise, however, that we have no way of ascertaining whether the applicant and mortgagor are Negro or white. This information has no influence on our deliberation and is not requested in our application, therefore, it does not appear anywhere in our record of the docket of the insured loan. Naturally, a considerable number of Negroes in this State have taken advantage of the facilities of the Federal Housing Administration."***

In the absence of the official statistical data, one can but rely upon other evidences. Negroes indicate very definitely that they have not received benefits from the various federal housing agencies either in proportion to their need or in terms of their percentage in the total population. A number of white realtors have substantiated this claim. Unfortunately, the findings of the staff are such that in the absence of the official records from the district office or from Washington, they tend to confirm the belief of restrictions and exclusions.

Throughout the State we asked responsible persons the question:

"Do prospective Negro buyers have more difficulty than whites in obtaining finance?"

66% of our informants who answered the question replied: "Yes" and 34% replied: "No." In other words, the majority of realtors, bankers, officers in building and loan associations, landlords and officers in mortgaging companies said that Negroes find it more difficult to obtain money for buying homes than do white people. Many business men who admit that they refuse loans to a larger percentage of Negro applicants than to whites, point out that they do so on business rather than racial grounds. They say that the Negro applications involve greater risks than whites. In many instances there is much truth in these statements, for, too often, in addition to low income, prospective Negro home buyers have no choice but to attempt to buy a house which is both sub-standard and located in blighted, deteriorating or slum areas. Further explanations will lead one back to the vicious circle.

It should be added that in almost every urban locality there are agencies which do not lend Negroes money. Others do so somewhat sparingly and often at higher rates; but there are also some institutions which seem to be rather fair on the question. On the whole, although Negroes pay more for their homes than other citizens, and although there are serious problems in Negro home ownership, it is possible, in every urban community, for Negroes to purchase homes. While residential segregation is a very definite handicap, the lack of money is the greatest handicap to Negro home ownership and also the rental of decent housing.

Aside from the fact that Negro housing, though inferior in physical condition to the housing of other citizens, costs more and is more difficult to obtain, there are other individual costs of poor housing to be considered. It is well known that sub-standard housing, especially as it is related to blighted and slum areas, is highly correlated with a high incidence of morbidity and mortality, and excessive rates of law violation. The slogan "the family that plays together stays together" has significance for those who are interested in the individual and social effect of sub-standard housing. The inhabitants of sub-standard housing suffer from an inadequacy of recreational facilities for individual and family health and leasure time activities. Thus, as is to be expected, family ties become weaker due to the fact that its various members must go elsewhere to seek much of the pleasure which should be afforded in the home. Too, often, some of the members seek their recreation in the various forms of unwholesome commercialized activities which may often lead its devotees to crime, broken homes, and abject poverty.

No one believes that all persons who occupy sub-standard dwellings in blighted and slum areas are doomed to ruin. On the other hand, we know that the majority of these persons cannot and do not escape all of the unfortunate consequences of "bad" housing. This is axiomatic for it is the more sub-standard areas in which rates for crime and delinquency, morbidity and mortality, broken homes, aid to dependent children, retardation, truancy, and unemployment are highest.

Many detrimental personal habits developed by slum dwellers often become so firmly fixed that they are unprepared for better housing. For instance, in numerous cases, the staff has observed the destructive, unsanitary, and untidy habits of former slum dwellers who have been able to secure better housing. In short, one cannot rid one's self of slum habits by merely moving out of a given slum area. Many of these persons ought to be given regular and supervised instructions in the fundamentals of personal hygiene, home cleanliness, and public health sanitation. Otherwise, many of them will remain unfit to occupy decent housing. Here is an area in which non-institutionalized education can do a fine job in rehabilitation.

In hundreds of localities and in thousands of instances, tenant education has demonstrated that the vast majority of older persons and 95% of the younger ones can be taught and encouraged to take the proper care of their homes.

10. THE SOCIAL AND PUBLIC COST OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSING

Even though a large percentage of the total population can afford to pay for sub-standard housing only, the communities and municipalities in which these sub-standard areas are located bear an excessive cost for their maintenance. Beginning in 1932, the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia began a study of the load and cost of the area between the two rivers, from Washington Avenue to Poplar Street. The Commission published some very astounding facts. Table VII of the Commission is self explanatory.

TABLE VII

SURVEY AREA BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS FROM WASHINGTON AVENUE TO POPLAR STREET

	Rates per 1000 Population						
	Deaths			Causes of Sickness			
Area	Births	All causes	Infants Per 1000 births	Active T. B.	Mental Diseases	Communicable Diseases	Non-communicable 36 hospital records
Survey Area	15.34	15.33	16.75	17.74	1.70	13.66	111.94
City without Survey Area	17.35	12.03	51.08	7.46	0.69	14.21	73.82
North Zone Survey Area	15.09	15.28	72.07	16.78	1.67	12.12	107.13
Central Zone Survey Area	18.05	28.62	34.48	33.60	1.87	18.67	177.35
South Zone Survey Area	15.49	14.98	53.36	18.16	1.72	14.95	114.50

Thus, slum clearance involves not merely "bad" housing, but also a type of socio-economic status. Domestic problems, vocational guidance, malnutrition, poverty, health problems, and other socio-economic factors are involved. In general, therefore, many problems are indicated by the mere presence of dwellers of blighted, deteriorated, and slum areas. In summary, the individual cost of typical Negro housing is expensive in dollars and cents, costly in health, education, law observance, employability, and, above all, tends to be detrimental to personal character.

However, Table VII may well include the fact that

whereas, in the survey area there were 28 fires per 1,000 buildings, in the rest of the city there were only 14.7 fires per 1,000 dwellings. Likewise, the cost for fire protection in the area surveyed was more than four times that for the city as a whole. Were it not for the fact that the city's fire fighting services are among the best in the nation the situation would be worse. In the survey area, the per capita cost of arrests was $14.97 for white while it was only $3.85 for the rest of the city. Should we add the cost of goods and services given to the residents of the survey area by public and private charitable agencies, the cost would be even more alarming.

Table VIII treats certain anti-social facts pertaining to the area surveyed:

TABLE VIII

ANTI-SOCIAL RECORD OF SURVEY AREA

	Arrests per 1000 population	Juvenile Delinquents per 1000 children ages 7-15	Unexcused school absences per 1000 school enrollment	County relief per 1000 families	City rec. housing and sanitary complaints per 1000 buildings
Survey Area	251.68	36.49	204.11	662.79	145.64
City without Survey Area	64.63	13.60	110.78	160.45	42.60
North Zone Survey Area	249.69	32.55	156.33	671.08	149.54
Central Zone Survey Area	357.19	42.33	402.44	399.62	61.19
South Zone Survey Area	250.46	39.67	243.30	584.04	157.62

In order to get a more vivid picture of the individual and social costs of slums, let us consider a small section of the survey area; for example, between Pine and Bainbridge Streets, from Broad Street to the Delaware River. One year, arrests in this area ran as high as 483.75 per 1,000, while, for the rest of the city, the rate was only 64.6 per 1,000 population. Whereas the prison cases per 1,000 per population in the rest of the city was only 1.56, it was 17.5 per 1,000 in the area surveyed. Thus, the area surveyed contributed to the prison population at a rate which was more than eleven times that of the rest of the city. Moreover, it contributed inmates to the House of Correction more than fourteen times its share.

The costs of fire services, crime, delinquency, health, street cleaning, maintenance, and lighting, waste and garbage removal, traffic control, education and recreation and other public services in the survey area exceeded the income from taxes many times. Even though these costs are paid by citizens who live in other areas, it is far from the truth to think that this is all. The ill-health, immorality, sufferings, and sorrows of slum inhabitants greatly affect all citizens.

Likewise, in Philadelphia, Doctor Leon Arons studied the arrests of boys under 16 years of age during the years 1934-1936 inclusively in relation to the total boy population and housing conditions as revealed in the 1934 Real Property Inventory. Correlation co-efficients were obtained and the results of the study have been thus summarized:

> "Briefly, the results indicated (1) the higher the proportion of overcrowded dwellings, the higher the arrest rate for boy residents; (2) the greater the density of population, the higher the arrest rate; (3) the higher the proportion of residences unfit for use or needing major structural repairs the higher the arrest rate and (4) the longer the period of occupancy, the lower the arrest rate."

In general, students of the social sciences have found that there is significant association between law violation and slums. This fact obtains irrespective of the race involved.

The Real Property Inventory of the Metropolitan Area of Harrisburg points out that in 1935 the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society published a "Tuberculosis Study of Dauphin County," which indicated that the Negro mortality rate was 129.2 per 100,000 whereas that of the white population was 42 per 100,000. In 1935, the Harrisburg Tuberculosis rate was 38.8 per 100,000 for whites and 141.0 for Negroes. However, whereas only 14% of white inhabitants live in sub-standard houses, 72% of the Negroes live in sub-standard houses. Thus, poor housing and poor health are very highly correlated.

Pennsylvania cities are not unique in this regard. They merely follow the general national and international facts known to everyone. For example, in 1934, an analysis of a slum area of Cleveland was made. It was revealed that whereas the per capita cost for public health work for the slum area was $2.02, for the rest of the city the cost was only $0.64; whereas the per capita cost for tuberculosis for the slum area was $3.04, it was only $1.21 for the rest of the city. Likewise, the cost per capita for the fire protection was $11.50 per person for a large slum area and only $4.20 for the rest of the city. In Hartford, a slum area which occupied one-tenth of the city's total area had one-fourth of its total population. The slum area contributed 57% of the city's juvenile delinquency, 62.5% of its arrests for adult delinquency, and 51% of its total tuberculosis cases. The East Side slum of Detroit had a tuberculosis rate of 6.5 times that of the rest of the city; its pneumonia rate was 8.0 times that of the rest of the city. Similar results have been found in Wilmington, Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. Table IX is very interesting:

TABLE X

City	Percent of city area	Percent of juvenile population	Percent of juvenile delinquency
Philadelphia	9.4	25.1	46
Richmond	18.8	31.0	50
Birmingham	12.1	12.2	25
Denver	5.7	11.0	25
Seattle	6.3	11.2	25

Perhaps the most significant of recent studies in the field of housing and delinquency was made by Dr. Clifford R. Shaw who surveyed a slum area in Chicago which for a period of over thirty years had been producing disproportionately high delinquency and crime rates. The particular slum area was first Irish and German, then Polish, Jewish and Italian, finally Negroes and a few Mexicans came. As the years passed, irrespective of race and nationality, the rates of law violation increased. Nevertheless, as each racial group moved out of the given slum area, its volume of law violations decreased. The implications are clear. However, one should not conclude that "bad" housing is a direct cause of delinquency and

crime. Bad housing is, though, a conditioning and contributing factor. Perhaps, aside from overcrowding and related problems, the physical condition of a dwelling does not contribute as much to delinquency as a "bad" neighborhood. In other words, a child's social habits and attitudes are more influenced by his associates than by the house in which he lives. Therefore, it is evident that a slum is far more than the sum total of its unsanitary, hazardous shacks; it is, to be sure, a way of life which influences the outlook of the majority of its inhabitants. Apathy, indifference, and blighted hopes too often characterize many of its dwellers. Political corruption, high morbidity and mortality rates, as well as excessive delinquency and crime rates abound.

11. CAN SLUMS BE MADE FINANCIALLY PROFITABLE?

All persons who have property investments near slums lose money because of the depreciation of their property values. Likewise, the presence of slums decreases the possibility for responsible buyers and renters of these properties. Ill-health and slums are significantly correlated. Poor health means inefficiency and the loss of time from one's job. People are often sick because they are poor as well as poor because they are sick. Moreover, persons who live in slums are greater industrial hazards in terms of accidents. Employers of persons in the domestic and personal service fields pay a part of the costs of slums through infections from contagious diseases and a relatively high accident rate. Under what conditions, if any, are slums profitable to landlords? Mr. Wilson S. Borland of the Pittsburgh Housing Association answers this question as follows:

> "This question is a complex one, difficult to answer without many qualifications and reservations. However, one can state a couple of generalities which are true. If an owner is conscientious and concerned with the adequate maintenance of his property, it is doubtful that he can do much more than break even over a period of years. For example, over the last ten years it is very doubtful that slum property has been able to do anything but carry itself on the average income over the years. Only in the last couple of years has the rental income from such property been greater than its liability. In the depression years even unscrupulous landlords lost money.
>
> "In the Pittsburgh 'Hill District,' for example, the assessments are completely out of line, based not on economic reality but on fallacious theories. That is, the assessors say here is 50 front feet of property, that because of its nearness to town and its possible future use, is worth about $3000. Add to that a dwelling worth $2000 and we'll tax it on $5000. Actually, in its present use and condition, it is not worth more than about $2000 and the owner cannot rent for more than a $2000 property would bring. A reputable realtor states that as much as 60 percent of the rental income from Hill District property under his management goes for taxes. The only landlords who can really 'get much' from slum property are those who buy up old stuff for a song, forget to repair and pay taxes, milk the property for every cent they can and then let it go to the city for delinquency."

Mr. Richard W. McCaskey, President of the Octavia Hill Association, an organization which owns and manages 480 properties in Philadelphia, has prepared the following answer to the above question:

> "Rental income from sub-standard housing is not very stable investment, but pays a high return when the working conditions of the country are satisfactory."

In a letter dated October 27, 1942 from Mr. Sydney Maslen, Chairman of the National Committee of Housing Associations, he states:

> "Many owners of slum dwellings claim they do not make any profit because of the interest on mortgages and high city taxes. Apparently in these cases the mortgagees get the benefit. However, mortgages may have been given on inflated valuations and the mortgagees feel that they have a poor investment. Furthermore, the city frequently cannot collect taxes on inflated valuations in slum areas. Owners who neglect upkeep may make a profit on slum property, also the speculators in such properties have profited in the past."

Aside from the waste and misdirection of human energy of the people directly involved, the rest of society, willingly or unwillingly, knowingly or otherwise, shares the social and moral ills of the slums as well as pays the extra costs therefor through taxes, services, and philanthropy. Even from a financial point of view, it would be more economical to subsidize an adequate housing program for all lower income groups irrespective of race or nationality, whose economic status is similar to that of thousands of Negroes. Howbeit, such a program is only the second best thing to promote. It is more democratic to enable every group to earn enough money to purchase decent housing.

12. HOW CAN DECENT HOUSING BE PROVIDED FOR LOWEST INCOME GROUPS?

Since slums are excessively expensive to taxpayers in that their inhabitants consume a disproportionately large part of the funds and services of charitable agencies, and moreover, since slum dwellings cannot yield their respective landlords profitable financial returns honestly, one may ask: how can decent housing be provided for persons whose income level is that of WPA workers, recipients of the various types of relief given by the Department of Public Assistance, and other types of sub-marginal incomes?

Mr. Wilson S. Borland of the Pittsburgh Housing Association replies to this question as follows:

> "* * * I do not believe that it is possible for private capital to provide for the lowest income except in rare cases of rehabilitated property and even then the family will have to pay a too great share of income for rent.
>
> "The large public low-rent projects in Pittsburgh, which provide good if simplified accommodations were built most economically, their construction cost being below that for private construction of equivalent accommodations. Nevertheless, the rents actually paid average about 50 per cent of the economic rent and therefore considerably less than 50 per cent of the commercial rental level. And it must be remembered that these rents are scaled to the tenant's income.
>
> "In a study completed early in 1941 by Allegheny County Board of Assistance, in cooperation with the Housing Association, it was found that relief families paid from 57 per cent to 160 per cent more than their shelter allowance (maximum of $9.75), thereby encroaching greatly on the amounts intended for food, milk, and clothing."

Mr. Sydney Malsen, Chairman of the National Committee of Housing Associations, has prepared an Exhibit for the Commission on this question. He states:

> "Under conditions which prevailed in the building industry before and during the war, it has not been profitable for private enterprise to build dwellings which meet minimum requirements for health, safety, sanitation, convenience and comfort, and rent these within the means of the majority of wage earners.
>
> "Recipients of relief, WPA workers and persons of similar income usually can be provided with healthful housing only by a subsidized public housing program. This, however, does not rule out the possibility of including this group in dwellings operated by semi-philanthropic housing enterprises which are operated as housing societies."

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Secretary of the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor, has prepared the following statement to the above question:

> "The field of housing has usually been divided into three divisions based upon income and the costs of construction, the upper, the middle, and the lower income thirds. The upper two-thirds of the economic scale where income is above $1,500 per year, are considered to be within the area in which private enterprise can provide decent housing on a varying scale.[1]
>
> "It is assumed that the question refers to that segment of the lowest income group which is below $1,000 since relief clients and WPA workers would rarely have incomes exceeding that figure. This estimate is based on information received from the Works Projects Administration to the effect that the salaries paid workers in Wage Region I, embracing the status of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, range from $40.80 for unskilled workers to $91.20 for professional and technical workers.[2] In the case of relief clients, the average grants for the several categories are much lower. They range from $22.07 for Old Age Assistance in New Jersey to $48.59 for Aid to Dependent Children in New York.[3] With the exception of professional and technical workers on the Works Projects Administration, the incomes are below the $1,000 level.
>
> "A number of variable factors such as high land cost, high interest rates, and peculiar organization of the building construction industry, burdensome local taxes, and land speculation, contribute to the inability of private industry to provide housing for the low-income group.
>
> "This does not mean, however, that private capital cannot be utilized to provide decent housing for this income group. In the operation of the United States Housing Authority, private capital participated indirectly in financing the low rent housing program. However, the public housing program reached the lowest income group only through the use of Federal subsidies. It may be assumed that private capital directly invested for profit in the housing industry cannot provide housing for families with incomes under $1,000, comprising the income group to which this question refers."

Mr. Richard W. McCaskey states:

> "Private capital can not provide adequate low cost housing on any normal investment basis. Such housing must be subsidized in some way to be effective."

Now that authorities agree that some form of subsidy is necessary in order to provide decent housing for low income groups, approximately what is the lowest income group for which it has been possible to provide decent housing? Mr. Borland states:

> "In public low-rent housing (subsidized), the relief level income group can be housed. However, to make it at all feasible, not more than 20 to 25 per cent of the units can be rented at that level. It would, therefore, take many more such projects than we now have. In rehabilitated housing, if publicly sponsored and operated, a higher percentage of relief recipients could be housed.
>
> "Of the few examples we know of privately 'rehabilitated' dwellings an income level of, say $1200 a year could be reached (assuming 25 per cent of income for rent). Of new, standard, privately constructed housing, I do not see how an income group lower than $1500-1700 could be provided for."

Mr. Shishkin writes:

> "It is apparent that the soundest approach to answering this question is to indicate the lowest income group for which decent housing has been provided, to date, to any measurable or significant extent. It follows that this would be the income group served by the public housing program established under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and carried out by the United States Housing Authority, now administered as the Federal Public Housing Authority.
>
> "A review of incomes of families residing in FPHA-aided projects in the Middle Atlantic States indicates that a smaller number of families with incomes of $400 or slightly less has been rehoused. Specifically in Region III, embracing the states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky, less than 2 percent of the families rehoused had incomes of $400 or less; 6.5 per cent had incomes under $500; and 17 per cent had incomes under $600. In Region II, consisting of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a similar experience prevails except that practically no families with incomes of $400 or less were rehoused.
>
> "The fundamental principle to be realized from this experience is the inability of the present subsidized public housing program to house these families on the very lowest economic level with incomes of less than $350 or $400 per year. Hence, families with incomes of less than $600 have been most successfully included only when a system of graded rents has been used permitting an income range within a given project up to the $1,200 to $1,400 income bracket so that the average falls at about $750 or $800.
>
> "It follows, therefore, that although a few families with incomes as low as $400 can be provided with decent housing, this can be achieved only as a part of a program which also houses higher income families within the total 'lowest income group,' the range of which extends upward approximately to $1,200 or $1,400 per year."

After consultation with numerous authorities, it seems evident that some form of subsidy is necessary in order to provide decent housing for persons on the lowest income level. Numerous nation wide studies indicate that from 30 to 35% of the total population under pre-war and present economic conditions, are not able to pay for decent housing. Some form of subsidy is necessary. However, this subsidy may be either or both public and private. The task of re-housing is such a tremendous one that all types of cooperation may be necessary in order to do the job. The following statement of Mr. Maslen, relative to New York City, is typical of the nation as a whole:

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[1] Wood, Edith Elmer, *Introduction to Housing Facts and Principles*, United States Housing Authority (Reprint May, 1940)
[2] Statement from WPA Informational Division
[3] Statement from Social Security Board, Department of Research and Statistics

"Few, if any, communities since the industrial revolution and feudal times have had no deficit of unmet housing needs. New York City, for example, which in May 1941 had authorizations for the expenditure of $190,000,000 from Federal, State and City loans and subsidies for public housing, could have housed upon completion of this five-year program 130,000 persons. This represents 33,000 families or approximately 7% of the 500,000 families living in the so-called old law tenements and which it was the City's objective to clear. It is evident, therefore, that the housing program in any community does not end with a program of public housing construction and slum clearance, important as that is, but rather begins with it."

Private housing associations with a philanthropic motive can render a very useful and necessary service. One of the best of such organizations is the Octavia Hill Association of Philadelphia. Having been incorporated in 1896, the Association aims "to improve the living conditions in the poorer residence districts of Philadelphia."

As of July 7, 1942, it owned and managed 480 properties in which are housed 715 families—approximately 50% of whom were Negroes. The "average" rental paid was below $25.00 per month. Many of the 480 properties were given to the Association; others were sold to the Association far below their market value. Profits and salaries are kept at a safe minimum.

In a letter addressed to the Commission July 7, 1942, Mr. McCaskey stated:

"The Association is philanthropic to the extent of endeavoring to provide the necessities of decent housing, putting this element ahead of profits. It tries to maintain decent standards of housing consistent with sound business management.

"Tenants are told of their responsibilities—that is, rent must be paid promptly; property must be left clean and not abused; they are encouraged where possible to plant gardens and are often supplied with paint to do their own decorating; they are not allowed to overcrowd. Our rent collectors (all women) are frequently asked for opinions on family matters, helping to get jobs, etc., which they are glad to do.

"In return, repairs needed to plumbing, heating, roofing, etc., are promptly done and every consideration given to temporary failure to pay rent due to unavoidable causes."

It is hoped that more of these associations can be developed. They perform a very definite and unique function. First, they develop a public sentiment for housing needs. Second, they provide the most experienced and economic methods of providing low-cost housing. Perhaps related to the housing associations of the type described above is the limited dividend housing plan for family incomes around $1,500 per year. This type of organization operates as any other real estate business but merely limits its profits to certain minimum returns such as four or five per cent. These corporations, too, can do much toward the improvement of housing problems. Next, private capital can cooperate directly with tax-supported housing programs. In the long run, a modification of these and other types of participation of private interests in re-housing will be more beneficial than a housing program supported entirely by public funds. In the main, however, unless many changes take place, a tax-aided or tax-supported housing program will be necessary to re-house the lowest income groups, irrespective of race.

13. DURING THE WAR, HOW MAY NEGRO HOUSING PROBLEMS BE MINIMIZED?

The above considerations pertain considerably to post-war efforts. What can be done to reduce or prevent the increase of sub-standard housing among all persons whose socio-economic condition is similar to that of most Negroes? In general, five lines of related action are possible. First, although non-defense housing is practically impossible, sufficient repairs can be made to keep dwellings which are now satisfactory in a good state of repair. Local, county, State and federal officials should emphasize the fact that all dwellings must meet the requirements of the various housing codes. No housing code must be considered satisfactory unless it provides an adequate abatement fund whereby a city or county government can make necessary repairs in instances where owners are unwilling or unable to do so. Second, wherever it is possible to rehabilitate dwellings or to convert other buildings into dwelling units such should be done. Such a program provides both a means of rendering dwellings habitable and also of increasing the number of dwelling units available. In all such cases, it is taken for granted that rentals will be fair. Third, dwellings which cannot be repaired profitably should be demolished. In case of bombing, these structures are a great hazard in that they spread conflagration at a much greater rate than dwellings which are in a good state of repair. Fourth, although there is an inadequacy of defense housing for all citizens, with the exception of Pittsburgh, Negroes have not received their proper share of defense housing. In most instances, this neglect has not occurred without the knowledge of housing authorities, for interracial committees throughout the State have brought these matters to the attention of the proper responsible officials. Needless to say, such undemocratic practices are contrary to the very principles for which the war is being fought. Fifth, the amount and variety of public and private facilities and services should be greatly increased.

Mrs. Hannah N. Bernheimer, Executive Secretary of the Tenants and Homeowners Security League of Philadelphia, in an exhibit especially prepared for the Commission states:

"There are a number of constructive suggestions which may be made in answer to this question but, today, they have to be considered in the light of a nation at war.

"Efforts which might have been made a year ago to change sub-standard housing conditions either cannot be effected today or will need redoubled effort. Undoubtedly, sub-standard housing is responsible to some degree for the shortage of available man-power. The socio-economic conditions controlling those who are forced to live in this way are responsible for unhealthy citizens lacking in proper morale. Hospitals and jails testify to this as do increased cost in police and fire protection which result from such neighborhood pattern existence.

"To implement any program today which would obliterate these conditions would mean that the best forces of the community would have to join in the efforts.

"But that these efforts should be made if we are

to prosecute this war to a speedy victory goes without saying. The health and morale of our citizens are all-important. Neither good citizens nor good fighters come out of sub-standard housing.

"Therefore, we the Tenants League of Philadelphia, do hereby suggest the following program for our city. This general outline could be used for any community where similar housing conditions exist.

"A. Registration and classification of all dwelling units, individual or multiple to insure compliance at least with legal standards.

1. Inspection on a semi-yearly basis.

2. Certificates to be issued for certain fixed nominal charge after inspection shows that unit complies with Housing Code of 1915.

"B. An Abatement Fund of $250,000 to be allocated by City Council to implement above and which would be subsequently recoverable.

1. Certificates and repayments from liens on properties would render this a revolving fund.

2. Section 49 of Housing Code could be enforced.

3. Legislation to compel providing of adequate heating facilities for all dwelling units. (This already exists in most states to minimize fire hazards.)

"C. The coordination of city departments of Building Inspection, Department of Public Health and the Fire Department. All officers and personnel and inspectors to be under Civil Service to insure a competent personnel.

"D. Federal cooperation in order to obtain necessary funds and priorities for vital rehabilitation and in order to implement above Section 49 of Housing Code.

"E. The formation through State and Federal cooperation of landlord cooperatives in order to change localities where the neighborhood pattern shows a majority of sub-standard units.

(Note) Landlord cooperatives brought into force through proper legislation have been very successful in England, Sweden and Holland.

"F. Citizens' Committees composed predominantly of tenants themselves to extend neighborhood patterns in low income areas where the vacancy rate has practically disappeared.

1. To break down discrimination against Negro families who are forced to move.

2. To cooperate with the Fair Rent Committee to see that rents are not raised."

Mr. Borland states:

"For the duration we must think in terms of making the best possible use of what we have. We must enforce standards and, therefore, repair. Even now landlords who know their rents will be generally frozen are trying to evade responsibility by not making repairs on the excuse that materials are not available, etc. This, of course, is erroneous. Materials are available for maintenance and repair, and the fight for standards must be continued. This must be done by pressure on enforcement authorities from citizens groups, social agencies, tenants' leagues, etc. There is good possibility that assistance in the struggle may come from two federal sources: (1) the Homes Utilization Agency, a new section of the National Housing Agency and now in the state of formation; (2) the Rent Control program, under whose regulations existing services (that is, standard maintenance work) may not be diminished even though rents are frozen."

HEALTH

14. SIGNIFICANT VITAL STATISTICS

In 1910, the Negro death rate in the United States per 1,000 population for all causes was 23.6; it was 24.0 for Negroes in Pennsylvania. In 1920, the Negro national death rate per 1,000 population was 18.7; it was 21.3 for Negroes in Pennsylvania. In 1930, the national Negro death rate per 1,000 population was 16.5 whereas the rate for Pennsylvania Negroes was 17.3. In 1940, the national Negro death rate was 13.3 whereas that for Pennsylvania Negroes was 15.1. Although there has been a remarkable reduction in the death rate of Pennsylvania Negroes from decade to decade, it is evident that Pennsylvania Negroes have maintained a death rate which is higher than that of Negroes throughout the nation.

Moreover, when the death rates of Pennsylvania Negroes are compared with similar rates for the white population, there is practically no improvement until 1940. For example, in 1910, the death rate per 1,000 Negro population was 24.0, whereas it was only 15.4 for whites. Thus, the Negro death rate was 1.55 times that of the whites. In 1920, the death rate for Negroes was 21.3 per 1,000 population and only 13.6 for whites. In this year, the Negro death rate was 1.56 times that of the white population. In 1930, the death rate per 1,000 population for Negroes and whites respectively was 17.3 and 11.3. Thus, the Negro death rate was 1.53 times that of the whites. Restating the matter more directly and in absolute terms: in 1930, (exclusive of still-births) there were 7,511 colored deaths in Pennsylvania. This represented approximately 1.74 of the total colored population. In that same year (exclusive of still-births) there were 104,095 white deaths which number was approximately 1.13 of the total population. Thus, the Negro death rate, by this approximate check, was 1.53 times that of the whites. However, in 1940, whereas the death rate for Pennsylvania Negroes was 15.1, it was 11.1 for whites. Hence, in 1940, the Negro death rate was only 1.36 times that of whites; the improvement is encouraging.

During the five years from 1927 to 1931 inclusive, the mean Negro birth rate in Pennsylvania (exclusive of still-births) per 1,000 population was 22.6; the corresponding figure for whites was 20.1. Thus, during the five year period, the mean Negro birth rate was 2.5 per 1,000 population more than that of whites. However, the Negro death rate (exclusive of still-births) per 1,000 population was 18.3. Whereas the corresponding figure for whites was only 11.6. The difference of 6.7 minimizes the higher rate of the Negro population in that whereas the Negro birth rate was only 1.1 times that of whites, the Negro death rate was 1.5 times that of whites. In comparison with Negroes, this gives whites an advantage of excess of births over death at a rate of 1.3 times that of Negroes. Viewing these facts from another angle, in 1930, the Negro births per 100 deaths was 127 whereas that of whites was 173. Thus, in comparison with Negroes, whites had an advantage of births over deaths of 1.3 which checks reasonably with the first estimate.

Migration, per se, is a rather complex factor in that it increases both the total deaths and the total live population in a somewhat unpredictable manner. This is espe-

cially true of southern Negro migration to Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, were it not for southern migration to the State, the Negro population of the State would decline. Why are morbidity and mortality rates higher among Negroes than among whites? Are such differences purely racial? The answers to these questions are largely to be sought in the sum total of those factors which underlie the socio-economic environment background of the Negro. Various types of racial discrimination, the lack of medical facilities and services, the extremely low income of the typical Negro family, excessive industrial hazards, superstition, ignorance of health habits, poor personal hygiene, nutritional deficiencies, sub-standard housing: inadequate sanitary facilities, poor ventilation. poor lighting, overcrowding, and poor screening account for the vast discrepancies between Negro and white morbidity and mortality rates.

15. ADEQUACY OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Much of the staff's study has been directed toward the adequacy or inadequacy of medical and health facilities and services for Negroes. The three Negro-staffed hospitals in Pennsylvania and the several Negro-operated state clinics can provide hospital and clinic services for only a small part of the Negro population. It is evident then, that the adequacy of medical and health facilities and services involves a study of these facilities and services as they pertain to all citizens of the State. Howbeit, the adequacy of medical facilities and services cannot be judged completely by the number of hospital beds per 10,000 population, the distribution of general and special hospitals, the number and distribution of general and special clinics, the amount of modernity of equipment, the adequacy of medical supplies, the number of persons served, the number of full or part-time persons in the various branches of the medical profession—whether in private or public practice—nor any other quantitative set of standards. While these factors are important, they alone are insufficient. Such factors as (1) the availability and use of all medical and health facilities and services by all persons irrespective of race, place of birth, or religion, (2) the availability of private medical and health facilities and services to the various income groups and the degree to which the various income groups are able to pay for these and related facilities and services, (3) the availability of and the use made of public medical and health facilities and services, (4) working conditions with respect to health, safety, and sanitation, (5) housing conditions, (6) the degree to which hygienic habits are practiced, (7) the degree to which there is a lack of confidence in, antipathy to, or apathy toward established medical and health facilities and services, and (8) the degree to which self-medication is practiced and "quack doctors" are patronized. For empirical reasons, we shall treat the first three factors as a group; factors four and five will be treated as a group; and likewise, factors six, seven and eight will be treated as being more or less related.

16. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

Negroes are admitted as in-patients in at least 93% of the general hospitals within the State. Those which exclude Negroes are either very small or are operated for the benefit of some specific private organization in which Negroes cannot become members.

A sample of eighty-one general hospitals showed that of 192,367 in-patients, Negroes were 9,166 or 4.76% of the total number. These eighty-one hospitals rendered 2,189,497 "days of care"; of which Negro in-patients received 102,946 or 4.70% of the total number of "days of care" rendered. These hospitals covered the entire State. There were thirty-four hospitals which either did not keep records of the race of their in-patients or which had less than three Negro in-patients during an entire fiscal year. Thus, for practical purposes, there were only forty-seven of the eighty-one hospitals which kept racial records of their services. An analysis of these hospital statistics show that 9,166 or 8.08% of the 113,389 in-patients in these forty-seven hospitals were Negroes. Likewise, Negroes received 102,946 or 7.68% of the total 1,339,618 "days of care" rendered. It would seem that this sample is fairly representative. Taking the State as a whole, there are numerous areas in which there are no Negroes or in which there are very few of them. In other areas where there are many Negroes, the Negro hospital load is very high. Should we study the in-patient statistics of Coatesville, Chester, the metropolitan areas of Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, it will be evident that Negro in-patients are approximately two and one-half times their ratio in the total population of these combined areas. Thus, on the basis of the mean annual number of times the typical citizen becomes an in-patient and the statistics of the above eighty-one hospitals, it is safe to say that Negroes become in-patients in general hospitals in numbers which are approximately twice their proportion in the total population.

Nevertheless, this is not the true picture of Negro in-patient services. If we add the three Negro staffed hospitals to the above eighty-one hospitals, then the total Negro in-patient service will be more than two and one-half times their ratio in the State's total population. Hospital officials were asked how many Negro and white in-patients respectively (a) paid in part, (b) paid in full, and (c) how many were free. A sample of thirty-one hospitals indicates that 10.34% of the in-patients who paid in part were Negroes. However, only .09% of the Negro in-patients paid in full and 16.96% of them were free. It is very obvious that Negro in-patients pay a very small part of the cost of their medical care. Howbeit, a study of individual hospital records reveals that in those hospitals whose patients consist largely of Negroes and whites of a very low economic status, there is relatively little difference between the two racial groups in the amounts paid for medical services.

From visits, talks with Negroes who reside in the neighborhoods in which certain hospitals are located, interviews with Negro physicians, nurses, and other persons of both races who are competent to judge, it was disclosed that many hospitals, through various means, seem "to manage" to have only a limited number of beds available for Negroes. Upon visits to certain hospitals it was discovered that they preferred not to admit Negroes as private patients. An alarmingly large number of tax-aided hospitals have been reported as not admitting Negroes to private rooms. Your staff has been unable

to investigate all of these instances. However, the cooperative staff has visited seventy-eight hospitals located in the following municipalities: Chester, Coatesville, Harrisburg and Steelton, Lancaster, Norristown, the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, West Chester, and Wilkes-Barre. Interviews with responsible representatives in each of these hospitals disclosed some rather interesting practices. It is encouraging to note that there were at least twenty-four such hospitals whose officials stated that they did admit Negroes to private rooms without any restrictions and the field workers were satisfied from observation and official records that the representatives were truthful. Sixteen hospital officials stated that while they did admit Negroes to private rooms, they preferred not to do so and that they limited the number of private rooms available for Negroes. From investigations, it would appear that the informants were correct. However, officials of twenty hospitals indicated that they did not deny Negroes the use of private rooms but observations and hospital records seem to indicate, that for practical purposes, these hospitals may be classed as not admitting Negroes to private rooms. The remaining eighteen hospitals had little or no proof that they did admit Negroes to private rooms. Some were frank enough to be specific and say that it was a policy not to do so; others indicated exclusion by indirection.

All of these institutions referred to are tax-free; many of them are tax-aided. While it is true that as compared with other citizens, only a few Negroes are able to pay for private rooms, it is obviously poor business policy to refuse these services to those Negroes who are able to pay for them. In 1937, a survey of forty-five hospitals in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia showed that only 60.3% of the private, 64.6% of the semi-private, and 78.8% of the ward beds were occupied. Thus, while there was more demand for ward beds, Negroes who were able to pay for private rooms were often denied them. Waste and prejudice often accompany each other. Although the uneconomic aspects of the matter are of serious concern to tax-payers, no amount of money can repay the damage done to democracy and Christianity by such practices. Negroes can obtain semiprivate rooms with much more ease. Their general lack of funds with which to pay for these services seems to be their most general limitation in this regard.

17. TYPES OF WARD DISCRIMINATION

Various types of ward segregation are all too prevalent in our hospitals. In Philadelphia, of twenty-eight hospitals from which the staff was able to obtain definite information with regard to ward treatment, it was found that only sixteen of them stated positively that Negroes were admitted to wards without any type of discrimination. However, of these sixteen hospitals, the field workers observed that in three instances the Negro patients were grouped together. Thus, the information of these three officials did not check with the observation of the field workers. Of the other thirteen, the following statements from hospital officials checked with the observation of staff workers: "Whoever needs the bed gets it," "Beds are filled as they become vacant," "They are placed wherever there is a bed," "There is no segregation." "There is occasional complaint about Negroes in maternity wards but the hospital so far has ignored it and intends to ignore it." "Yes, there is no complaint," "Yes, and it works well." These and similar statements and actions are to be commended. They and they alone can commend themselves to the citizens of the State.

The remaining twelve hospitals are given to undemocratic practices. Here are some of the statements made to the field workers: "We try to segregate them, especially maternity." "Feel it is better to place them in separate wards." "This policy was adopted about three years ago." "There is no separation in the children's wards." "In all wards, except perhaps maternity there is no separate placement by race. It is thought that patients are more congenial if put together." "They have their own rooms." "The wards are only small cubicles." "They have more fun together." "In isolation they have separate rooms." "There is no special provision for Negroes but they are usually grouped together because they feel more comfortable." "Maternity wards are separate, all seem happier that way. All others, however, are together and placed as they come." "Men are but women aren't". "Yes and no". "Where we can, we make special provision for them because they seem happier." "Not as a rule. It depends on how full the institution is."

All of these institutions are tax-free; some of them are tax-aided. One of them is owned and operated by one of the world's largest Christian denominations. Another was founded on protest. This institution was founded because, at the time of its establishment, the existing medical schools and hospitals either excluded women as medical students and staff members of hospitals or admitted them in very limited numbers. While all hospitals involved should cease such undemocratic practices, these two institutions are astonishing; they deny the very principles upon which they were founded and are being maintained. These paradoxes make it impossible for most Negroes to get the true meaning of Christianity and democracy. The above two types of democratic and undemocratic policies and practices characterize the State as a whole. The success of these hospitals which try to do the Godly and democratic thing should encourage other institutions to establish sound policies and practices.

There can be no doubt that many persons in authority really believe that Negroes are "happier together." Others have every reason to know that Negroes positively resent segregation in all of its forms. No sane Negro prefers segregation. Many accept it rather than be embarrassed or punished for resisting it; others prefer it rather than be denied completely certain essential services; still others accept it, apparently, without protest because they, unfortunately and most incorrectly, feel that race prejudice is inborn and cannot be overcome. It may be well for many citizens to realize that more and more Negroes all over the State and nation are increasingly objecting to any type of forced segregation. The truth is that the key to this situation lies in management. In each case where there is intelligent and democratic management, fewer problems will arise than will occur from restrictions and exclusions. From all angles, non-segregation is the only practical solution to the problems herein considered.

18. DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF PATIENTS FOR TEACHING PURPOSES

Throughout the State there seems to be much evidence that proportionately Negroes are used as "guinea pigs" more than are white patients. The evidence seems clear in regard to the relative frequency with which patients of the two races are treated by the more inexperienced members of the medical profession. Several Negroes have reported to the staff that they were "practiced on" by internes, student nurses, and others. However, in the cases of experimentation and demonstration, experts are in charge which often makes it difficult to prove that patients are being "practiced on."

The staff checked upon a number of these reports and found evidence to support the complaint. Since this evidence refers to the period preceding our entrance into the War, it would seem that the practice indicates a type of discrimination. The Executive Director was able to obtain, free of cost, the services of four competent ladies to check upon the observations of the staff in the Philadelphia area in this regard. Twenty-eight hospitals having the largest number of Negro patients were visited. On the whole, their report confirms the report of the staff. Nevertheless, these ladies point out that irrespective of race, ward and free or part-pay clinic patients contribute more "guinea pigs" than other patients. Largely because of economic status, proportionately, there are more Negro ward and free or "part-pay" clinic patients than white. Moreover, the representatives of some of the "teaching hospitals" indicate that something of the demonstration, experimental, or teaching idea is expected in the case of free and part-pay patients. Even so, the students in question are supposed to be under the very careful supervision of experienced persons. Despite all of these considerations, the evidence seems to indicate that a higher percentage of Negroes are used for experimental, demonstration, and teaching purposes than are whites.

19. SEPARATE HOURS OR DAYS FOR TREATMENT

Negro patients are aware of the fact that some hospitals practice discrimination either in the time of, place of, or in the order of treatment of patients by race. However, this is not the case in the majority of the one hundred and fifteen hospitals throughout the State observed with reference to this point. Only twenty-six or 22.6% of them admitted some form of discrimination as to time, place, or order of treatment. In Philadelphia, six of the thirty hospital representatives interviewed admitted that whites and Negroes had different times for treatment. In four instances, staff workers found separate rooms or spaces for treatment and also separate hours for treatment.

The following six statements are significant: (These are replies to the question:

> "Are Negroes treated at the same time as persons of other racial groups in clinical services which are available?")
>
> 1. Has nutritional classes held separately by race as the problems of Negroes and foreign-born are different. Also maternity classes are separate.
>
> 2. Holds well-baby clinic separately for whites and colored because the number attending is so large that some division has to be made. This is the only separate clinic.
>
> 3. Teutic clinic is held on separate days for colored and white which runs about 100 for each clinic or maybe a few less in the white. Says they had trouble —both groups are sensitive to their conditions.
>
> 4. Pre-natal clinics are held separately.
>
> 5. Some clinics are run separately. Syphilis is held separately for colored men and colored women; white men and white women. The volume makes some division necessary and this seemed a natural one. There is also a separate pediatric clinic as space is limited and division is necessary.
>
> 6. In pre-natal clinic, the colored patients come on Saturdays only, but there are some white patients also. There are other days when there are only white patients.

Aside from separate days or separate hours, another form of discrimination is often practiced; Negroes are not taken in their turn but are grouped together. This seems to be the form of discrimination most characteristic of those communities in which there are only a relatively few Negroes. Although, as has been pointed out above, this is not true of the majority of hospitals; taking all forms of discrimination with reference to time, place, or order of treatment, only 22.6% of the hospital representatives admitted separate times or order of treatment. It is to be hoped that these officials can be persuaded to change their policies.

With regard to the informants, all of whom were high ranking hospital officials in their respective hospitals, the field workers found that while the 22.6% did discriminate as they had said, observation showed that at least twenty-seven of the hospitals which reported non-discrimination were found by actual observation to practice discrimination in this regard. In each case, more than one field worker checked the fact of segregation; all of them agreed that in practice the informants' statement were not in accord with the facts. In ten cases, it would seem that the respective hospital informants did not know of the discrimination but minor officials seemed responsible therefor. In the case of the other five, all evidence would tend to indicate that hospital officials deliberately gave our informants incorrect information. The necessity for constant checking upon is obvious.

20. SPECIAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. Tuberculosis

It may be observed from Table XII that during the past decade the Negro tuberculosis mortality rate has ranged from four to five times that of white citizens. Miss Elizabeth H. Pitney, Research Secretary of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association, has prepared a special exhibit for the Commission relative to the Philadelphia Negro; a portion of which reads:

> "Enclosed is a table which summarizes the activities of the twenty-seven chest clinics forming the Philadelphia Association of Tuberculosis Clinics. The figures have been made available through the courtesy of Miss Gertrude K. Langton, Executive Secretary of the Association. While representing the bulk of the diagnostic work which is done in the city, they do not, of course, include an undetermined amount of work carried on by private physicians, schools, universities and professional schools, maternal and child hygiene clinics and other agencies, nor the results of the Army's case-finding program at induction centers. Despite these limitations it would seem that the clinic

figures afford the best available index of the distribution by color of the measures which are being taken for the diagnosis and control of tuberculosis. For the sake of simplicity the data have been classified in two catagories, white and non-white. The figures for the non-white population may be taken as almost identical with those for Negroes, since Negroes constitute 99.3 percent of Philadelphia's non-white population.

"On this basis it might be expected that 45 percent of the new cases diagnosed would be found among Negroes. Such is not the case only 34 percent of the cases first diagnosed in the clinics during 1941 occurred among Negroes. It has been observed in other urban centers that the ratio of new cases to deaths tends to be lower in the Negro than in the white population. * * * It must also be assumed that case finding methods are less successful with the Negro than with the white population in discovering tuberculosis before it has progressed to a fatal conclusion.

"Since Negroes constitute 41 percent of the patients under clinic care, it would be expected that 41 percent of the clinic facilities would be devoted to their care. As a matter of fact they did receive in 1941, 39 percent of the sputum examinations, 37 percent of the X-ray procedures and 60 percent of the tuberculin tests.

"In the matter of hospitalization it will be noted that 31 percent of the clinic patients having tuberculosis were Negroes and that precisely the same proportion were admitted to hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. The second table which is enclosed gives a more complete picture of the hospitalization of tuberculosis patients from Philadelphia.

"The figures would suggest that while clinic facilities, as adequate as for white patients, are available for the Negroes who present themselves for diagnosis and treatment, the control program is relatively defective in respect to case-finding among Negroes. This is not only an administrative problem but one which is closely related to the social and economic problems of the Negroes in Philadelphia."

Dr. C. R. Reynolds, Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, State Department of Health, was kind enough to prepare a special exhibit for the Commission on Tuberculosis. He stated that during the year of 1941, 4,719 persons were treated for tuberculosis and that 601 or 12.7% of these patients were Negroes. In 1940, the Negro population was 4.7% of the State. Hence, Negro in-patients were cared for at a rate of 2.7 times their ratio in the total population. Negroes are not admitted to all of the private and tax-aided tuberculosis sanitoria of the State. However, Negroes are 9.4% of the total patients in these sanitoria which admit both races. This is twice their proportion in the total population. Moreover, considering the relatively small amount of money which Negroes are able to pay for these services, one can hardly expect more in terms of volume from private and semi-private sanitoria. It is hoped that those which exclude Negroes will find it possible to admit them in the near future.

Howbeit, there is still a great inadequacy since Negro tuberculosis mortality rates are nearly five times that of whites. With reference to this inadequacy, Dr. Reynolds states the case rather accurately as follows:

"Based on the proportion of Negroes in the total population of Pennsylvania there is no relative inadequacy of tuberculosis facilities and services for Negroes. The records for 1941 show that the Negro population was approximately 4.7 per cent of the entire population of Pennsylvania while the number of Negroes in the three State Tuberculosis Sanatoria was approximately 12.7 per cent.

"Based on the mortality rates for tuberculosis among whites and colored there is still a relative inadequacy for the treatment of Negroes in the tuberculosis sanatoria.

"The State Sanitoria, the State Tuberculosis Clinic, and the State Pneumothorax Center facilities are available to all persons eligible for diagnosis and treatment because of inability to meet the costs without regard to race or any other distinction except as to aliens."[1]

The Bureau of Tuberculosis control of the State Department of Health operates several clinics throughout the State; two of these clinics, one each in Chester and Harrisburg, are operated by Negro staffs. However, Negroes may attend any State operated clinic. In 1941, there were 27,679 persons treated in State operated tuberculosis clinics; 2,551 or 9.2% of the patients were colored. In these clinics, the Tuberculin Skin Test was administered to 11.607 persons of whom 1,200 or 10.33% were Negroes. X-ray examinations were given to 17,073 persons of whom 1,890 or 11.07% were Negroes. There were 3,038 active cases discovered; of this number 478 or 13.59% were Negroes. Clinics operated by semi-private and private institutions showed a much higher percentage. Over a period of the last three years, Negroes have constituted 14.7% of the total number of tuberculosis clinic patients.

From the above percentages, it is evident that Negroes have received treatment from State-operated clinics at a rate of more than twice their ratio in the total population; in private and semi-private clinics, they received treatment slightly more than three times their proportion in the total population. Nevertheless, as in the case of the State and private sanitoria, there is an inadequacy indicated. State-operated clinics should be prepared to do more for those Negroes who are unable to pay for these services. Staff field workers seem to indicate that while some complaints of Negro clinic patients seem justifiable, on the whole, State-operated clinics render efficient and courteous services. Likewise, they seem to be fairly well distributed so far as the Negro population is concerned. So far as your staff is able to determine, the major difficulty regarding State clinics is that their number needs to be increased. State officials would gladly render this service if the funds were available therefor. Some of the municipalities operate tuberculosis clinics. In all of them Negro patients number more than three times their proportion in the total population.

On the other hand, some difficulty is to be found in the fact that many Negroes are reluctant to have themselves examined for tuberculosis. Many of them are not sufficiently acquainted with the various symptoms of tuberculosis to have any indications that they should seek medical advice. There are others who dread the disease in such a manner as to be afraid to be treated therefor. The psychological attitude of many persons, irrespective of race, is rather similar on this point. Lay workers and other case finding techniques are needed. In general, the health center program seems to be the type of service which is most likely to succeed in this regard.

The removal of socio-economic discriminations and a program of health education are the fundamentals of a

[1] Exhibit No. 6.

long range program designed to reduce the excessive tuberculosis mortality rates among Negroes. The following statement by Dr. Reynolds is very suggestive:

> "The high prevalence of tuberculosis in the colored race is due largely to economic causes—poor housing with overcrowding which favors spread of the disease which is definitely reflected in the higher rates in urban populations; lack of environmental facilities for outdoor exercise and physical recreation; nutritional deficiency which predisposes to the disease by lowering resistance. The case fatality rate in young Negroes is higher than in the adults. This is believed by many to be due to an inherent lack of acquired immunity. However, the environmental factor which favors infection and spread also operate to prevent recovery.
>
> "Tuberculosis control measures adapted to colored communities are challenged by the most important factor or difficulty in health administration—lack of funds to promote education to these people as to the nature and prevention of this and other diseases and to carry on the social service required to improve the living conditions contributing to the spread of the disease. As adequate housing facilities, improvement in nutrition and other elements of good hygiene are long-time planning projects, the immediate demand is for more adequate hospital facilities to remove infective cases of tuberculosis from contact with the public."

B. Venereal Diseases

According to a special report prepared for the staff by the Venereal Disease Division of the State Department of Health, under the direction of its chief, Dr. Edgar S. Everhart, from January 1, 1941 to June 30, 1941, there were 1,771 cases of venereal disease reported from (a) hospitals and clinics, (b) private physicians, and (c) penal institutions. Negro women constituted 59.7% of the total female cases; Negro men were 61.7% of the total male cases reported. Negroes as a group although only approximately 4.7% of the total population, supplied 60.9% of the total cases. In other words, Negroes contributed to venereal diseases in the State at a rate of 12.95 times their ratio in the total population.

On April 24, 1940, the Department of Health and Advisory Health Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adopted the following rules and regulations:

> "1. Anyone suffering with syphilis, the duration of whose infection is less than four years, or who presents open syphilitic lesions of the skin or mucous membrane shall be considered as potentially endangering the public health, and it shall be the duty of this person to receive proper treatment for this infection.
>
> "2. Any physician who makes a diagnosis of syphilis as laid down in Paragraph 1 above shall make a report of such case direct to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by number without name and address.
>
> "3. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to report to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the name and address of any person who fails to report for treatment within a period of two weeks after the time designated unless the attending physician has knowledge of good and sufficient reason for delay.
>
> "4. It shall be the duty of the Pennsylvania Department of Health to provide the proper forms upon which such reports will be made."

Thus, in addition to the work which the State had already been doing in the prevention and cure of venereal disease, these rules and regulations necessitated increased services and facilities. Numerous State operated clinics are operated for this purpose. Eight of these located in Chester, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh are entirely staffed by Negroes. From January 1, to June 30, 1941, there were 5,920 new cases of syphilis known to be either white or colored. Negroes contributed 62.39% of all these cases which means that they contributed to syphilis at a rate of more than thirteen times their proportion in the total population. They also contributed 30.75% of all the gonorrhea cases.

From January 1, to December 31, 1941, the State Department of Health gave 12,290 premarital serologic tests. 316 of these were positive; 73 or 23.1% of the positive tests were colored. During this same period the department gave 7,303 pre-natal serologic tests; of this number 185 were known to be positive; Negroes contributed 11.89% of the total positive cases. From December, 1940 to December, 1941, the Department gave 78,872 serologic tests to selective service men. There were 1,368 known positive cases; Negroes contributed 31.79% of them. From the beginning of the Selective Service program through April 15, 1941, there were 58,982 men examined for syphilis; 3,586 or 6.07% of these men were colored. Syphilis was detected in 1,470 men; 624 or 42.44% of them were colored. Herein lies an urgent medical and social problem which must be attacked rather seriously.

C. Maternal and Child Health Centers

According to Dr. J. Yerushalmy, Director, Division of Statistical Research, United States Children's Bureau, in 1940 the Negro maternal mortality rate was nearly two and one-half times that of white women. Negro infant mortality was nearly twice that of whites.

Dr. Paul Dodds, Director of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, State Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has prepared Table X for the Commission on Negro and white maternal death in Pennsylvania for the decade 1931-1940 inclusive.

TABLE X

"MATERNAL DEATH IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COLOR: 1931-1940, INCLUSIVE

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Color:											
White	1,065	952	859	862	811	753	705	584	555	474	7,146
Colored	88	72	57	69	72	77	71	57	58	53	622"

It will be noted that of a total of 7,146 maternal deaths during the previous decade, 622 or 8.70% of them were Negroes. Generally speaking, there has been an absolute decrease in Negro maternal mortality rates in Pennsylvania. This decrease has not, however, kept pace with that of white women. Taking 4.6% as a mean annual percentage in the total population, the Negro maternal mortality rate was nearly twice that of white women in the State.

In reviewing the situation, Dr. Dodds writes:

> "In 1931 there were recorded 88 Negro maternal deaths while in 1940 there were only 53 Negro maternal deaths. During the same period, however, the white maternal deaths in the State have been reduced

from 1,065 to 474. It is clear, then, that although the improvement in Negro maternal deaths has been outstanding it has not equaled the improvement found in white maternal deaths.

"I need not emphasize to your Commission the many enormous problems which confront any program for better health conditions for Negroes. To all of us the interdependence of health and education and financial status is self evident. Each of these is a great problem, but I think you will agree that in Pennsylvania, at least, we can expect the greatest health gains to follow the education of our people.

"The influence of our public schools in health conditions of Negro and large parts of the white population has been of the greatest value, but I think we are losing an opportunity by not reaching the adult Negro population directly through their churches first of all and their fraternal organizations.

"To make a health program for Negroes successful it is essential that the basis of the program be 'What can the Negroes do for themselves?' rather than, what can be done for the Negroes? With a proper educational program over a period of years Negroes will no doubt carry on a health program of their own."

In realization of the fact that mothers need education as well as medical services in the bearing and rearing of children, the Commonwealth, with subsidy from the Federal government, operates over two hundred child health and pre-natal clinics in fourth class districts, (localities under 5,000 population). The aim of these centers has been defined by Dr. Dodds:

"The purposes of child health centers and pre-natal clinics are two-fold; to educate parents in better methods of child care and maternity care; to provide continuous health supervision of the children of the community from birth to school age."

In general, private child health and pre-natal clinics have followed this pattern. The Department is rendering good services. However, less than six per cent of the total Negro population is located in fourth-class districts. Hence, we must rely upon the various child health clinics in the larger urban centers for Negro maternal and child care. Schedules were sent to each child health center in the State, private and tax-aided. It was found that Negro mothers constitute only 6.1% of the total persons served. However, it is difficult to judge adequacy or inadequacy from such percentages because many hospitals render such services without any special or separate administrative organization set apart as maternal and child health centers. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that Negro women receive maternal care at a rate of more than twice their proportion in the total population.

Insomuch as the views of hospital officials give in Section 25 below included pre-natal, post-natal, and infant care, space will permit us only to summarize these answers. Illegitimacy was mentioned most often as a problem. Complaints were made about the administration of the Aid to Dependent Children Programs and related problems. The major problem regarding Negro mothers centers around their socio-economic conditions. Admitting many exceptions in both races, Negro mothers do not begin their pre-natal training as early as white women; having enrolled in a clinic they do not attend as regularly and do not follow suggestions as well as white women. In addition to these problems, but directly related to them, is the fact that Negro women do not have sufficient funds with which to pay for the special treatment and equipment which, so often, are necessary for successful delivery and infant care.

Dr. Dodds and his staff made a special study of the outstanding problems of Negro mothers. His statement prepared for the Commission is presented below:

"5. As compared with white mothers and pre-school children, some of the special handicaps of Negro mothers and pre-school children are:

(a) Their financial status is often inferior.

(b) They are often less perturbed by their finacial status.

(c) They are less apt to take their physical condition seriously; notoriously they laugh when they should be worried.

(d) Often the reasons for preventive measures have not been explained to them.

(e) They seek medical advice later in pregnancy than do white patients.

(f) They are less apt to follow the physician's orders about when to get up, etc.

(g) They are in great need of education along health lines.

(h) They seem to prefer white doctors and nurses to Negro doctors and nurses, even when the latter are available.

(i) The number of Negro doctors and nurses available in Pennsylvania is much too small.

"6. Suggested program for improvement of maternal care of Negroes:

1. Health education for Negro city dwellers:
   (a) Through clinics
   (b) Through churches
   (c) Through fraternal organizations
   (d) Public schools

2. Training larger numbers of Negro physicians and nurses."

On the whole, the statement of Dr. Dodds seem to meet the experience of the field workers. However, the statement relative to the prefernce for white physicians and nurses is only partially true. In cases of illegitimacy, or extreme poverty, a complication of a social disease, or some condition or circumstance for which a Negro woman may have an occasion to be ashamed, there may readily be an occasion to prefer white physicians and nurses. The large number of Negro physicians in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh does not support the statement of general white preference. Moreover, in the other parts of the State where Negro physicians have a large number of white patients, their Negro patients are those who can afford to pay. The more unfortunate Negroes tend to seek free treatment or at a lower rate than that of a private physician.

The problem of illegitimacy and the disproportionately large number of recipients of aid to dependent children are not understood by the vast majority of hospital officials, medical social workers included. These problems will continue to exist in the Commonwealth and in the nation so long as the socio-economic status of the Negro remains as it is. Given equal job opportunities, there would be no need, proportionately, for aid to dependent children among Negroes than among whites. The aid is given only when there is economic dependency.

By virtue of the qualifications for certain types of em-

ployment, equal job opportunity would mean a higher educational standard among Negroes. While the mere possession of education is not identical with the practice of health habits or the successful application of health knowledge, there is every reason to believe that given more education and equal job opportunities, the same forces which now work to make Negro women disproportionately given to lack of cooperation, failure to follow suggestions, and illegitimacy, would then tend to reduce these problems to their status among white women. Irrespective of race, illegitimacy is not a problem among middle class people. The vast majority of Negroes in Pennsylvania are sub-marginal and marginal. In no way does your Commission desire to give undue weight to economic approaches to human problems; however, when economic problems are conditioned by race they become a major determining factor in the solution of social maladjustment. In Pennsylvania, in the United States, and in all Western civilization, it is those who are economically and socially more insecure who have families larger than they can support and who tend to become unmarried mothers. This generalization obtains irrespective of race. Thus, Negroes in Pennsylvania are just human, unfortunately, they are not super-human.

D. Chronics

Due to many complex factors, the problems of chronic disease is one of increasing importance. National studies show that chronic diseases are increasing. In 1940, the Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia found that from 1930 to 1940 its volume of work with chronics had doubled. The National Institute of Health of the United States Public Health Service estimates that:

> "More than one person in six in the United States have some form of chronic disease, orthopedic impairment or serious defect of hearing or vision".

The magnitude of the problem is not generally recognized because chronic diseases are associated with old age. This popular belief is considerably incorrect. Studies of the National Institute of Health have shown that 8% of the persons who suffer from chronic diseases are children, that one-third of them are adults between 25 and 44 years of age, that another third are between 45 and 64; only 16% of them are over 65 years of age.

In Pennsylvania, chronic illness is receiving some special study from the medical profession. In 1940, the Middle Atlantic District of the American Association of Medical Social Workers made a brief study of chronic illness involving twenty-four hospitals in the Philadelphia area. It was found that 811 or 27.8% of the 2,905 ward patients studied were chronics. It is interesting to note that 15% of these chronics were Negroes. In April, 1940 the Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia made a study of chronic illness in the homes visited by the agency. They found that chronic illness ranged between 11% and 12% of their total case load. In 1939 about one-fourth of their total visits were made to chronics. Of the 414 chronics, 32 or 7.7% were colored.

Because of professional and lay conception or misconception of chronic illness, it complicates many agencies, organizations, and institutions. Many hospital and clinic repeaters are chronics; chronics complicate the problem of convalescent care; many unemployables on relief are chronics; many of the inmates of homes for the aged and infirm are chronics. A person may have a chronic disease but the disease with reference to the given person may be either acute or chronic. Thus, a disease itself may be chronic, but, the patient may not be a chronic. Authorities classify chronics by many different types; the following classification seems to be fairly comprehensible; first, there are those who, like the blind and deaf for which special provisions have long been made; second, there are those who must continually receive medical and nursing care; third, there are those whose disease has been arrested, or who may have been left permanently disabled, or who have a non-progressing chronic illness and who merely need custodial care; fourth, there are those who have a chronic disease but who are not themselves chronics; these people continue to be treated but still assume their regular responsibility. Although possibly not entirely adequate, the first class is provided for whereas the last three types, especially among Negroes are cases for serious consideration.

As has been pointed out, chronic illness is a rather complicated factor. However, it is even more complicated among Negroes. Unfortunately, there is no way of properly estimating the extent of chronic illness among Negroes. The two studies referred to above, while very valuable, do not afford a true picture of chronics or of chronic illness. First, there are professional complications which handicap one in determining the magnitude of the problem. Even given a definition of chronic illness, the interpretations thereof were not uniform in application. Second, State-aided hospitals are not supposed to treat the chronically ill. Nevertheless, on the whole, the State-aided hospitals of the Commonwealth are better equipped both quantitatively and qualitatively to serve such persons than are other agencies. The State law in this regards needs to be revised. Third, facilities specifically designed to serve the chronically ill, except in the cases of the blind, deaf, etc., are woefully inadequate. For Negroes there is an even greater inadequacy. General clinics, no doubt, are getting their share of Negro chronics. Negro homes for incurables, the aged and infirm are woefully inadequate to fulfill their obligation in this regard. However, because of the lack of any regularity in theory and practice regarding chronics, many hospitals are treating certain types of chronics of both races.

Since (1) chronic illness is somewhat related to old age, (2) since both temporary and permanent unemployability involve certain types of chronic illness, and since, (3) old age assistance is based upon old age and dependency, the Executive Director requested the Honorable Howard L. Russell, Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance, to prepare the following statement especially for the Commission:

		White	Negro
"Per cent of persons receiving assistance to total persons of each race in general population:	All types	3.6	19.5
	Old-Age Assist.	1.0	2.0
	Aid to Dependent Children	1.5	11.3
	General Assist.	1.1	6.2
Per cent of persons receiving Old-Age Assistance to total population aged 65 and over		14.1	49.5
Per cent of General Assistance cases containing one or more employable persons to total General Assistance cases		44.9	38.2
Average number of years education of adut assistance recipients		5.8	5.6
Per cent of adult assistance recipients rated as competitively employable:	All Types	14.9	20.4
	Old-Age Assist.	3.6	3.5
	Aid to Dependent Children	12.9	14.7
	General Assist.	30.2	31.4

"Per cent distribution of unemployable assistance recipients by reason for unemployability

	Receiving Aid to Dependent Children		Receiving General Assistance	
Reason for unemployability	White	Negro	White	Negro
Age	0.1	3.1	6.7	8.3
Needed in the home	87.5	90.6	24.8	12.0
Permanent physical disability	3.9	4.0	34.5	31.2
Temporary physical disability	5.0	1.8	20.1	36.9
Mental deficiency	0.7	0.0	5.6	2.9
Lack of training	1.6	0.2	4.2	6.2
All other reasons	1.2	0.3	4.1	2.5

"From the above tabulations you will note that dependency is much higher among the colored than among the whites; that 11.3% of all colored persons in the State are on the Aid to Dependent Children rolls; that approximately one-half of all Negroes aged 65 or over are receiving Old-Age Assistance; and that there is not a great deal of difference between the races in regard to education and employability of members on the assistance rolls.

"The problem of dependency, especially as related to the aged and the children, is indeed much more pronounced among the Negroes, but I would not be inclined to look on it as a race problem. The characteristics of assistance recipients of both races are probably quite similar and there are in actual numbers considerably more white than colored recipients under each of the three assistance programs."

That 49.5 of the Negroes 66 years of age and over receive old-age assistance in an indication of the degree to which aged Negroes and their responsible relatives are financially able to take care of old age. Perhaps the percentage would be even greater were it not for the difficulty which many Negroes who were born in the South have in establishing their exact age. Also the shorter longevity of the Negro population is a factor which tends to reduce the number of Negro persons receiving old-age assistance. Special attention should also be paid to the fact that unemployability among Negroes on general assistance on account of "temporary physical disability", is proportionately more than 1.8 times that of whites. Moreover, the 1940 census for the State shows that, whereas, only 4.6% of the total native white male population fourteen years of age and over was "unable to work", 6.4% of the Negro males of that age grouping were "unable to work". Thus, Negro males were disabled 1.39 times native white males of the State. Whereas only 3.4% of the native white females fourteen years of age and over were "unable to work", 7.2% of the Negro females were so classified. Hence, Pennsylvania Negro females were disabled 2.11 times more than native white females. Chronics and chronic illness contributed considerably both to the number of persons who were "unable to work" in 1940 and to those of the 1941 rolls of the Department of Public Assistance who were unemployed on account of "temporary physical disability."

In the absence of institutional care or any adequate substitute therefor or supplement thereto, the Negro home bears disproportionately the burden of Negro chronics and chronic illness. First, days lost from work, medical costs, the inconvenience and costs involving other members of the family are by far the most frequent difficulties involving the majority of those who suffer chronic illness. Needless to say, the typical Negro family is in no way prepared to suffer these losses. Second, because of restrictions, exclusions, and inadequacies, various types of invalids or near invalids must also be cared for in the home. Generally, this means that the whole family schedule must be altered. Since at least 75% of the housing of Pennsylvania Negroes is substandard, it would seem that the Negro home is both financially and physically unable to handle the problem of chronics. Clearly, a state-wide study of chronics and chronic illness should be made including all racial and income groups. On the basis of such data, public and private agencies should formulate a joint program for all types of chronics and chronic illness.

Whether chronics are cared for in homes or in institutions is not a major point at the moment. Adequacy of facilities is the essential necessity. Suffice it to say that wherever it can be done properly and without too much inconvenience, the home and the family should assume this responsibility. It is perhaps more economical and more humane. However, as has been pointed out, the Negro home is generally unprepared to accept this responsibility due to such factors as sub-standard housing, lack of finance. broken homes, and other conditions. In the meantime, the problem is becoming more difficult. In regard to employable persons who suffer loss of time on account of chronic illness, in the post-war period, some type of social security should be worked out which will greatly improve this situation. Whatever its nature, to be effective it must include all citizens of the low income

group and must provide for both medical care and loss of time from employment.

E. Convalescent Care

Convalescent care is an established medical service. Although estimates of the magnitude of the need vary considerably, the most reliable indications are that from 30 to 40% of the in-patients discharged from general hospitals need convalescent care in an institution especially equipped for this service. Despite the variation in the judgment of the magnitude of the problem, the minimum estimation presents a serious problem for the general population of the State. In 1939, Miss Elizabeth G. Gardiner made a study for the Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies in which it was pointed out that licensed non-profit institutions in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia had only 260 beds; at which time, at least, 1,400 beds were needed. In January, 1942, at the request of the Council of Social Agencies, the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare compiled a list of private nursing and convalescent homes operated for profit in Philadelphia, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. There were sixty-nine such homes having a licensed capacity for 1,165 persons. However, granted that the rates were modest and that the homes were well equipped, they care for four types of persons: (1) the chronically ill, (2) the aged, (3) the senile, and (4) convalescents. Hence, it is very probable that they meet only a part of the general convalescent need.

The needs of Negroes for convalescent facilities have been known to be very serious for many years. In 1929, Dr. Haven Emerson, in his PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SURVEY, stated:

> "Undoubtedly the most serious defect in Philadelphia is the absence of facilities for Negro patients. The problem of convalescent care for this group is much more serious than for white patients because of the poorer housing conditions under which so many Negroes live, the generally lower level of family income, and the relatively greater susceptibility to disease. It is believed, as in the case of hospital beds for acute sickness, that the provision for Negro convalescing patients should be at least 50 per cent in excess of the number needed for white patients alone."

The 1939 study of "Convalescent Care in Philadelphia" indicated that there were "practically no facilities" for Negroes over fourteen years of age. In general, there is an inadequacy of convalescent facilities for Negroes of all ages. It is interesting to note that many hospital officials do not seem to know of the special difficulties facing Negro convalescents. Aside from their lack of money to pay for such services, there are only a very few licensed institutions which will accept Negro patients. One hundred and one hospital officials replied to the question: "Have you found convalescent facilities for Negro patients sufficient to meet their needs?" Fifty-seven replied: "Yes"; twenty-three replied: "No"; and twenty-one replied that they did not know. Howbeit, most of those persons replying "Yes", or who replied that they did not know were located in parts of the State in which there are few Negroes. Aside from children's institutions, there are less than six licensed non-profit institutions in the State which actually have any Negro convalescent patients.

Of the sixty-nine private convalescent and nursing homes in Philadelphia, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties operating for profit, only two of them serve negroes. These two Negro homes have a capacity for only ten persons. Although more such homes are needed, it is doubtful if an adequate number of them could be operated without some form of subsidy. Regarding the ability of the general population to pay for convalescent services, Miss Gardiner stated:

> "The combined evidence from the analysis of 410 patients and general observations of the referring agencies shows a relatively small proportion of the patients could pay even a small weekly fee, such as $3.00 to $5.00. The general comments reveal a familiar series of economic factors under 'reason patients refuse to go to convalescent home' namely, (1) unable to pay fee, (2) no money for trip, (3) no money for family to visit the institution, (4) need to return to work, (5) cut in relief budget if the patient is out of home, (6) no suitable clothes."

If such a condition obtains among the general population, it is obvious that as a group, Negroes are unable to pay for convalescent services. In the absence of adequate institutional care or subsidy for private nursing homes, the Negro home must again bear the burden. By its very nature, convalescent care will be generally retarded in the typical Negro-occupied dwellings which is sub-standard and is located in an unfavorable neighborhood. The obvious need is a restudy and coordination of medical and health facilities with due regard to the needs of all citizens. In view of the fact that the most recent pre-war studies show that Philadelphia hospital beds are not sufficiently occupied, it would seem that if some of these institutions should obtain sufficient funds therefor, they could render a more needed service as convalescent homes. This is particularly true of some of the hospitals in the outlying districts.

21. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NURSING SERVICES

On the whole, there is an inadequacy of public health nursing services for all of the citizens of the State. In a letter to the Commission dated March 18, 1942, Miss Alice M. O'Halloran, Director of the State Bureau of Public Health Nursing, said that the State employed a total of 208 public health nurses of whom 10 were colored. These Negro nurses serve in Allegheny, Blair, Dauphin, Delaware, and Philadelphia Counties. The inadequacy of public health nurses does not obtain because of too small a percentage of State employed Negro nurses for they are approximately proportional to the Negro's percentage in the total population; neither does inadequacy obtain because the white nurses restrict their services to whites only, for they serve more Negroes than do the Negro public health nurses. Even though many municipalities employ public health nurses, they too, even when combined with state nurses, seem insufficient to meet the need. Considering the number of private nurses, the volume of work done by private nursing agencies, the inability of poor whites and the vast majority of Negroes to pay for these much needed services, the inadequacy of public health nurses of all types becomes evident.

Because of the great need for nursing services and

largely because of the insufficiency of municipal, county and state tax-supported nursing services, private nursing agencies have helped to fill the need. Aside from regular bedside nursing, maternity care: pre-natal, delivery, post-partum, and new born, private nursing agencies render a wide range of very useful services. Although no one agency has all of the following services, each agency reported two or more of them: (1) personal and family hygiene, (2) nursing services for crippled children, (3) school nursing and health education program, (4) nursing services pertaining to communicable diseases, (5) assisting in the program of health centers and clinics, (6) first aid classes, (7) promoting post graduate institutes for Negro physicians and nurses, and (8) social service. The fees for these services vary from agency to agency and the patient's ability to pay.

In a letter to the Commission dated June 23, 1942, Miss Ruth Hubbard, General Director of the Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia reported that 5,954 of the 28,683 patients served in 1941 were Negroes; 40.004 of the 189,405 visits were made to Negro patients. Thus, Negro patients constitute 20.75% of the total patient-load and 21.12% of the total number of visits. Reports sent to the Commission from Coatesville, Chester, Delaware County, Ardmore, West Chester, Springfield, Wayne, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh indicate that approximately 20% of the total visits made by private nursing agencies were made to Negro homes. This would indicate that the Negroes received private nursing services in excess of four times their ratio in the total population.

Although some complaints have been registered against private nursing agencies, on the whole, Negroes feel that these organizations have very few racial restrictions. They express their appreciation for the fine work which is being done by the private nursing associations of the State

22. WPA HOUSEKEEPING AIDE PROJECT

In discussing public and private nursing services, and similar services rendered in the home, the Commission must include the late WPA Housekeeping Aide Project. In several instances, it would seem that this service has constituted the sole aid given to sick and convalescing persons. Throughout the State, Negroes who have received these services have praised them highly. In many localities, physicians and nurses have also praised them. Through the kindness of Mrs. Ellen V. Schneebeli, formerly State Chief of Welfare Programs Section, WPA, the Commission is able to present an official explanation of the project especially prepared by her on March 31, 1942:

"The W.P.A. Housekeeping Aide project is a logical development growing out of an urgent need of underprivileged people for assistance, together with the necessity for providing work for unskilled women. The services that the project undertook had been given in the past by more fortunate relatives or friends or by public or private Welfare Agencies. However, the great increase in unemployment that came with the depression brought about a very difficult situation and thousands of needy families found themselves unable to secure assistance from the usual source. The project not only gives employment to needy women, but gives relief in emergency situations to people in their own homes in a satisfactory and economical manner. It also demonstrates to the family better methods of home making and helps them to make the most of their meager resources.

"The project furnishes to the needy free home assistance in general housework, care of children and elementary care of the sick. This work is to be rendered only where the homemaker is totally or partially incapacitated, where a temporary emergency makes such assistance necessary, in motherless homes, or where assistance is needed because of old age or chronic illness regardless of age, sex or race. We are not permitted to inquire into the income of the families serviced and the services of the project may be extended only to families certified as in need by recognized Welfare Agencies, W.P.A., Relief, Old Age and Blind Pension recipients are eligible for the assistance if so determined by a Referral Agency.

"The Housekeeping Aide Program is closely related to the Programs of Public Health and Welfare Agencies and for this reason many of our Referrals are from these agencies. No recipient of the service rendered is permitted to reimburse the Project for same. The official sponsor in the State of Pennsylvania is the Department of Public Assistance and they provide materials and supplies necessary for training activities and material for uniforms for the Aides. The co-sponsors, who are usually County or Municipal Governments, provide space, equipment and utilities for training centers, and transportation in excess of amount ordinarily necessary.

"The Housekeeping Aide Project has operated in the State of Pennsylvania since June, 1938 and during the year 1941 employed an average monthly number of 2200 aides and the approximate number of families and number of persons serviced during 1941 is as follows:

	No. of Families Serviced	No. of Persons Serviced
White	47,576	196,330
Colored	55,972 (?)	34,647

"The personnel on our Centers is made up of a unit supervisor, foreman, clerical help and field workers and only women are employed; and with the exception of unit supervisors are women assigned to us by the Division of Employment or persons certified by the Department of Public Assistance as eligible for employment, and therefore women of all ages who are physically able to perform this kind of work are assigned. No discrimination is made as to race, age, or education, but all women employed on Housekeeping Aide must pass a physical examination."

23. UNDUE HANDICAPS OF THE NEGRO MEDICAL PROFESSION

Since Negro professional persons serve a considerably large part of the Negro population, it may be well to summarize their points of view with reference to certain of their difficulties and how they affect the health status of the Negro population. To begin with, there are some tax-aided medical schools which do not admit qualified Negro students. Secondly, of those which do admit Negroes, the number admitted is far below the Negro's ratio in the total population and cannot be regarded as a major factor in the medical education of the Negro population. With the exception of one Negro-staffed hospital, qualified Negro young women cannot enroll in nurse training courses in any hospital in the State nor are internes accepted in any except Negro-staffed hospitals.

Thirdly, and perhaps of more importance, there are only a few hospitals in the State which have Negro staff members. These exclusion and restrictive practices obtain despite the fact that all of these institutions are tax-free, many of them tax-aided, while others are entirely tax-supported. Negro physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, medical social workers, administrators, etc., need the experience afforded by the hospitals of the State.

In addition to being practically deprived of undergraduate medical education and the experience which whites gain through hospital staff status, there are fewer than a dozen hospitals which permit Negro physicians to treat in-patients within their walls. As has been mentioned, the State Department of Health operates Negro staffed clinics in venereal diseases and tuberculosis. From time to time, the Department has also appointed Negro physicians to serve on mixed staffs treating tuberculosis and venereal diseases. While this record is somewhat better, so far as clinics are concerned, there is still much to be desired. In conferences with representative Negro medical men and women, it has been revealed that they feel these handicaps rather keenly. In numerous instances, they point out that the sum total of their handicaps, in getting medical education and experience in well staffed and equipped hospitals, tends to decrease the effectiveness with which they can meet general competition.

For obvious reasons, your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency are presented some statements from leading members of the Negro medical profession relative to how they view their most serious professional problems. In this regard, Dr. W. Harry Barnes, an eminent Philadelphia physician and Assistant Secretary of the Treasurer of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, stated:

> "Difficulty or rather impossibility in obtaining positions on staffs of state-aided hospitals, sanitoriums, penal institutions, etc."

Dr. Harvey J. Reynolds, of Harrisburg, one of the most outstanding Negro dentists in the State and a student of medical problems, writes:

> "Facilities of operating room, privilege of internship, and of staff-membership are not accorded to Negro physicians and dentists. Nurse training is not open to colored girls."

Dr. Daniel A. Wilson, formerly secretary of the state's Negro Medical Association, was given much consideration to these problems. He writes of Negro medical needs as follows:

> "(1) Representation on State, County and City Boards of Health.
>
> "(2) Admission to the staff of any State or City Hospital.
>
> "(3) Appointment to Staffs of all State or City Institutions (Prisons, Asylums, Sanitoria, State Hospital for Deformed Children.)
>
> "(4) Free access to all post graduate courses offered by medical colleges in the State.
>
> "(5) A definite health education plan for parents."

Dr. L. McKnight, a very capable Negro physician and a member of the staff of the Mercy Hospital writes:

> "It is a known fact that qualified Negro students are excluded from attending white medical schools in the state of Pennsylvania, and that they are either told or advised to attend their own medical schools elsewhere.
>
> "In the second item, although many of the hospitals of the state are supported from funds collected from taxes of all the citizens, and still these same citizens (and I am speaking of Negro citizens), are excluded from these hospitals, and are not allowed to serve as internes, and only on very rare occasions are they allowed to become members of the staff.
>
> "In the third instance, qualified Negro physicians are not only prevented from serving on the staffs of these hospitals, but are not allowed to take any part, even in the treatment of their own patients when they are sent to these hospitals.
>
> "In the fourth instance, the exclusion of dental men is similar to that of the Negro physician.
>
> "Fifth, these same hospitals which are supported from tax funds of all of the citizens do not allow Negro women to train as nurses.
>
> "We all know that the above deplorable situation does not in any way make sense. These women and men who are willing to help America by training themselves to live a better life are not allowed to train in these institutions that they themselves are supporting, solely on the grounds that they are Negroes, and for no other reason.
>
> "I am wondering when America will awaken, as she cannot possibly exist with one half of her people in slavery, and the other half free. The above situation for our minority group, is definitely enslaving our mental development.
>
> "The very existence of our country is now at stake, and I trust that America will awaken to the fact that she is going to need all Americans in order to maintain these same institutions from which a portion of her honest and patriotic citizens are barred."

Dr. F. Lee Terry, of Reading, states:

> "This problem is just one of the many problems affecting the Negro people in our Commonwealth due, I believe to a bi-racial social status which separates most of our population.
>
> "The solution of this situation is extremely difficult and complex under present day standards of social thinking. However, much will undoubtedly happen under the stress of the present war situation to ameliorate conditions somewhat.
>
> "In the meantime, every effort must be made by all of us to obtain opportunities for qualified Negro professional people wherever possible."

Dr. F. L. Brodie, a well known dentist of Chester states:

> "This situation is deplorable, disgraceful, demoralizing as well as undemocratic and unjust to the Negro citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
>
> "It is my sincere hope that you and your commission may be able to influence a change in this situation within the very near future."

Although the entire Negro medical profession reacts unfavorably to the above situation, there are numerous ways of expressing this dissatisfaction. Some Negro members of the various branches of the medical profession believe that they should enlist the cooperation of leading white people in an effort to secure justice; others have little faith in interracial cooperation and some positively oppose it. Many Negroes have become discouraged and merely express their disapproval orally but do not join in any constructive movement to improve matters. Still others, although abhorring a bi-racial system, feel that it affords them their only opportunity. Finally, there are those who translate their ideas into action in the

manner stated by Dr. W. C. Atkinson, Medical Director of the Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital of Coatesville:

"I do not have a hospital because I want to, but if I am to serve my people in hospitals, then I must have my own at a great personal sacrifice of funds needed for the security of myself and my family."

The situation described above is of the utmost importance in that it contains the reactions of Negroes throughout their history in America. It also explains the establishment, maintenance, and perpetuation of bi-racial institutions and agencies. Many white philanthropists who are friends of the Negro, and all lovers of democracy, may well profit by the above statements. It is obvious that in the long run, only democratic and Christian principles will prove practical. Your Commission submits that it is incumbent upon the leaders of both races to undertake a just solution of the problems herein involved.

24. NEGRO STAFFED HOSPITALS

The above statement of the reasons for the establishment of the Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital are, after all, not unlike the reasons for the establishment and maintenance of the other two Negro staffed hospitals of the State, the Douglass, and the Mercy. A brief description of the services of these two institutions will be enlightening.

Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, 5000 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Dr. H. H. Minton, Director, has a total bed capacity of 125. During its last fiscal year, it served 2,218 in-patients of whom 216 were white. During the same period, its out-patient department served 3,005 new patients who made a total of 10,844 visits to the various clinics conducted by the hospital. The above services were rendered by the following personnel:

"TYPE OF WORKER	No. of Negro Employees
Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Superintendent of Nurses	1
Accountant	1
Admission Clerk	1
Switch board operator	1
Record Clerk	1
Staff Physicians	50
Graduate Nurses (Registered)	19
Undergraduate Nurses	62
Dentists	5
Social Worker	1
Orderlies	2
Janitors	7
Kitchen Help	7
Housekeeper (Hospital)	1
Housekeeper (Nurses home)	1
Dietitian	1
Clerk (Out Patient Department)	1
Clerks (Other)	3"

In addition to the in-patient and out-patient services, the Mercy has a Class A school for nurses. As was indicated above, there were 62 undergraduate nurses during the last fiscal year. The institution accepts between 20 and 30 new students annually. As of this date, this is the only hospital in the State in which a Negro woman may receive nurse training. The Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women is located on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital which factor should tend to make the institution's services more complete. The Medical Director of the Hospital indicates that 35% of its funds come from the State; 30% from the Community Fund; and 35% from other sources. Its buildings and equipment cost approximately $342,500.

The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, 1530 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Dr. F. D. Stubbs, Medical Director, has a total capacity of 85. During its last fiscal year, it served 880 Negro in-patients to whom it rendered 14,335 "days of care". Of the 880 in-patients, 293 were free. The persons served in the out-patient department made 14,908 visits to the several clinics of the hospital.

The above in-patients and out-patient services cover a wide range for which the following personnel has been responsible:

"TYPE OF WORKER	Number
Director	1
Superintendent	1
Departmental Supt.	1
Staff Physicians	47
Internes	None
Graduate Nurses	17
Dentists	3
Social Workers	1
Orderlies or Attendants	4
Janitors and Maintenance	16
Kitchen Help	3"

According to a report from its Medical Director, the hospital receives 33% of its income from the State; 10% from contributions, and 20% from "Chest Department Grant." Its buildings and equipment cost approximately $150,000. The following statement of the Medical Director, Dr. F. D. Stubbs, is excellently done in that it not only describes the major problems of the Douglass Hospital but also of each of the three Negro staffed hospitals:

"SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

"The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, the second oldest Negro Hospital in America suffers from the same problems that beset almost all Negro institutions dependent upon the public for a large proportion of their financial support. Located centrally, in an easily accessible, congested, largely slum neighborhood, it serves an important community service but is greatly limited by its needs. These needs largely resolve themselves into financial problems which directly or indirectly affect physical equipment and the quality of all purchased services. An adequate appropriation from the State, one which would at least compensate in full for the unduly large amount of free service rendered due to the economic status of the people it serves, would make satisfactory maintenance of the institution possible. The percentage of free medical service rendered exceeds that of any institution receiving state aid.

"The primary function of the institution next to providing adequate medical and surgical care to patients should be educational. The training of Negro physicians and nurses in modern methods of diagnosis and treatment is of greatest importance to the maintenance of high standards among the profession. It is a recognized fact that to become and remain proficient in the care of the sick, contact with

and work in a satisfactory hospital is essential. This training is not being provided in white institutions for Negro professionals and can only be secured through their own hospitals. The importance of providing and maintaining this opportunity for advanced training is a matter of importance to every citizen interested in community health, because the general health level will remain in direct proportion to the efficiency and proficiency of the professionals charged with guarding it.

"Our most urgent needs at present are sufficient funds to provide:

"1. Adequate quarters for two of the largest clinics for spyhilis and tuberculosis in the state of Pennsylvania as well as other smaller clinics of the various services.

"2. Money to complete and equip a modern nurses home so that a school of nursing could be reestablished.

"3. Funds to improve the general physical condition of the hospital and to provide for more private and semi-private accommodations, as well as necessary equipment.

"4. Funds to increase the salaries of all employees, who are in almost every instance underpaid.

"Funds to construct a solarium and thus provide more beds for tuberculosis patients on the present roof of the building.

"The medical staff of the institution is in large measure adequate for its present needs and is impressed with the importance of securing special training in their individual specialties. Several physicians have already secured such instruction in other institutions. However, larger numbers of the Negro medical profession should take advantage of the facilities which their own institutions offer for hospital training, since they are effectively prevented from participating in the programs of white institutions.

"Recent reorganization of the staff of the institution has resulted in the placing of the better trained men in positions of authority and resulted in the provision of an usual group of white practitioners as consultants who are men of outstanding calibre and in many instances attached to teaching institutions.

"And finally, we can conclude that there is a very definite need for the Negro hospital to provide needed sympathetic care to members of our own racial group and to act as a training center for Negroes in all branches of the healing arts. And that our principal problems constantly resolve themselves into matters of providing adequate financial support to continue a very worthwhile and highly important community service."

25. OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS OF NEGRO PATIENTS AS VIEWED BY OFFICIALS OF HOSPITALS, CLINICS, AND VISITING NURSES' AGENCIES

Through careful observation, any hospital employee may understand many rather obvious difficulties under which patients live. While we have consulted a wide variety of hospital employees in this regard, the statements herein given pertaining to hospitals and clinics are from either medical social workers, superintendents of hospitals, or medical directors. Field workers desired to know what hospital officials considered the most serious problems of Negroes so far as could be judged from their hospital experiences and their medical and social records. No list of problems were presented nor did the field workers explain the question. Each official was asked to reply to the following question:

"What are the oustanding problems of Negro patients?"

Here are twenty-six answers as given by the officials:

1. "Illegitimate pregnancies which are often repeated. This is much more noticeable than among the white who are principally Italian and Catholic, and have strong feelings about family life."
2. "The Association maintained a Negro clinic at 16th and Christian, at 42nd and Wallace until about 7 years ago, but it was discontinued as the colored women did not cooperate or come until babies were sick, even though the service was entirely free. The work of the Association is for well babies."
3. "Need of greater parent education as to the importance of child care by agencies other than the hospitals."
4. "(1) Most Negroes are clinical patients. Are in great minority as hospital patients due to financial reasons. Majority of white clinic patients pay the clinic fee, whereas the majority of Negroes are paying a smaller fee or none at all.
   "(2) There is more venereal disease."
5. "(1) Living conditions for Negro patients in all the services are more than for the average white.
   "(2) More unmarried mothers, starting at 13 years of age, many of whom are repeaters. Many underage girls are from the South.
   "(3) More venereal disease."
6. "(1) Lack of guidance and protection for young girls.
   "(2) Larger proportion of illegitimately pregnant girls.
   "(3) More venereal disease.
   "(4) Improper housing is obvious as is lack of recreation.
   "(5) Poor economic ability to support homes, which Negroes undertake to do at relatively earlier ages than whites.
   "(6) Convalescent care of all types is a need."
7. "(1) Housing is dreadful. The poor housing of the neighborhood is all colored.
   "(2) Nutrition is a problem.
   "(3) Superstition and reliance on drug store and home remedies.
   "(4) Procrastination of treatment out of ignorance.
   "(5) Negro doctors practice poor medicine and you can't rely on their diagnosis.
   "(6) Convalescent care is a noticeable problem. Patients who return to their original environment often have relapse.
   "(7) Long range educational program is needed."
8. "(1) Most of the colored children have to be free. (9 out of 10) Many more white pay the full fee.
   "(2) Colored children and parents are not cooperative.
   "(3) Tuetic cases are very prevalent.
   "(4) Skin diseases are also prevalent.
   "(5) Colored mothers have more children than they can care for. Need to be taught sense of responsibility. Public Health Department ought to deal with the problem of birth control.
   "(6) Aid to Dependent Children creates as many problems as it solves, needs closer supervision.
   "(7) Overcrowded living conditions. Children see too much.
   "(8) Illegitimate pregnancy. Three colored children within the past year were between 13 and 15 years old.
   "(9) More trades should be taught. Lack of opportunity cannot be blamed entirely on prejudice."
9. "(1) The hospital always is calling housing authorities to investigate conditions that brought them into the hospital.

"(2) Major population in venereal clinic is Negro.
"(3) Are more cooperative than whites."

10. "(1) Overcrowded living conditions. A colored home is never too small to take in one more.

"(2) You people ought to look after the recreation of young people. There is no center in the community.

"(3) A. D. C. is ruinous to colored women. The colored people should do something to stop this. Relief has done more to make colored people dependent than white.

"(4) Some attack should be made on the very great problem of illegitimacy.

"(5) Every week inquiries come about boys who are at Huntingdon Reform School. Nearly all are colored."

11. "(1) Living conditions and moral conditions are terrible. Are worse than they were twenty years ago.

"(2) Negroes are mostly always non-paying.

"(3) The Negro problem is the biggest problem in America. Bigger than National Defense, etc.

"(4) The Negro wants to be more than equal. Wont work on Saturday and Sunday, although plenty of white people do, etc.

"(5) Negroes ought to help themselves. The rich Negroes ought to do something for their race."

12. "(1) Very crowded and otherwise unsatisfactory housing conditions.

"(2) This makes for poor moral conditions.

"(3) The hospital handles a great deal of illegitimacy of which the greater proportion is among Negro girls—some very young. There is great kindliness and tolerance among their families. The standard just seems to be different.

"(4) There seem to be some excess of venereal disease in pre-natal clinic and in children's clinic.

"(5) Southern migration ought to be regulated with reference to the ability of the city or State to assimilate.

"(6) Convalescent care is different. Colored people have to be educated to ask for it.

"(7) Present administration of Aid to Dependent Children tends to foster irresponsibility and laxness, morally, financially and every other way.

"(8) Big Sister and Big Brother Ass'n., would help a great deal."

13. "(1) Some colored people are too contented on relief. Many homes never had as much money as they get on relief. Families often get educated on relief.

"(2) Mothers Assistance needs investigating, particularly on the large family ends.

"(3) There is absolutely no convalescent care for men in the city or vicinity or state, as far as they know. There is not adequate care of this sort for women. Seashore Homes more or less serve the need for children.

"(4) Nursing home care is also inadequate—long time chronic care.

"(5) Diabetics and others on relief need supplementary diet and there should be a fund for this purpose.

"(6) Housing is a very important problem.

"(7) Dunnwoody should accept Negroes or a home should be established by private enterprise rather than by state aid. The white homes are all private and there would probably be much comment on a state home for Negroes.

"(8) There should be control of southern migration in order to make for better integration. There should be planned economy along that line."

14. "(1) Problem of illegitimacy is very outstanding among schools age girls and older women as well. The hospital has had 35 illegitimately pregnant colored girls since April, 1941. Only two white. The problem has increased in the last year and a half.

"(2) The problem cases are not from the immediate neighborhood which is respectable and home-owning. (2100 block of N. 13th Street is a very bad neighborhood.)

"(3) Mothers Assistance is 'awful' and is the main stem of the problem. Colored people are much more demoralized by it than white. Used to be for widows but is now an organization for the propagation of prostitutes, etc."

15. "(1) In the section behind Girard College, they 'live' in heaps and piles—often two families to a floor.

"(2) In the Barton Dispensary district, there is an excessive amount of illegitimate pregnancy especially among teen-age girls. The boy offenders are under age also.

"(3) Many are on relief and are free patients or part-free.

"(4) The hospital gets its lower type Negro in maternity. Most are on relief, unemployed or separated from their husbands.

"(5) Convalescent care is a problem.

"(6) There ought to be some control of southern migration. We have an overwhelming population, which it is difficult to absorb.

"(7) Illegitimacy should be attacked through P. T. A., if possible and the education of children. The moral side ought to be attacked in churches and Sunday Schools.

"(8) There ought to be more supervised recreation. Whittier Center is not at all adequate to the problem of the neighborhood. Children have nowhere to go. Parents don't encourage them to bring friends home.

"(9) Working parents are a problem—no one home at lunch time or in the afternoons."

16. "(1) Most desperate need is for convalescent home for men and boys over age for the Seashore House. Women have more facilities than men.

"(2) Germantown has only a few blocks of bad housing—Ashmead St."

17. "(1) An excess of young illegitimately pregnant colored girls. Many of these come from Roosevelt Jr. High School. Mothers help support these children without any criticism.

"(2) Overcrowded rooming conditions contribute to this problem.

"(3) A. D. C. is more demoralizing to the colored mother than to the white.

"(4) Sex education is needed and some sense of responsibility for social conduct.

"(5) Germantown has very few recreational facilities and needs more.

"(6) Convalescent care is an outstanding problem, especially for men and over age boys."

18. "(1) Overcrowding, moral delinquencies, crime and disease go together.

"(2) Housing is deplorable—many live in condemned houses.

"(3) More illegitimate pregnancy among colored people—goes back to easy-going attitude toward sex and children.

"(4) State aid demoralizes a certain group of recipients who are the lowest economic and moral group anyway.

"(5) Venereal disease runs higher. Am. Asso. of Social Hygiene has compiled data for the country showing 16-18% incidence for colored and 3.2% for whites.

"(6) Lodging houses are needed. Y. W., and YMCA's are far too expensive.

"(7) Convalescent care is sadly lacking for white and colored, especially boys and men.

"(8) Old ladies' homes and old men's homes are less adequate than for white.

"(9) Colored people ought to have more clubs working for colored people. The better off people are not enough interested. They ought to get in touch with hospitals which are doing a great deal for colored people. Local problems in a population like Philadelphia's ought to get more attention

"(10) Many southern migrants come with syphilis, diabetes or chest conditions and without money.

"(11) More settlements and recreation centers for adolescents as well as children.

"(12) The churches ought to teach morality. Negroes ought to be educated out of the idea that indiscriminate sex is all right.

"(13) More employment opportunity is needed.

"(14) Case work is needed with more girls. The existing agencies are overcrowded."

19. "(1) There is no institutional problem. Health education is becoming easier.

"(2) Majority of case load in relief group is colored.

"(3) Large number of illegitimately pregnant girls. Many of the single girls are court cases. These girls are not a problem as white girls in this circumstances because their families invariably accept them back and help them. Colored girls seldom reject their babies. Many are return cases, but many marry after the first baby.

"(4) Lack of room in the home for decent living and entertaining. Young couples often take a room instead of going to the movies.

"(5) Lack of recreational facilities.

"(6) Drinking of 'white mule' is contributory to accident rate.

"(7) Lack of convalescent facilities. There is no place for men and boys.

"(8) Functioning of State aid is most unsatisfactory especially in relation to the father—deprives him of self respect and of responsibility."

20. "(1) Transient colored men live on the dumping grounds and in shacks. Finding suitable housing and clothing for these people on their dismissal from the hospital, and for other transients is a problem.

"(2) Greater incidence of unmarried mothers among the colored girls, but it doesn't seem to create the problem that it does among whites. The girls are usually of school age or just above.

"(3) Birth rate is out of proportion to financial status.

"(4) More venereal disease among colored school children and laxness in returning for treatment.

"(5) More gonorrhea and syphilis among young colored men.

"(6) A volunteer donor agency for blood transfusions is needed.

"(7) Convalescent care for male colored patients is non-existent.

"(8) State aid to dependent children ought to be studied with a view to determining whether there are more illegitimate births now than before the present administration. Care should be taken not to tie the problems up entirely with State aid, although it may be a predisposing factor."

21. "(1) Higher rate of veneral disease is concensus of opinion.

"(2) Improvement of living conditions is their biggest need.

"(3) The hospital doesn't have enough colored patients to know their special problems.

22. "(1) Illegitimacy among young colored girls has been excessive this fall.

"(2) Tap rooms in 11th and Diamond St. sections are especially bad.

"(3) Woodside Park needs closer supervision. Has been responsible for two cases since September.

"(4) The young people are wild and defiant.

"(5) Placement of illegitimate offspring is not a problem.

"(6) Convalescent care for colored people is lacking especially for men.

"(7) Recreation and steering of adolescent boys and girls.

"(8) 'Awful' rooming houses.

"(9) Southern migration is a problem.

"(10) Relief and aid to dependent children are often demoralizing in both races."

23. "(1) Poor housing and financial stress.

"(2) The larger number of colored children who come in are in venereal clinic.

"(3) Malnutrition is a problem in both colored and white groups. Problems are the same in all underprivileged groups.

24. "(1) Negroes are a main factor at this hospital—are 50.7%. The problem consists of the attitudes they have—that the hospital is state aided and they should get everything for nothing. They show great reluctance to pay and they cheat and do every nasty thing.

"(2) The community has gone down to a very low level. Many stabbing and suicide cases.

"(3) 13 and 14 year old illegitimate mothers are frequently brought in by their mothers and all are very casual saying 'Everybody makes mistakes.' Parents seem to follow rather than guide their children.

"(4) 'Of course colored people's problems are different. Even the ambitious among them have difficulty in achieving satisfactory status.'

"(5) Venereal disease runs higher—a good deal of it is congenital.

"(6) On the average they are impossible. Some cooperate beautifully.

"(7) More social service and public health work among Negroes are needed. This calls for armies of workers.

"(8) Schools for colored social service workers should be established. The girls ought to be carefully chosen.

"(9) Relief is very demoralizing and leads to cheating. Closer supervision of relief is a crying need.

"(10) Employment is needed in the worst way to give people self-respect.

"(11) Would like to see colored people's status improved immeasurably, but would like to see them do most of it for themselves.

"(12) Relief ought to be work relief and not doorstep relief. We must do something more efficient than we are doing with relief.

"(13) There is also a crying need for instruction. Poor people should know how to buy thriftily, how to cook without waste, how to mend and clean and iron without burning things up. Poorest people are the wasteful.

"(14) It is hard to get satisfactory Negro help, either skilled or unskilled.

"(15) Not nearly enough home life and home occupations. A girl from a thrifty home is not as likely to go astray as one from a careless, unplanned background.

"(16) Supervised playgrounds are badly needed.

"(17) Convalescent facilities are very difficult for men, women and children. Some awfully sick people leave the hospital and have no place to convalesce.

25. "The staff is devoting a series of meetings to a dis-

cussion of the Negro. Motivation is to understand the Negro better and render better service. Grew out of current interest in minority groups. (Jewish is to be next.)

"(1) Poor and crowded housing and high rents is one of the biggest problems.

"(2) The hospital has had no maternity service for the past 7 years, but has had 4 unmarried mothers gynecological service in the past 9 months. Three were of school age. This is a higher proportion than for whites. There is not much doubt that on the whole Negro mothers and the girls themselves are less disturbed by it.

"(3) Acquired syphilis among young colored girls and boys is a most disturbing problem. This is much more pronounced among the colored people. It is much more rare, for instance, to get a young Jewish boy with syphilis. The problem is serious because it undermines the health of the race and rids them of energy and ambition.

"(4) Lack of recreation, employment and poor housing make for repetitions.

"(5) The army and more employment seem to be reducing the amount.

"(6) Other problems are the same as for other low income groups.

"(7) Convalescent facilities are lacking for men and limited for women. It is also a difficult problem for children, colored and white, after 12 years of age. WPA Housekeeping has helped greatly with colored mothers. Colored women don't seem to like or accept convalescent care as readily as white. They seem anxious to get home and neighbors and friends help them.

"(8) The hospital happens to be in a nonpaying neighborhood which happens to be colored. More public money is needed for the hospital to do its work.

26. "(1) The majority of colored patients are free. Many are on relief, or, if employed, say they can't afford to pay.

"(2) Quite a few, but still the minority, fail to cooperate in the matter of returning for treatment."

Likewise, staff field workers desired to know what were the outstanding problems of white patients. The following answers are interesting:

1. "Large families and precarious living among the foreign element."
2. "A big problem with all patients whether white or colored is getting glasses, belts and special equipment."
3. "Poor housing also obtains among many white people but is a little worse for the colored population."
4. "Problem of illegitimacy is not as great."
5. "There is not much difference in housing between the races. The white group recognizes that promiscuous sexuality is not accepted whereas, in a larger element of the colored it is not stigmatized."
6. "There is more abandonment of illegitimate children among white girls and a greater problem of care."
7. "Language difficulties with Italian speaking population."
8. "Italians try to get out of paying. Polish people are shrewd and thrifty—use language difficulty to good advantage."
9. "Large amount of illegitimate pregnancy among the white people (very young girls). The hospital rarely gets a colored patient and has had only one case of illegitimate pregnancy in the last ten years among the colored people."
10. "Housing is a difficult problem for all races. Rents are increasing with no improvements. Problems are individual and not race or group."

The psychological interpretations of such replies are interesting. In general, hospital officials seem to know the basic needs of Negroes. However, in many instances, there are implied or expressed misunderstandings of Negro problems and their relationship to democracy. Likewise, there are also implications of race prejudice. Both types of persons need much help.

In 65.3% of the cases, poor living conditions were listed as the outstanding problems among Negroes; 53.8% of them felt that illegitimate pregnancies constituted an outstanding problem; likewise, 53.8% of them listed the need for convalescent facilities. 38.4% of them said that venereal diseases were outstanding problems and 30.7% listed the lack of recreational facilities. Next in order of outstanding problems were: the abuse of relief—26.9%; the lack of money, 23.0%; the need of parent education, 23.0% southern migration, 19.2%; too much dependency on Aid to Dependent Children as a source of income, 15.38%; and the need of the practice of birth control, 15.38%. Without a doubt, if a check list of problems had been presented, the percentage of agreement would have been very high on all outstanding handicaps of Negroes. However, had such been done, the field workers would have played too much the role of participant-observers. Nevertheless, upon this wide knowledge of Negro problems on the part of white officials can be based a very fine interracial program for the improvement of conditions among the colored citizens of the State.

The policy of restricting and excluding Negro citizens from employment has produced many ill effects in all areas of Negro life. The reader will note how often this point has been stressed by medical informants. It is obvious that such unfair practices place an additional financial burden upon the medical and health facilities of the State. These statements show that hospital officials are very much aware of the fact that Negro citizens suffer more than whites from malnutrition, lack of guidance in all fields, poor housing, improper clothing, the ill-effects of self-medication, illegitimacy, social diseases, and related handicaps. Directly and indirectly, insofar as excesses obtain, racial discrimination is at the root of every such problem. The solution rests upon an interracial approach which will encourage Negroes to do their part in minimizing and overcoming their difficulties and also which leads white citizens to become more democratic in all areas of life affecting Negroes. Thus, both races have very important tasks to perform.

The very nature of the work of visiting nurses is such that they make practical daily observations of Negro homes and neighborhoods. In terms of variety and volume, their experiences in this regard are unique. The various visiting nurses agencies were asked: "As compared with white patients, what seems to be the most outstanding social and health problems of Negro patients?" From Phoenixville came the following reply:

> "The colored population of Phoenixville is very small. The maternity patients are delivered in the hospital.
>
> "The outstanding health and social problem as I see it is Housing, and lack of recreational facilities.
>
> "The majority of families are on relief."

From Morrisville the following statement was sent:

> "Our service really is rural and the Negro population has been small. Most of our Negro families have

been of the lower type who are least able to plan for themselves. Most visits and more service have been needed by them in proportion to low type white families.

"The outstanding problems seem to be inability to earn sufficient wages to support the large and rapidly increasing families. All of our recent reports of syphilitic patients have been Negro."

The Visiting Nurse Association of Coatesville reports:

"The health problems which seem to be more prominent among our Negro patients are those of venereal disease and tuberculosis. Their standard of living is lower. * * * They are more complacent with reference to any future security."

The Visiting Nurse Association of Eastern Delaware County, Lansdowne, states that the outstanding problems are:

"Venereal disease—crowded housing conditions."

The official statement from Ambler is:

"The most outstanding health problems of the Negro Race are high rate of tuberculosis and syphilis. The most outstanding social problem is poor and inadequate housing especially in the North Hills section."

From Ardmore comes the following statement:

"The greatest problem for our colored population is inadequate housing facilities."

These statements are similar to those from other agencies in Chester, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other areas. Moreover, they are supported by interviews with public health nurses. All of these evidences merely point, without question, to the need of the improvement in the socio-economic status of the Negro.

26. RESTRICTIVE AND EXCLUSION POLICIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Much of the Negro's inadequacy of health and medical facilities and services is due to the lack of funds. Insurance is the most universally accepted method of covering health and accident risks. Due to numerous complaints of Negroes regarding their difficulties in obtaining all types of insurance, the staff of the Commission made some investigations in the general field and found that, taken as a whole, although there are several examples of fairness, most insurance companies have restrictions regarding Negroes. In the automobile field, for example, several officials indicated that although they regret the fact, they must restrict and exclude Negroes because they present a greater risk than whites. They pointed out that the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and most often, the majority of the witnesses and the jury are white and will tend to turn in a verdict against a Negro litigant. This factor unduly increases the costs of insuring Negroes to a point which makes it unprofitable. Three executives stated that, in communities where there was strong prejudice against members of racial groups other than Negroes, they insured only enough of such persons as would enable their respective companies to avoid affording specific proof of absolute exclusion. They cited these cases to show that it was not a question of color but of community prejudices which determined their actions.

Negroes have pointed out, and with a considerable degree of correctness, that many of the very strong insurance companies which have Negro clients discriminate against them in the matter of purchasing homes. In addition thereto, most insurance companies are known to abide by the prevailing patterns of residential segregation. Regarding health and accident insurance, many companies exclude Negroes entirely; others accept Negroes but, through various legal technicalities, discriminate against them chiefly in the form of higher rates. Negro physicians and dentists, officials of hospitals, clinics, visiting nurse agencies, a few WPA supervisors in the Housekeeping Aide Project, and a few white physicians having Negro patients have pointed out that many companies swindle Negro patients both through legal technicalities and through foul practices. Since the latter are much more difficult to detect, they are by far the more prevalent. Although scores of white people of a similar socio-economic status are likewise swindled, Negroes suffer more severely.

The following case is representative of too large a number of insurance companies. The person interviewed became insured in January, 1939. Having read the policy, he desired to obtain an official re-affirmation of coverage. Consequently, on February 11, 1939, he wrote a letter to the agent who was at that time manager of the Philadelphia office, and who also personally wrote the insurance for the insured. The reply follows:

"Thanks for your letter of February 11th and due to the fact that I have been absent from my office for nearly two weeks with an attack of grippe, it has remained on my desk unanswered.

"I will endeavor to answer some of the questions that you have raised in reference to a health and accident policy with our company.

"You are fully covered twelve months a year with your policy in our company regardless of the fact that you might work only nine months a year. You are also covered under our policy regardless of the fact that your salary will be continued during the period of disability. There are no trick clauses in our policy that it does not cover you through vacation period or leave of absence and it is a full coverage 24 hours a day and 12 months a year policy form and this office will be more than glad to service you and assist you in selecting the type of policy for yourself."

Early in May, 1939, the Company requested "waivers" on a specified disability of the insured, who immediately complied with the wishes of the Company. In returning the signed "waivers." the insured, desiring to know the status of his case, wrote another letter to the manager of the district office on May 13, 1939. The manager replied:

"Acknowledging your letter of the 11th. With Waivers enclosed, I am herewith returning one to be attached to your policy.

"Regarding the Hospitalization Benefits under your policy you will find attached to the inside of policy two Riders, one providing for 1st day coverage in the event of injury and the other one providing for $4.00 per day should you be confined to the Hospital for either sickness or injury.

"If you do not find these riders attached to the policy please advise as you are paying a quarterly premium of $9.15—$7.50 for your monthly benefits of $100.00 and $1.65 for the extra benefits of $4.00 per day for 30 days if confined to the hospital."

The policy was kept in force, hence, there was no occasion for further questioning of the Company until the insured became ill on March 23, 1942 and was taken to a hospital on March 24, 1942. The Company was notified concerning his illness. Forthwith, the Company sent a postal card from its main office which stated that the policy of the insured had expired on December 1, 1941 and therefore, the insured was not entitled to any benefits. However, the insured had (a) his canceled check from the bank as proof of payment and (b) the Company's receipt covering his insurance through the entire month of March. Thus, the main office of the company was in error. Moreover, on March 9, 1942, the insured had paid his quarterly premium which kept his insurance in force until June 1, 1942. He had (a) his canceled bank check and (b) the Company's receipt as proof thereof. Howbeit, on April 2, 1942, another quarterly premium was sent to the district office in Philadelphia. The Company returned a receipt which indicated that the insured was covered until June 1, 1942. Hence, the insured had paid twice for insurance covering the same period.

In review, up to this point, it is evident that the records of the Company were very poorly kept which is evident from the fact that in more than eighty days the records of the Philadelphia Office had not been properly recorded in the home office. Second, it seems strange that the records of the Company were not kept in such a manner as to detect a double payment on a policy. In view of the fact that all errors were in favor of the Company, it would seem that the Company's records were both inaccurate and questionable. Subsequent facts warrant such a conclusion.

On April 7, 1942, the insured received the following letter from the Company's Claim Adjuster in the Philadelphia Office:

> "Under date of March 26th, you were fiurnished with a proof blank to be completed in detail by yourself and your attending physician. This form should have been returned to this office immediately but up to date we have not been favored with the completed form.
>
> "It is necessary in order that we might give your case proper and prompt attention that the statement be completed and returned to us. Therefore your early attention to this matter is urgently requested."

The insured was still in the hospital critically ill and it had not been possible for him or his physician to fill out the form. Second, there was no urgency for this action until the period of hospitalization was over. However, the form was completed and later sent to the Philadelphia Office. At this point, the actions of the Company were not clear of suspicion, for on April 13, 1942, the insured received the following letter from the Claim Adjuster in the Philadelphia Office:

> "We acknowledge receipt of your report form and in view of the information given therein are approving your claim.
>
> "As the first seven days of illness are not covered, we are approving your claim for five days confining and seven days non-confining benefits. Our draft in the amount of $28.32 as full payment is enclosed.
>
> "You also enclosed with your form, hospital bills. These bills are not covered under the terms of your policy and therefore we are returning them to you."

On April 15, 1942, the insured wrote the following letter to the Claim Adjuster:

> "May I thank you for your letter of April 13th. I am herewith returning the check which you sent because there is some very serious error regarding my insurance with the Company. Recently, I have noted a number of errors relative to my policy but in this letter I shall confine myself to the claim under consideration. Certainly, the sum of $28.32 is only a fraction of the total claim to be paid.
>
> "Perhaps it may be well for me to review my policy. First, I am paying the sum of $9.15 quarterly. Of this sum $7.50 pays for the disability form. The sum of $1.65 is paid for two types of coverage. The one which is germane to this discussion is that I am to receive the sum of four dollars per day while in the hospital and also first day coverage. Thus, the eleven days in the hospital have been covered.
>
> "I am acting on the assumption that you are doing what you understand to be the Company's policies concerning my case. Consequently, I appreciate your point of view and again thank you for the promptness with which you considered my claim.
>
> "Nevertheless, I am returning the check with the idea that unless the errors referred to are corrected, there is nothing for me to do but to have my lawyer present the case to the Division of Complaints, Insurance Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I feel sure that the Company will abide by the suggestions of the Division and so will I do so gladly."

To this letter, on April 17, 1942, the Claim Adjuster replied:

> "We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 15th in regard to your accident and health policy held with this company.
>
> "Our records reveal that you carry policy form * * * and that you have one rider attached to it, * * * For this you are paying a premium of $9.15 which is the correct premium according to the rate sheet and rates filed with the Insurance Department.
>
> "This policy provides you with eighty day sickness coverage and first day accident coverage and there is no hospitalization feature in the policy. Therefore, your claim for sickness benefits due to your recent pneumonia was paid in accordance with the policy provisions of seven days elimination on the sickness and the claim amounts to $28.32.
>
> "According to the information you give in your letter, I am wondering just what riders are attached to your policy and it would be greatly appreciated if you would forward the policy to this office for our inspection and review. As soon as the policy has served our purpose we will return it to you. You may use this letter as a receipt for the policy until it is returned."

The insured, by now completely distrustful of the Company's methods of doing business, did not send the policy to be examined. However, he replied on April 18th merely reviewing again his case with the Company. In the meantime, upon the advice of his attorney, the insured went to Harrisburg, and placed the documentary evidence before the Division of Complaints of the Department of Insurance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Fortunately, the late Mr. Taggart, Insurance Commissioner, reviewed the case. He pointed out very clearly to the insured that the Company was in error and liable on every point contested by the insured. He immediately wrote the Home Office of the Company. On May 4, 1942, the Chief Adjuster of Claims in the Home Office replied to

the Chief of the Division of Complaints, Insurance Department, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as follows:

> "We now have the file of the above case and find that the insured is correct on at least two of the counts he has brought to the attention of your Deparment.
>
> "1. The policy as originally written should have included a hospital rider because he has been paying sufficient premium for this protection. This fact was not shown by our records; hence, our Philadelphia representative did not allow hospital indemnity in paying the claim. We are instructing him to pay the insured an additional $44.00 to cover his eleven days' hospitalization and to attach a hospital rider to his policy, so that there will be no question regarding any future claim that may be presented.
>
> "2. We do not as yet have a collection report from our Philadelphia Office; but if it is true that a double payment was made in March and no refund has been made, the insured will be given credit and receipt issued to show that his policy is in force to September 1st.
>
> "3. The amount of confining indemnity allowed was based upon the statement originally submitted by the attending physician in which he said that the insured was confined from March 23 to April 4; however, this feature has already been discussed with the insured and he promises to submit a supplement report from the doctor. If it is found that he is entitled to additional indemnity, it will be paid promptly upon receipt of this statement.
>
> "We are sorry that your Department has been put to the inconvenience of writing us about this case and hope that it has been disposed of to your complete satisfaction."

On May 6, 1942, the insured received the following letter from the Claim Adjuster of the Philadelphia Office:

> "Our home office has had correspondence with the Insurance Department and in view of the facts in your case they advise me that you are entitled to $4.00 per day while confined to the hospital in accordance with a rider which you have been paying for but which has never been a part of your policy. Therefore, in view of the information we have in our file we are approving 11 days hospitalization at $4.00 per day, five days of confinement and seven days of non-confining benefits making a total of $72.32. Our draft in that amount as full payment is enclosed. * * *
>
> "You undoubtedly have our collection department's letter of April 30th in regard to the duplication of premium payment and that letter indicates that the second remittance received in this office on April 4th in the amount of $9.15 has been applied to advance premiums paying your policy up to September 1st, 1942. We are also enclosing with this letter our official receipt showing the premium payment up to that date.
>
> "Trusting this is found satisfactory, we are indeed sorry for the misunderstanding we have had in your case but it was due to the fact that our records were not complete."

Space does not permit continuation of the case. However, the Company made four mistakes in its own behalf. (1) It stated that the policy of the insured had expired. (2) Its records indicated that the insured paid twice for the same period. (3) It urgently requested the insured to fill out a form while the insured was still in the hospital; although the form appeared to be of a preliminary nature, it was used as the basis for the settlement of the claim. (4) It declared that the insured was not eligible for hospitalization benefits on the grounds that the premium paid by the insured was insufficient to cover hospitalization. Needless to point out, on all of these scores, the Company was forced to admit its error but did not do so until the entire case was reviewed by the Department of Insurance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There is evidence of poor business methods, bad faith, and efforts to swindle.

The larger and better known insurance companies are among the most respectable business concerns in the nation. In numerous ways, they make a great contribution to American life and point the way for other business establishments. Ie seems very strange that the representatives of these concerns do not see to it that insurance laws are properly revised and so administered as to prevent such practices as are referred to above. Your Commission submits that the Honorable Bodies may well review insurance legislation and practices in the Commonwealth.

Several group hospital plans have been reviewed by the staff. On the whole, they are good and ought to gain more support among Negroes. However, so far as the staff could determine, Negro physicians are not allowed to serve their patients in any of the non-Negro staffed hospitals participating in the several group associations. Should these difficulties be reasonably solved and some other adjustments made, the various hospital plans would be much more satisfactory. Howbeit, Negroes must, in some way, prepare to share a greater part of the cost of their own medical care. Negro leadership must exert itself more vigorously in this regard. Upon white and Negro leadership rests the responsibility of removing unnecessary barriers which tend to prevent Negroes from paying a larger share of the cost of their medical care.

27. NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

In Philadelphia, the Commission requested a group of Negro educators to compile a list of the major problems of Negroes. Without conferring with each other, it is significant to note that nutritional difficulties ranked high on each list. Later, in Chester, Harrisburg, and Steelton, the same question was asked teachers and social workers. They, too, listed nutritional problems as being one of the chief handicaps. On Monday, October 19, 1942, the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research reported that in spite of the declining school attendance and free school lunch for the underprivileged from June, 1932 to June, 1942 there had been an increase in the number of children suffering from malnutrition. Even though it is generally estimated by authorities that at least 30 to 35% of the total population suffers from some form of malnutrition, it is believed by experts, that a much larger percentage of Negroes suffer from malnutrition. Teachers have indicated that in addition to physical defects attributable to mulnutrition, the restlessness of many Negro children, their easy exhaustion, listlessness, and their inability to give attention are often due to nutritional problems. A sample study of age-weight-height tables indicated both the underweight, and underheight of the typical Negro child. Despite the difficulties involved in the accuracy of such studies, the indications of malnutrition are evident. Although it is obvious that other factors enter into the above conditions, nutritional inadequacies are also present. Moreover, talks with children themselves and observations of their diets further confirm the fact of serious nutritional problems among Negro children. Being undernourished,

ill-clothed, ill-housed, and getting too little sleep, separately and combined, contribute to general morbidity.

In realization of the nutritional difficulties of thousands of children of both races, municipal, county, state and federal agencies in cooperation with private clubs, societies, agencies, etc., have established the School Lunch Program of Pennsylvania. A relief description and report of it involving all school children in the State who suffer from malnutrition has been prepared for the Commission by Mrs. Ellen V. Schneebeli, former State Chief of the Welfare Programs Section, WPA:

"The School Lunch Program was made available to the public and parochial schools in the latter part of 1936 on a County-wide basis.

"The School Lunch Program of Pennsylvania was sponsored in 1940 by the State Department of Public Instruction. Each unit is co-sponsored by a civic group such as the Parent-Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs, School Board, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and various Church societies.

"The purpose of the Program is to prepare and serve school lunches to be furnished without cost to needy or undernourished children in the public schools throughout Pennsylvania or in the parochial schools to those needy or undernourished children who do not pay tuition. The work also includes the operation of gardens and the canning of garden, donated or surplus foodstuffs for use in the school lunches or for free distribution to the needy.

"In order that the needy children may be served without social stigma, and that the program may reach other children suffering from malnutrition, but whose parents could make a contribution, the co-sponsors establish a common food fund which is used to supply the necessary fresh vegetables, milk, meats, etc., to be co-mingled with the surplus foods made available to the schools through the Surplus Marketing Administration and the Department of Public Assistance.

"Since Federal funds are limited to payment for supervision and labor, local school boards or civic groups assume the financial responsibility for food, other material costs, and equipment for the units of the project operating under their jurisdiction. The labor personnel is certified from the relief rolls to WPA for employment. There is no discrimination in the placement of labor on this work—either by race, creed or color.

"During the summer of 1941 there were 58 School Lunch Canning units operating in various parts of the State. The purpose of this activity was to can and preserve fruits and vegetables to be used on the School Lunch Program during the winter months. This program has been a great asset to the feeding program; adding greater variety and enabling the schools to serve more balanced lunches to the children. The co-sponsors in most instances, planted and cultivated gardens especially for the canning program. The Surplus Marketing Administration also supplied vegetables to the units at various times. The total amount of food preserved and canned is as follows:

21,117 quarts of fruits
20,876 quarts of vegetables

"During the School Lunch Program served a total of 3,577,584 lunches of which 3,485,151 were served to white children; 81,971 to Negroes, and 1,309 to children of other races. We do not make a breakdown according to the sex or age of the recipients. However, we might add that our Program carried through from Kindergartens to High Schools."

This problem is also rather serious among Negro adults. Since approximately one-half of the Negro population has existed on some form of public or private charity during the past decade, the undernourishment of a large proportion of the adult Negro citizens of the State is to be expected; for it is accepted among experts that the Public Assistance Public Assistance allowances for food have aways been inadequate for sufficient nourishment. For some unknown reason, Negro relief clients in the State have never taken full advantage of the food stamp plan. To this, one must add that only a small percentage of employed Negroes were able to purchase food suitable for their specific individual needs unless they denied themselves of some other necessities. When viewed in the light of sub-standard housing and inadequate clothing, the accumulative effect of malnutrition becomes even more distressing.

28. THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT ON NEGRO HEALTH

It has been pointed out that because of excessively low income, and residential segregation with its consequent artificial housing scarcity, Negroes are forced to occupy the more blighted and deteriorated areas and the more substandard dwellings of any neighborhood in which they live. As compared with other neighborhoods, the typical Negro neighborhood constitutes a greater fire hazard; it is inadequately policed; it is more noisy, the streets are dirtier; the garbage removal system is poorer; and the sewerage facilities are less adequate. Although the sanitation problem has many ramifications, the most common difficulty is the use of one toilet by several families. While many citizens of all races suffer from this health hazard, it is disproportionately frequent among Negro citizens. Wherever these conditions prevail, they increase morbidity and mortality rates. The typical Negro neighborhood has more polluted air per unit volume than other neighborhoods. Moreover, there is an inadequacy of recreational facilities in the typical Negro neighborhoods. In numerous instances throughout the State, staff investigations have shown that, in mixed neighborhoods, Negroes did not have access to all of the recreational facilities available.

Next to the lack of sanitary conditions, overcrowding or congestion is the most serious problem of blighted and slum areas. With reference to congestion, Mr. J. M. Dalluville, Sanitary Engineer of the United States Health Service, states:

"Congested dwellings create a maximum opportunity for the spread of disease. It follows, therefore, that if the lack of sanitary facilities is one of the primary causes of disease, then overcrowding is the vehicle by which it is spread. This is particularly true of contagious diseases and especially the diseases of childhood. Overcrowding permits numerous contacts to be made with infected persons, and these contacts conduce to increase the incidence of disease, which may often reach epidemic proportions. The influence of overcrowding on the spread of such infectious diseases as measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, cerebrespinal fever, and similar diseases, cannot be overestimated."

To this list of communicable diseases which spread very rapidly in slum and blighted areas, we must add the common cold, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, chicken pox, scarlet fever, and mumps. Thus, while individual substandard dwellings constitute health hazards, deteriorated and slum areas constitute a far more

dangerous hazard in that congested areas are very conducive to the spread of communicable diseases.

As compared with other citizens, Negro-occupied dwellings are not in good physical condition. They are old, damp, either difficult or expensive to heat, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, inadequately serviced with bathing and toilet facilities, and are below standard in the quantity and quality of modern conveniences. On the whole, for various reasons, nearly three-fourths of all Negro-occupied dwellings in the State are sub-standard; on the contrary, less than one-half of the white-occupied dwellings can be so classified.

In 1925, the United States Childrens' Bureau made a study of 23,000 births in eight cities in an effort to determine the relationship between infant mortality and housing. The study shows that in homes which averaged less than one person per room, the infant mortality rate was 52.0 per 1,000 births, and in homes averaging two or more persons per room, the rate was 135.7 per 1,000 births. It is evident that this latter figure represents overcrowding. Such a study merely indicates that irrespective of race, bad housing, taking due account of related factors, contributes considerably to a high rate of infant mortality. It has been pointed out that approximately three-fourths of Negro-occupied dwellings in Pennsylvania are sub-standard. Thus, as we may expect, the Negro has a higher infant mortality rate than other citizens.

Given the high infant mortality rates of congested areas and granted that many children live through babyhood in congested and overcrowded areas, what are their chances of longevity? In 1929-31, a study was made in Cincinnati of measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and scarlet fever as found in four groups of homes which ranged from slums (Group I) to the best types of homes (Group IV). The mean annual mortality rates of the four groups were as follows:

Group	I:	127 per 100,000 population
Group	II:	62 per 100,000 population
Group	III:	40 per 100,000 population
Group	IV:	29 per 100,000 population

Taking due account of the fact that socio-economic status is involved in the above results, congested and overcrowded areas account considerably for the excess death rates between slum dwellers and residents of the best housed areas.

Children who live in slums and blighted areas are known to suffer from rickets more than children who dwell in better housed areas. While malnutrition is one of the major causes of rickets, the lack of sunlight is another very important factor. Slums and blighted areas are known for their inadequacy of sunlight; slum neighborhoods are almost invariably inadequately supplied with sunny and safe play areas. In Cleveland, from 1928-1931, it was found that the death rate for one of its slum areas was five times that of the rest of the city. In Detroit, a survey conducted from 1930 to 1932 showed that the death rate for one of its slum areas was more than six times that of the city as a whole.

A survey was made in Cincinnati from 1929-1931 in which it was found that white deaths from pneumonia was 160.5 per 100,000 population while the rate for the rest of the city's white population was 50.3 For Negroes who inhabited this same slum area, the death rate from pneumonia was 293.5 per 100,000 population, whereas the Negro rate for the rest of the city was 168.6. In the same slum district, the white death rate from all causes was 16.23 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 10.75 per 1,000 population for the rest of the city. Negroes of this same slum area had a death rate of 23.45 per 1,000 population as compared with 16.83 per 1,000 population for the rest of the city. Similar instances can be cited all over the nation, Pennsylvania cities included.

It is rather significant that when staff field workers asked hospital officials what were the most outstanding problems of Negroes, 65.3% of them stated that poor living conditions were most outstanding. 30.7% of them said that recreation was an outstanding health problem. Sub-standard housing is one of the chief contributing factors to the excessive morbidity and mortality rates of Negroes. Nevertheless, 53.8% of the hospital officials stated that convalescent facilities constituted an outstanding need among Negroes. This condition greatly retards both the prevention and cure of most diseases among Negroes. Largely because of the lack of finance and partly due to race prejudice, so far as such can be generalized from hospital statistics, Negroes are released from hospitals sooner than whites. Too often, the home conditions of Negroes who are released from hospitals cause them to either defer considerably the time when they can return to normal work or positively contribute to their recurring morbidity.

It has been observed that the Negro's unemployment rate has been much higher than his proportion in the total population; and, that relief, WPA, NYA, Old-age pension, and other forms of tax-supported agencies afford the only income of thousands of Negroes. Of those Negroes who were employed, in general, their working conditions were less favorable to the conservation of health than were the conditions of white employees. Unfortunately, the mean annual income of non-relief Negroes was so low that more than 90% of them could hardly have been classed as other than marginal and sub-marginal. Consequently, from whatever source, the income of the typical Negro citizen was far below that of the typical white citizen. In fact, his income was so low that, barring race prejudice, the typical Negro citizen could not have afforded to pay for satisfactory housing, proper food and clothing, and insure himself against health and accident risks. Thus, the money which the typical Negro spent for philanthropic and religious causes, recreation and leisure time activities, was often expended at the sacrifice of some basic health factor. It must be pointed out that while unemployment is today no problem to Negroes, the type of employment with its consequent low wage scale does not enable the masses of Negroes to improve their condition at a rate which is commensurate with their needs. It must be emphasized that the same discriminatory policies and practices which caused Negroes to be recipients of various types of relief during the last decade, in numbers far in excess of their ratio in the total population, operated to prevent Negroes from being given equal job opportunities during the period of National Defense and also after Pearl Harbor. Thus far, there have been little significant changes in the picture as a whole.

Sub-standard income not only means being ill-housed, it also means being ill-clothed and ill-fed. The effect of these three maladjustments is most dramatically told through statistical studies of such respiratory diseases as pneumonia and tuberculosis. It is known that these two diseases can be traced very largely to socio-economic conditions. Tables XI and XII on pneumonia and tuberculosis rates were prepared for the Commission by Mr Tom E. Williams, Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health.

TABLE XI

PNEUMONIA MORTALITY IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COLOR: 1931-1941, INCLUSIVE

YEAR	TOTAL Number	TOTAL Rate*	WHITE Number	WHITE Rate*	COLORED Number	COLORED Rate*
1931	9,917	102.6	8,741	95.0	1,176	256.2
1932	8,426	86.9	7,626	82.6	800	173.8
1933	7,355	75.7	6,652	71.9	703	152.3
1934	8,421	86.4	7,542	81.2	879	189.9
1935	8,411	86.1	7,540	81.0	871	187.6
1936	9,077	92.6	8,119	87.0	958	205.8
1937	8,590	87.4	7,690	82.2	900	192.8
1938	6,371	64.7	5,716	60.9	655	140.0
1939	5,455	55.2	4,932	52.4	523	111.4
1940	5,543	56.0	4,988	52.7	555	117.9
1941**	4,178	42.1	(a)		(a)	

* Rates are per 100,000 estimated mid year populations.
** Totals and rates for 1941 are provisional and subject to revision when final tabulations for the year are completed.
(a) Note yet available.

It will be noted that although there has been much absolute improvement in the pneumonia mortality rates among Negroes during the past decade, as compared with the white population, there has been relatively little improvement. For instance, in 1931, the Negro death rate for pneumonia was 2,69 times that of whites; in 1932, it was 2:10; in 1933, it was 2:11; in 1934, it was 2.33; in 1935, it was 2.31; in 1936, it was 2.36; in 1937, it was 2.34; in 1938, it was 2.29; in 1939, it was 2:10 and, in 1940, the Negro death rate from pneumonia was 2.23 times that of white citizens in the State.

The history of tuberculosis is such that it affords a very startling example of the influence of environment upon health. From the time of Koch, the discoverer of the germ which causes tuberculosis, it has been known that tubercular germs are rather widespread. Individuals very considerably in the degree of immunity to the disease. Unless exposed to an unusually large number of tubercular germs, the healthy individual escapes tuberculosis. However, it has been noted that those who suffer most from dust-laden atmosphere, inadequate clothing, undernourishment, fatigue, sub-standard housing and all of the health hazards involved, are the most frequent victims of tuberculosis. For these reasons, tuberculosis is often referred to as a disease of the lower classes; likewise, for related reasons, it is often thought of as a family disease. A brief review of the socio-economic status of the Negro citizens of the State will show that they suffer disproportionately from the major factors which underlie tuberculosis. Aside from the necessary medical treatment, good food, rest, freedom from worry, and sleep are necessary for recovery. Hence, while other factors enter into the equation, poverty underlies the causes for tuberculosis and also tends to prevent recovery therefrom. The following table is self-explanatory:

TABLE XII

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COLOR: 1931-1941 INCLUSIVE

YEAR	TOTAL Number	TOTAL Rate*	WHITE Number	WHITE Rate*	COLORED Number	COLORED Rate*	No. of Times Negro Exceeds Whites
1931 ..	5,746	59.5	4,610	50.1	1,136	247.4	4.93
1932 ..	5,411	55.8	4,375	47.4	1,036	225.0	4.74
1933 ..	5,088	52.4	4,142	44.7	946	204.9	4.58
1934 ..	4,976	51.1	4,085	44.0	891	192.5	4.37
1935 ..	4,638	47.4	3,804	40.9	834	179.7	4.39
1936 ..	4,713	48.1	3,805	40.8	908	195.1	4.78
1937 ..	4,906	49.9	3,984	42.6	922	197.5	4.63
1938 ..	4,381	44.5	3,462	36.9	919	196.4	5.32
1939 ..	4,235	42.9	3,365	35.8	870	185.4	5.17
1940 ..	4,213	42.5	3,341	35.3	872	185.3	5.24
1941 **	3,784	38.1	(a)		(a)		

* Rates are per 100,000 estimated mid year populations.
** Totals and rates for 1941 are provisional and subject to revision when final tabulations for the year are completed.
(a) Note yet available.

Although there has been significant absolute improvement of tuberculosis mortality rates among Negroes in the State during the past decade, relatively, there has been an increase in Negro tuberculosis mortality rates. For example, from Table XII it is evident that in 1931, the Negro tuberculosis mortality rate was 4.93 times that of whites; from 1938 through 1940 it was five times in excess of that of whites. The evidence seems to point to the fact that although Negroes have made remarkable progress, their advancement has been far behind that of white citizens. This situation merely reflects the more disadvantageous status of Negro citizens. In general, taking all factors into consideration, it can be said that the socio-economic maladjustments of Negro citizens of the State reduce their vitality so low that they are more susceptible to disease than the general population.

29. HANDICAPS DUE TO POOR HYGIENIC HABITS, IGNORANCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION, SELF-MEDICATION, AND "QUACK DOCTORS"

Giving due recognition to the general inadequacy of medical facilities and services among Negroes, admitting that the vast majority of Negro-occupied dwellings are sub-standard, giving due cognizance to the inadequacy of recreational facilities for Negroes, taking due cognizance of the less favorable working conditions of the Negro; and finally taking due cognizance of all of these health and medical disadvantages resulting from low income, it should be emphasized that ignorance of health education and poor hygienic habits account for much of the adverse health status of the Negro. Closely related to, and perhaps overlapping these two handicaps is the fact that among many Negroes there is an indifference to, little confidence in, or a positive antipathy against established and accepted medical and health facilities, procedures, and services. Consequently, patent medicines, herbs, home remedies, "quack doctors," etc., play too large a part in the life of the more under-privileged Negroes of the Commonwealth. Moreover, studies have shown that many Negroes accept suggestions of pharmacists instead of being attended by a physician. Even though these factors weigh heavily against Negroes, they are not racial. Numerous studies, without exception, have shown that they tend to influence equally all people, irrespective of race, whose general educational and socio-economic status are similar to those of Negroes. With reference

to home medication, Dr. Wallace Yater, Professor of Medicine at George University, stated that less than $225,000,000 worth of the $1,500,000,000 spent annually for drugs were prescribed by physicians. Hence, were it not for the fact that there are proportionately so many more Negroes thus underprivileged no special emphasis would be placed upon these problems.

In all fairness to many Negroes who are indifferent to or have an antipathy toward established medical and health facilities and services, it should be pointed out that the treatment they receive at some hospitals and clinics is often responsible for their attitudes. Your staff has observed much unnecessary verbal abuse of Negro patients in hospitals and clinics throughout the State. It is true, however, that poor whites are often thus abused also but not as much as Negroes. Irrespective of race, such abuses are not necessary. All hospitals and clinics should have rules adequate for administrative purposes; in case of infractions thereof, patients should be sanctioned accordingly.

It may be well to summarize the above discussion. To begin with, so far as the nation is concerned, there is a great inadequacy of health and medical facilities and services for all of the people. The shortage in the field of preventive medicine is most glaring. To complicate matters further, one-third of the nation's population is unable to pay for its medical care and a much larger percentage is sub-standard because of illness. Howbeit, as compared with other states in the availability of health and medical services, Pennsylvania ranks rather high. Nevertheless, so far as Negroes are concerned, there are two most serious handicaps in the use of the facilities and services in the State. First, it has been emphasized that much of the shortage of health and medical facilities and services pertaining to Negroes is due to their lack of funds with which to pay for these services. In general, sub-standard income is the crux of the problem. Added to these difficulties, is the matter of insurance which is the universally accepted method of covering health and accident risks. Nevertheless, though there are worthy examples to the contrary, most insurance companies, through various legal technicalities, discriminate against Negroes.

Investigations regarding the various types of group hospital plan reveal that they impair their effectiveness and appeal to Negroes by their lack of a sufficiently wide range of coverage, their discriminations against competent Negro members of the medical profession, and because some of the participating hospitals restrict and limit Negro patients. Nevertheless, the best of these plans must be recommended along with other plans for some methods must be found which will enable the Negro population to bear a larger share of the cost of its medical care.

The second handicap arises out of the fact that restrictions and exclusions tend greatly to increase the shortage of health and medical facilities and services for Negroes. Moreover, these limitations extend to areas of medical education, staff, and administrative positions in the general field of health and medicine. The fact is that in the professional area, restrictions and exclusions are even more severe. Chiefly because of the limitations placed upon Negro patients in some hospitals and because of the undue restrictions placed upon the Negro members of the medical profession, three Negro-staffed hospitals have been established in the State. In spite of their most urgent need of finances, they are doing fine work. Funds should be found to enable them to improve both the quality and quantity of their services.

Nevertheless, many leading citizens have observed that, through no fault of the Negro-staffed hospitals, there has been relatively little improvement in the eradication of the basic evils which gave rise to their establishment. Therefore, these persons feel that although much financial help should be given Negro-staffed hospitals, the major medical task of the Commonwealth is to foster those interracial measures which will tend greatly to reduce the restrictions and limitations placed upon Negro patients and members of the medical profession. Your Commission submits that now is a most propitious time for this type of expression of interracial goodwill and justice in the field of health and medicine. Public medical facilities in the State have been developed considerably in relation to tax-free and tax-aided medical facilities and services. Being designed as they are for special services and also for persons in the low income group, it is rather difficult to judge them except in terms of the specific responsibilities accepted by them. Even though there are many excellent phases of the health and medical work of tax-supported institutions and agencies, they are generally inadequate. The inadequacy lies chiefly in the lack of funds. However, if they are viewed in terms of the areas of service undertaken by private and semi-private medical and health facilities, their scope is somewhat inadequate. Howbeit, in terms of volume, Negro patients are treated in numbers in excess of their proportion in the total population. Often, however, as is true in case of tuberculosis, they are not treated according to their mortality rates. Finally, State owned institutions should add to their personnel more competent Negro physicians, dentists, nurses, medical technicians, and other essential employees.

Although occupational hygiene and safety have been rapidly advanced during the past twenty years, there is still much need of improvement. As compared with other citizens, Negroes suffer disproportionately from occupational hazards. The poor housing conditions of the Negro population constitute a very serious handicap to Negro health in that they simultaneously contribute to the development of diseases and retard recovery.

Although the typical Negro is hardly more unhygienic or more indifferent to established health and medical facilities and services or more given to self-medication than are members of other races of the same socio-economic status, because of the multiple factors involved in racial discrimination, proportionately, Negroes suffer more from these handicaps than do other citizens.

The interrelations among the several factors suggested and implied suggest their complexity. Howbeit, in view of all factors involved, there is an inadequacy of health and medical facilities for Negroes. In order to improve the situation significantly, racial discrimination must be greatly reduced; the income of the average Negro must be increased, and the Negro himself must change his attitude and reduce self-medication and the use of "quack doctors" to a minimum, improve his health habits, and

improve his attitude toward established health and medical facilities.

In this program of health education, the State should make its contribution through the establishment of more medical centers. The success of the program will depend in no small measure on the democratic use of competent Negro members of the medical profession and an excellent staff of Negro lay medical workers. Fortunately, the executives in the State Department of Health are aware of the major health needs of the Negro population. The lack of funds constitute their chief handicap. Given the proper encouragement, those persons will appoint more Negroes to important positions. Whether health centers are provided by the State or some other agency, Negro leadership must be an important factor. It has an obligation which can be met by no other agency or group. It is encouraging to know that many Negro leaders are aware of this responsibility and opportunity and are already doing something in this regard.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

An examination of both State and national records of law violations show that for the past six or more decades, the volume of Negro crime and delinquency has been greatly in excess of the Negro's proportion in the total population. Admitting that these rates are much higher than they should be, it may be well to consider a brief study of some of the basic factors involved in the records themselves. An examination will show, among many things, that official records of law violations are not a reliable index to the volume of crime and delinquency. If we conceive crime as any act or failure to act which subjects the doer to legal punishment or if we conceive crime as a violation of the law, then, irrespective of race, it is impossible to measure the volume of crime and delinquency in our country. We cannot measure the volume of law violations because we are unable to determine both the number and the intensity of the violations. Granted that errors are inherent in all statistics dealing with crime and delinquency, for reasons soon to follow, there is even greater error in the statistics dealing with Negro crime and delinquency.

First, since some officers of the law will arrest a Negro or a member of a minority group, for the same violations for which a native white person would not be arrested, the number of arrests is faulty as a measure of the volume of crime and delinquency. Moreover, for the same and similar reasons, proportionately more Negro than white violators may be apprehended. Thus, there may be a great discrepancy between actual violations of the law and the number of persons apprehended and arrested. Second, many records do not indicate the race or nationality of the offender arrested. Third, in the case of the Negro, we know that there is no definitely established relationship between the number of arrests and those who are later found to be guilty. This many be inferred from the fact that in proportion to the number of arrests there are often proportionately fewer Negroes than whites convicted. Fourth, between arrest and a just trial, the minor judiciary, the prosecuting attorney, and political influence tend to release proportionately more whites than Negroes. Likewise, similar forces may cause Negroes to suffer injustices more than whites. Fifth, what can we learn from convictions? Often, the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and a majority of the jury members are white; hence, while law and fact play an important part in the conviction or acquittal of Negroes, traditional prejudices most often play their part.

Sixth, in what way does the jail or prison population indicate the volume of crime and delinquency? Suspended sentence, parole, probation, and pardon, which are very effective methods of depleting the jail and prison population, tend to favor the members of the majority group. Moreover, at conviction, in many instances, there is an alternative of a fine or imprisonment, or there may be a combination of both. In such cases, since Negroes, in comparison with whites, have so little money, it is expected that such an alternative will tend to release more whites than Negroes. In addition thereto, often, through discretionary powers given the judiciary in the case of indeterminate sentence, longer and more severe sentences for the same offense are given Negroes than whites. Therefore, neither the number of arrests, nor the number of convictions, nor yet the jail or prison population, separately or combined, affords an accurate measure of the volume of Negro crime and delinquency as compared with the general population.

On account of these and many other reasons, the criminal law needs to be re-stated in terms of the accepted findings of modern knowledge and the best practices relating to the field of criminal law. This restatement implies appropriate changes in the efficiency and wisdom exhibited by the agencies of justice. In addition to the lameness of criminal justice, unreasonable prejudices, political corruption, and similar misfortunes often make justice blind. Professor Glueck of Harvard has summarized the matter excellently as follows:

> "Not only judges but all the other enforcers of the criminal law need to have training in the interpretation of adequate case-histories and the understanding of treatment methods. They should know enough psychology, sociology and other disciplines to employ intelligently the data indispensable to an effective yet just treatment of offenders. With outstanding exceptions here and there, police investigator, criminal court judge, probation officer, penal institution administrator, parole board member and parole agent have not enjoyed such training. As has already been suggested, unconscious or conscious prejudices against type of offense or race or class of offender, or a technically narrow legalistic attitude, rather than a broad training in pertinent disciplines, is still too often the basis of a sentence. Ignorance of even rudimentary psychologic considerations still marks the work of many probation officer, prison attendant and parole agent."

The Ruth Commission, created by the 1937 Session of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania stated in its report:

> "Two of the principal obstacles to effective criminal justice, are inadequate administrative machinery and inefficient officials to operate our mechanism of justice."

The Ruth Commission's report on the administration of justice cited hundreds of exact references and specifically prepared exhibits giving ample proof of the lameness and blindness of justice in Pennsylvania. While there are many agents of justice in our State who are of the highest

intellectual and moral calibre, nevertheless, there are scores of others who are indifferent to, purposely interfere with, and intentionally obstruct justice. These "official" violations involve every type of agent of justice. Among these most commonly known are police and detectives, magistrates, professional bondsmen, prosecuting attorneys, jurors, judges, court procedure involving: policemen clerks, prosecutors, and judges; and numerous other persons in various ways.

It is very evident that when graft, political corruption, favoritism, prejudice, indifference, ignorance, and incompetency combine, they will tend to oppress disproportionately the more poverty stricken and uninfluential elements in the community. Although all people suffer from such administration of criminal law, the very methods used to make justice lame and blind are themselves evidences of the fact that Negroes suffer unequally in this respect.

30. CRIME

As of May 31, 1940, there were 4,974 men and women in all county prisons in the State; 1,692 of them were Negroes. Thus, while the Negroes were only approximately 4.7% of the total State population, they supplied 34% of the total county prison population. In other words, Negroes contributed to the 1940 county prison population of the State more than seven times their proportion in the total population. 203 of the 285 women who were in county prisons were colored. Hence, Negro women supplied 71% of the total female county prison population which is more than fifteen times their ratio in the total population. Our 1939 and 1941 samplings of the total county prison populations are essentially the same as the 1940 records. County statistics are very significant, since in Pennsylvania, persons may be committed to county jails and workhouses for commitments longer than one year. In actual fact, it means that county jails and workhouses in Pennsylvania overlap State and federal prisons.

In 1937, Negroes constituted 27.4% of the total male felony prison population in all State and federal prisons and reformatories of the nation. In that same year, Negroes constituted 28% of the total male felony prison population in the State and federal prisons, and reformatories of Pennsylvania. In 1938, Negro inmates were 25.8% of the total male felony prison population in all of the State and federal prisons, and reformatories of the nation; and in 1938, Negro inmates were 25.7% of the total male felony prison population of the State and federal prisons, and reformatories in Pennsylvania. Taken annually, during the last decade, there was considerable variation in the proportional volume of Negro crime in Pennsylvania; nevertheless, during this period, it has ranged from four to six times this ratio in the State's total population. Since law violations often increase during war times, there may be an increase in the volume of law violations.

In 1940, the total prison population of the Western State Penitentiary, the Pennsylvania Industrial School, and the State Industrial Home for Women consisted of 3,679 persons; of this number, 961 were Negroes. Obviously, although Negroes constituted only 4.7% of the total population, they were 26.12% of the total prison population in these State penal institutions. Thus, Negroes contributed to crime at a rate of 5.5 times their proportion of the total population. Howbeit, an analysis of this data by offense will show that there are wide variations in the percentages and types of crimes committed by Negroes. In each case, however, the total number of crimes committed are in excess of the Negro's proportion in the total population.

Table XIII shows that only 29.34% of the Negro prisoners had "no other previous conviction" whereas 35.54% of the white prisoners had "no other previous convictions." On the other hand, 48.80% of the Negro prisoners had been convicted once before—and so on. Table XIII indicates that proportionately, Negro prisoners were more frequent repeaters than whites.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS AT WESTERN, HUNTINGDON, AND MUNCY

	Total	WHITE Men	WHITE Women	NEGRO Men	NEGRO Women	TOTAL NUMBER White	TOTAL NUMBER Negro	TOTAL PERCENT White	TOTAL PERCENT Negro
Total	3,679	2,548	170	896	92	2,718	961	100%	99.99
No other ...	1,248	881	55	249	33	966	282	35.54	29.34
1 Previous Conviction ..	1,693	1,153	71	427	42	1,224	469	45.03	48.80
2 Previous Convictions ..	499	353	10	127	9	363	136	13.36	14.15
3 Previous Convictions ..	159	106	3	45	5	109	50	4.01	5.20
4 or more Convictions ..	80	55	1	21	3	56	24	2.06	2.50

In 1940, there were 1,958 parolees from the Eastern Penitentiary, the Western State Penitentiary, and the Pennsylvania Industrial School. Of this number, 458 or about 20% of them were colored. In addition thereto, the Board of Pardons granted 39 pardons, all of whom were white. It is observed that the Negro parolee rate is somewhat below his proportion in the total prison population. While our data on parole and pardon are incomplete, they do show, very definitely, that the 1940 trend is indicative of the facts covering a long period of years. As was pointed out above, the same general social factors, which operate against the Negro in other areas, work against him in the administration of justice. However, the new Board under the leadership of Dr. Louis N. Robinson is expected to improve the whole system both in terms of efficiency and justice.

It is very significant that the percentage of the Negro prison population of the State is practically the same as national percentages. This obtains despite the fact that it is the weighted volume of southern criminal rates which raise the Negro national percentages so high. When all of the facts are considered, even excluding county prison populations, insofar as prison population can be taken as a measure of criminality, taken per 100,000, the crime rate of the Pennsylvania Negro is in excess of that of the Negroes in many southern states.

What are some of the underlying facts in the situation? When we analyze Negro crime rates by the place of birth of the criminal, where reared, sex, age, occupation, housing conditions, recreational facilities, and related factors, we begin to account for the Negro crime rate.

Dean W. T. Root of the University of Pittsburgh summed up very well the fundamental environmental background of the Negro criminal in the Pittsburgh area more than a decade ago. The summary is still valid today and also for the State as a whole:

> "All of the social conditions are unfavorable for the Negro, beginning with housing and ending with the thousand social humiliations produced by our caste system. In Pittsburgh, the Negroes occupy the poorest houses in the poorest districts, after both the house and the neighborhood are unsuitable for respectable people to occupy. When a house is too poor and too unsanitary for even the lowest type of foreigner, it is then permissible for the Negro to occupy it at a very high rental. so high, in fact that whole families are crowded into one room or two and sublet the beds when not actually in use by the family. Sanitation, morality, and common decency are violated by the very physical nature of the housing, lack of privacy, sewage and garbage disposal, the proximity of whole families to every known vice and crime. *** The Negro criminal then is a victim of a vicious circle of social, biological, and economic causes; lack of education, no trade training commensurate with the intelligence he has; a set of moral, social and leasure habits adjusted to a rural Southern community a victim of caste, forced to live in discarded houses of the dominant race; restricted in employment and social opportunity, the Negro is forced daily to feel inferiority and humiliation in a thousand ways. All this must be given consideration in judging his status in the criminal world."

31. DELINQUENCY

According to a recent federal report, in 1937 there were 6,016 boys' delinquency cases in Allegheny County, Berks County, Montgomery County, and Philadelphia City and County. 2,178 or 36.23% of this number were Negro cases. During this same period, Negro girls contributed 379 or 44.8% of the 846 girls' delinquency cases in these same four counties. Combined, Negroes contributed 37.26% of the total delinquency cases in these four counties in 1937. Even though it is impossible to bring these statistics up to date because of the unavailability of data, the above trend is very representative. Our samples from Pittsburgh, Chester, Norristown, Harrisburg, and the Philadelphia area indicate the representativeness of the 1937 statistical data. However, studies have shown that, for the most part, law enforcement officials and social workers located in those municipalities in which there are a very few Negroes indicate that Negro delinquency rates are low. Although in numerous instances, these professional observers gave no statistical data to support their statements, it is very significant that Negro youths were not conspicuous for law violations. On the contrary, in many instances, they were commended for their law observance.

Nevertheless, when taken as a whole, the four counties reporting in the statistics above represent 356,373 or 75.80% of the State's 470,112 Negro population. It is significant that the delinquency rates of Pennsylvania Negro children are higher than national percentages for Negro children. According to the most recent report covering juvenile delinquency data, in 1938, Negro children contributed approximately 20% of the total delinquency cases recorded by the 476 Juvenile Courts throughout the nation which reported to the U. S. Children's Bureau. In 1939, there was no significant change in the percentage. So far as can be reliably estimated, from 1938 to 1942 Negro delinquency rates in the State ranged from three to eight times their proportion in the total population.

In order to get a better idea of the general magnitude of the problem involved, a detailed study is presented of delinquency in Philadelphia. There were 3,982 cases of boy delinquencies under 16 years of age in 1939; of this number, 1,692 or 42.49% of them were Negro boy cases. In the same year, 204 or 49.0% of the 415 cases of girl delinquencies under 16 years were Negroes. To this picture, we must add the problem of dependent and neglected children. In 1939, despite the fact that Negroes constituted only approximately 15% of the total population of school age, 306 or 28.35% of the total 1,079 dependent cases were Negroes; approximately 24% of the neglected cases were Negroes.

In general, the welfare of Negro children in the State presents many very serious problems. For instance, taking the State as a whole. in 1941. proportionately, 6.23 times as many Negroes as whites received Aid to Dependent Children assistance. Thus, the amount of aid needed in this field greatly exceeded that proportionately needed by the children of other races. On the qualitative side there are still greater problems. Those agencies which serve Negro children exclusively are in great need of funds. For instance, the two agencies in the Philadelphia area which serve three-fourths of all dependent and neglected Negro children render these services to colored children only and receive nearly all of their support from the funds derived from the courts. It is reliably known from audited reports that the large agencies which serve white children have combined funds which are approximately twice as much per child as the combined income of the two agencies serving Negro children only. In other words, large agencies serving white children receive as much money from a combination of: donations. income from endowment, the Community Fund, and state-aid as they receive from the courts. This enables them to spend about twice as much per child as the two agencies serving Negro children only. In a great measure, this represents what happens all over the State. Moreover, there are several communities in which Negro children would have to be sent out of their respective communities in order to receive the same type of services which white children may receive in their respective resident communities. Finally, it must be kept in mind that, as a rule, the percentage of Negro children receiving aid because of dependency and neglect is hardly a function of the need of Negro children for this aid. Very often, these percentages are expressions of the degree to which there are facilities for Negro children and the degree to which their needs have been officially and somewhat properly adjusted.

In spite of the need of facilities for dependent and neglected Negro children, there is much greater inadequacy regarding facilities and services for Negro delinquents. It is the well known experience of court officials that the shortage is so great that scores of Negro delinquents cannot be committed to institutions because of the lack of facilities. Although it would help considerably to raise the Negro quotas in the institutions serving both racial groups, this would only reduce the

problem; it would not completely solve it. The existing institutions do not have sufficient facilities to supply the need. These institutions must be greatly expanded or other institutions must be established.

Next, even in peace time, the problems of Negro working mothers regarding the care of their children were very serious. Due to the war effort, these problems have been magnified. There is an alarming inadequacy of day care for the children of Negro working mothers. In the larger cities, there are some provisions but they are seriously inadequate. Nevertheless, in numerous smaller cities and towns, such care is non-existent. Even on grounds of the needs of the war effort, something must be done to ease this situation.

From the point of view of reducing delinquency rates, it is obvious that dependent and neglected children are more likely to become delinquent than are children of the normal population. Their care, therefore, is very important from the point of view of the reduction of delinquency as well as from humanitarian angles. It is obvious that a serious shortage of facilities and services for delinquents tend to increase recividism and also to increase delinquency among others. Children of working mothers, without the proper supervision, are known to be a source of a number of problems including law violation. Hence, there must be an improvement in the general child welfare services to and for Negro children In so much as rates of law violation generally increases during and immediately after wars, it would seem wise that a coordinated plan involving all agencies serving children be presented to the General Assembly which would adequately provide for every child in the State irrespective of race, religion, or national origin.

To the above, it must be added that whether the cause or the effect, or both, broken homes contribute considerably to the problems of dependency, neglect, and delinquency. Whereas, 68.80% of the parents of white offenders were living together at home, only 30.20% of the parents of Negro offenders were so fortunate. On the contrary, of the 342 delinquent boys and girls of both races whose parents were divorced, or one of whose parents deserted the other, or who separated for other reasons, 210 or 61.40% of them were Negroes. Of 577 delinquent boys and girls of both races, one or both of whose parents are dead, 281 or 49.74% of them were Negroes. In other words, although Negro delinquents were only 42.40% of the total delinquents, they were 54.08% of the total number of delinquent boys and girls who were not living with their respective parents at the time of conviction. In 1939, the Philadelphia Housing Authority made a study of 70,051 families with reference to broken homes. It was found that whereas 56.5% of the white families were composed of both parents living with their children, only 34.1% of the Negro families were so fortunate. Moreover, comparatively, there were nearly twice as many Negro as white families with only one parent present. Hence, this larger and general study indicates the representativeness of the court data given above.

From Table XIV, it is observed that whereas only 41.9% of the Negro boys were first offenders, 66.68% of the white boys were so classified. Hence, whereas only 33.32% of the white boys were repeaters, 58.51% of the Negro boys were so classified. 60.62% of the Negro girls were first offenders and 39.38% were repeaters; however, 69.70% of the white girls were first offenders and only 30.30% of them were repeaters.

TABLE XIV

RECIDIVISM

	NUMBER			PERCENT	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total (under 16)	3,584	1,909	1,675	100%	100%
BOYS' CASES:					
First Offenders	1,968	1,273	695	66.68	41.49
Repeaters	1.616	639	980	33.32	58.51
GIRLS' CASES:					
First Offenders	255	138	117	69.70	60.62
Repeaters	136	60	76	30.30	39.38

The higher recidivism of Negro boys and girls is largely explained in terms of (1) the imperfections and inadequacies in the administration of criminal justice: rather inadequate police protection and poorer probation services and facilities for Negroes, and a relative lack of placement facilities for Negro children—both delinquent and dependent and neglected; (2) a higher percentage of broken homes among Negroes; (3) poorer housing and related problems; (4) a relatively greater lack of recreational facilities; (5) a relatively greater number and variety of commercial dance halls, cigar stores, tap rooms, beer gardens, cabarets, pool rooms, and similar commercialized recreational agencies which tend to promote law violation; (6) a relatively larger number of places of vice; and (7) higher unemployment rates and relatively restricted employment. Therefore, the Negro community is not as conductive to rehabilitation as is the white community.

Obviously, most of the factors listed above tend not only to promote recidivism, but they tend also to produce "first offenders." In a report to the American Law Institute, Professor Thorsten Sellin, one of the nation's leading criminologists, concluded, in part:

> "(1) The likelihood of a person's becoming a second offender is many times greater than that of his becoming a first offender;
> "(2) the probability of a person's committing a subsequent crime increases with each new conviction.
> "(3) juvenile delinquents in considerable numbers commit new offenses during the youth period."

With reference to the problem of securing adequate recreational facilities as a preventive measure in curbing delinquency rates among Negro youth, there is a great inadequacy of both public and private recreational facilities. More recreational facilities and services are needed in those neighborhoods having the highest delinquency rates. In Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chester, it is very obvious that the increase in recreational facilities and services for Negroes has not kept pace with the increase in the Negro population. In spite of the fact that there is an inadequacy of recreational facilities and services for all citizens in the State, this shortage is greater for Negroes than for the general population. Howbeit, admitting that, under proper supervision, adequate recreational facilities and services will reduce juvenile delinquency, one must remember that recreational facilities and services do not exist, per se, for this

purpose. Their validity must rest only partly on these grounds. Hence, their inadequacy is only one contributing factor to Negro juvenile delinquency.

In order to get a more detailed graphic picture of the socio-economic status underlying the disproportionately high Negro juvenile delinquency rates Table XV is also presented:

TABLE XV

ARREST DATA ON PHILADELPHIA BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE APPEARING IN HOUSE OF DETENTION—1940

	Total	%	White	%	Negro	%
Number of arrests	3275	100.	1702	51.9	1573	48.1
Number of Individuals	2702	100.	1538	56.9	1164	43.1
Number of Families	2536	100.	1437	56.6	1099	43.4
Cases adjusted H. of D.	2191	100	1188	54.2	1003	45.8
Cases held for Court	1084	100.	514	47.4	570	52.6
Individuals Committed	301	100.	116	38.5	185	61.5
OFFENSES [1]						
	Total	%	White	%	Negro	%
Disorderly Conduct	438	13.4	171	10.1	267	16.9
Stealing	1226	37.4	577	34.0	649	41.3
Malicious Mischief	649	19.9	448	26.4	201	12.8
Trespassing	266	8.1	196	11.6	70	4.4
Truancy	66	2.0	46	2.1	20	1.3
Incorrigibility	93	2.8	29	1.8	64	4.2
Runaway	331	10.1	144	8.5	187	11.9
Assault & Battery	104	3.2	38	2.3	66	4.2
Sex	96	2.9	51	2.9	45	2.8
Miscellaneous	6	.2	2	.1	4	.2
	3275	100.	1702	100.	1573	100.
HOME STATUS OF BOYS ARRESTED						
	Total	%	White	%	Negro	%
Living with both Parents	1563	57.8	958	61.9	604	61.8
Living with one Parent	502	18.6	187	12.3	315	27.1
Living with Step-parent	159	5.9	50	3.4	109	9.3
Living with Foster Parents	81	2.9	29	1.9	52	4.5
Both Parents Away or Deceased	48	1.8	20	1.3	28	2.4
Unknown	349	13.0	293	19.2	56	4.9
	3275	100.	1538	100.	1164	100.
SCHOOL STATUS OF BOYS ARRESTED						
First Offenders:						
Normal	461	27.5	307	27.9	154	27.4
Retarded [2]	838	50.7	495	45.0	343	61.0
Unknown	362	21.8	297	27.1	65	11.6
	1661	100.	1099	100.	462	100.
Repeaters:						
Normal	108	10.6	53	12.1	55	9.1
Retarded [2]	879	84.1	365	83.1	514	85.4
Unknown	54	5.3	21	4.8	33	5.5
	1033	100.	439	100.	602	100.

[1] While there are many more than ten specific offenses for which juveniles are apprehended, for purposes of simplification they have been classified into above general headings.

[2] Those boys placed in grade one or more years behind grade they would normally be expected to attend.

From Table XV, it is observed that Negro boys under sixteen years of age contributed to juvenile delinquency at a rate of nearly four times their proportion in the total population. Moreover, proportionately, more Negro than white boys were held for court. Likewise, proportionately, more Negro than white boys were committed. The more serious nature of their law violations and their greater recidivism are thereby probably indicated. Although Negro boys were arrested for stealing in 41.3% of the total instances, only 34% of all white boy arrests were for stealing. Whereas 26.4% of all white boy arrests involved malicious mischief, this was true of only 12.8% of the Negro boys. It is observed that retardation is very definitely a greater factor among Negro than white boys. However, it would appear that next in importance to the disproportionately high delinquency rates of Negro boys, their comparatively more abnormal home status is the most appalling factor to be considered. When one relates broken homes and economic status to residence in blighted and slum areas, it is not difficult to understand most of the problems of Negro children who violate the law.

The habitat of Negro delinquent boys under sixteen years of age is explained sufficiently by Table XVI below:

TABLE XVI

ARRESTS OF BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE APPEARING IN THE HOUSE OF DETENTION—PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY-MAY, 1941

(Incomplete statistics)	Total	%	White	%	Negro	%
Number of Arrests	1487	100.0	812	54.1	675	45.9
Cases adjusted H. of D.	958	100.0	558	58.2	400	41.8
Cases Held for Court	529	100.0	254	46.1	275	53.9
Individuals Committed	158	100.0	60	38.0	98	62.0

Negro Arrests by Area—(1941) Five Months

South Philadelphia—East of Broad	5.6%
South Philadelphia—West of Broad	23.6%
North Central Philadelphia—East of Broad	15.7%
North Central Philadelphia—West of Broad	27.2%
West Philadelphia—South of Market	3.4%
West Philadelphia—North of Market	20.0%
Germantown and Chestnut Hill	1.5%
Manayunk	.1%
Frankford & Northeast Philadelphia	.1%
North Philadelphia	2.8%
	100.0%

In general, delinquency rates in Philadelphia are greater in slum and blighted areas. In this regard, it merely follows the national and international pattern. Therefore, along with other factors, the case for better housing is established.

The Municipal Court has made an excellent study of the situation and has issued a statement thereon. A portion of this statement reads:

> "The care of Negro children has become, during the past 10 years, a problem of increasing concern to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. The situation is one of such major importance, not only to the children in question, but also to the community as a whole, that prompt and effective action to remedy it is essential. Let us examine such information as is available as to the size and seriousness of the problem, and as to the means now available for meeting it.
>
> "In the past 25 years there has been a short rise in the Negro population of Philadelphia. In the age group from 7 to 15 Negro children were 6% of the total school population in 1920, and this proportion has since risen to 10% in 1930, 12% in 1935, and 15.5% in 1940. During the period from 1930 to 1940, while the number of white children from 7 to 15 years of age in the Philadelphia schools decreased 18% the number of Negro children increased 38%. In short, Philadelphia has been losing each year over 5,000 white children and gaining annually over 1,000 Negro children. While in 1920 one child in 15 was Negro, today one child in 6 is.
>
> "Having in mind the present numbers and the steady growth of the Negro population, let us next attempt to examine, from what information may now be obtained, the size and seriousness of the problem from the viewpoint of juvenile delinquency and dependency.
>
> "The total number of delinquent children in Philadelphia in 1920 was 4270; in 1930, 6280; in 1935, 4704, and in 1940, 3513. In the same years these figures included delinquent Negro children as follows: 1920, 676; 1930, 1446; 1935, 1742; 1940, 1513. In other words, Negroes constituted in 1920—16%of all juvenile delinquency cases; in 1930, 23%; in 1935, 37% and in 1940, 43%. It will also be observed that, for instance, in 1920 when Negro children were 15.5% of the total school population, Negro juvenile delinquency was 43% of all juvenile delinquency cases, or in other words, the Negro delinquency rate was almost three

times the average delinquency rate, and was four times the delinquency rate among white children alone. What is more, Negro children were involved in 51% of the more serious offenses.

"The ratio of delinquency has varied widely; for instance in 1920, 43 Negro children of the ages 7 to 15 were arrested out of every 1000 Negro children of these ages. This number increased to 48 in 1930, declined to 43 in 1932, reached the all time high of 50 in 1934, and has since declined again to 37 in 1940.

"The problem caused by the disproportionate increase in Negro cases is further reflected in the number of Negro children requiring foster home care or institutional placement. In 1930, 3% of all delinquent cases were committed to agencies or individuals, and half of these cases were Negroes. In 1940 again 3% of all delinquent cases were committed to agencies or individuals, but the Negro proportion had increased to 75%.

"In 1930, 7% of all delinquent cases were committed to institutions and of that number 24% were Negroes. In 1940, 9% of all delinquent cases were committed to institutions, and of that number the proportion of Negroes had increased to 45%. The following table shows not only a proportionate, but an actual increase in the number of Negro children requiring foster home or institutional placement.

"Comparison of Disposition of Juvenile Delinquency Cases (Under 16 years of age) for the years 1940 and 1930 and a "Comparison of Cases and Percentage of Cases in which Negroes were involved in the years of 1940 and 1930.

	Total No. of Cases Disposed of in		No. of Negroes Involved in Cases Disposed of in		Percentage of Cases in which Negroes were Involved	
	1940	1930	1940	1930	1940	1930
Children dismissed and not remaining under supervision of the Court	2800	5517	1225	1238	44%	22%
Children remaining under supervision of Court	954	936	526	401	55%	43%
Children committed to Agencies or Individuals	149	231	111	107	74%	46%
Children committed to institutions and referred without commitment to parole officers	432	600	195	128	45%	21%
Children referred to other courts, cases in which restitution or reparation was ordered	22	233	6	46	27%	20%
	4357	7517	2063	1920		

"In cases involving dependency, neglect, custody and mental defect, the proportion of Negroes (of the ages of 7 to 15) is also disproportionately high, as compared with the percentage of white children, but here the situation is not as much out of line as in delinquency cases. For instance, in 1920 when 6% of the children (between 7 and 15) were Negroes, 10% of the cases of dependency, neglect and custody involved Negroes. In 1930, when the Negro juvenile population was 10% of the whole, 24% of these cases involved Negroes. In 1935 the Negro population was 12% and the Negro dependency, etc., cases were 22%; and in 1940 when the Negro population was 15.5% of the total, the Negro cases were 27% of all dependency, etc., cases. While new applications in dependency cases have decreased from 4280 in 1931 to 1981 in 1940, a decrease of 54%, and while there was a substantial decrease in the total number of Negro cases over the same period, nevertheless Negro cases were 27% of the total in 1940 as compared to 24% in 1930."

Table XVII gives an analysis of the disposition of the 1939 cases under eighteen years of age. It will be noted that though Negro boys contributed 41.49% of the total boy cases under eighteen, only 37.27% of the total dismissed cases were Negroes. Table XVII shows further that, in proportion to the total number of arrests, fewer Negro boys were dismissed than white boys; that in proportion to the total number of arrests, Negro boys were put on probation more often than white boys but a larger percentage of Negro boys were ordered to pay restitution; and that proportionately more Negro boys were committed to institutions than white boys.

TABLE XVII

DELINQUENCY CASES

	NUMBER			PERCENT	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total (under 18)	4,731	2,768	1,963		
BOYS' CASES:					
Dismissed	3,099	1,944	1,155	62.73	37.27
Probation	1,006	496	510	49.30	50.70
Ordered to pay restitution	45	19	26	42.22	57.78
Sentence Suspended	....	....	....	....	....
Referred to other Court	4	....	4	....	100%
Referred to Clinic	....	....	....	....	....
Disposition Pending	....	....	....	....	....
Committed to Institutions and Agencies	577	309	268	53.55	46.45
GIRLS' CASES:					
Total (under 18)	582	297	285	51.03	48.97
Dismissed	301	153	148	50.80	49.97
Probation	148	75	73	50.68	49.32
Ordered to pay restitution	....	....	....	....	....
Sentence Suspended	....	....	....	....	....
Referred to other Court	2	....	2	....	100%
Referred to Clinic	....	....	....	....	....
Disposition Pending	....	....	....	....	....
Committed to Institutions and Agencies	131	69	62	52.67	47.33

From another point of view, the following analysis, as to boys' cases, provides a more vivid picture than Table XVII.

(a) Dismissed:
70.2% of all white cases,
58.8% of all colored cases;

(b) Probation:
17.5% of all white cases,
25.9% of all colored cases;

(c) Committed to institutions and agencies:
11.1% of all white cases,
13.6% of all colored cases.

The disposition of delinquency cases by the court should be determined according to the individual needs of each delinquent and the community facilities and services for delinquents. The indications are that the Negro boys arrested had a larger proportion of repeaters than white boys, which fact may account considerably for the discrepancy between 41.49% of total arrests and 37.27% of the total dismissed cases as Table XVII indicates. Likewise, it may be partly responsible for the fact that 4 Negro and no white delinquents were committed to courts.

32. OLDER BOY OFFENDERS

For very obvious reasons, the offenses committed by boys between the ages of 16 to 18 have become known as "older boys' crimes". Since our Philadelphia data have dealt only with boys and girls under 18 years of age, the

succeeding years up to 21 years of age should be treated. In order to prevent too much overlapping, older boys' crime from the period 1930 to 1925 inclusively will be treated. Of the 4,165 older boys committed to jail during this period, 1,784 or 42% of them were Negro boys. From reliable sources it has been found that prior to 1930, whereas Negroes were but 11.3% of the total population, 48% of the older boys committed were Negroes. The decrease of 6% is significant in that it is in harmony with the trend of more recent figures; for, in 1940, Negro older boys contributed 1,679 or 38.42% of the 4,369 arrests of older boys in Philadelphia.

It is very interesting to note that the 20th, 36th, 30th, 24th, and 7th wards contributed most of the older boy offenses. With very few exceptions, these same wards have held the lead for more than a decade. Including both white and Negro older boy offenders, these wards contribute to law violation at a rate which is more than twice their ratio in the total city population. However, a study of density, housing, employment, and related factors will reveal that these wards are among the most unfortunate in the city.

In 1935, the Civilian Crime Prevention Unit of Philadelphia made an exhaustive study of 1,100 cases of Philadelphia older boy offenders; 905 of them were white and the remaining 195 were Negroes. 58.97% of these Negro boys did not reach the 8th grade; 81.03% of them left school during their sixteenth year; 63% of them were retarded; 83.08% of them in varying degrees, had been guilty of truancy. Only 20.05% of them were in their normal grades according to the Philadelphia age-grade standards. 42.56% of the Negro boys had never been employed; and 35% of them had held only one job. In terms of church affiliation, 90.02% of the Negro boys were Protestants; 47.69% of them were Baptists; only 30.26% of them attended church regularly. 50.26% of them were disinterested in religion; and 79.49% of them had no social relationship at church. Only 36.41% of them lived at home with both their respective parents.

24% of the mothers of these Negro boys worked. Table XVIII is more indicative of the comparative economic status of the two groups of boys:

TABLE XVIII

ECONOMIC STATUS

	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
A. Very good	103	0	11.38	0
B. Self-sustaining	304	26	37.57	13.33
C. Marginal	190	55	20.99	28.21
D. On relief	210	103	6.35	32.82
E. No report	62	11	23.20	5.41

The 1938 study sponsored by the Crime Prevention Association and the Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau of Police and directed by Mr. Thomas A. Merryweather, Executive Director of the Crime Prevention Association, disclosed, in part:

> "Of 29,587 older boys arrested from 1934-1937 inclusive, 22,284 were white and 7,295, or 33 per cent, were Negro. In this connection it should be noted that Negroes number approximately but 13 per cent of the City's population.
>
> "A study of this data shows that in some offenses the Negro numbers over 50 per cent of those arrested, and that there had been an increase in delinquency among older Negro boys during these four years. To those who have been in touch with the problem, the reason for this is definite and clear.
>
> "A study of the nationality of the fathers of 8352 individuals was made. Next to boys whose fathers were native born (Negro or white) the Italian group ranks next, followed by Polish and Russian.
>
> "No one can ignore the fact, shown by this survey, that more constructive planning must be provided in those areas where there is a large percentage of Negro population, particularly in fields of employment and recreation."

The crux of the Negro delinquency situation in Philadelphia, as elsewhere in the State, has been well expressed by Dr. J. C. Reinemann, District Supervisor, Probation Department, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, who, in a recent address referring to the urgent problem of Negro delinquency in Philadelphia, said:

> "This does not indicate a biological problem, nor has it anything to do with the superiority or inferiority of one race or the other. The thought-provoking statistical result can solely be explained by the socio-economic situation in which the Negro citizens find themselves. These findings should not only be analyzed, but should lead to constructive proposals for an efficient curb on juvenile delinquency in general and among the colored group in particular. Such proposals ought to include the demand for an increase of recreational facilities, playgrounds, boys' clubs, and settlement activities."

33. Factors Conditioning Negro Law Violation

One could continue to present statistics treating law violations but the picture would not be changed fundamentally. The chief factors involving the volume of Negro crime and delinquency cannot be dealt with by ordinary statistical methods. Solutions to the problems must be sought elsewhere. Behavior, whether good or bad, is not a complete entity per se; it is a function of the interaction of the individual and his environment. Such a point of view does not deny but rather admits personal responsibility for one's behavior. It does, however, emphasize the part which environment plays in determining it. Upon this assumption, there are several interrelated factors which underlie the excessive volume of Negro crime and delinquency. The major factors, so far as the data of this report indicate, will be stated in such a manner as to imply remedial suggestions.

1. Racial discrimination in the administration of justice tends to promote law violations among Negroes.

In proportion to other citizens, so far as Negroes are concerned, misfeasance and malfeasance are disproportionately frequent in the administration of the criminal law. Thus, discriminative forces are so universal and powerfully operative that neither the number of arrests and the alleged reasons therefor, nor the number of convictions, nor yet the jail or prison population afford racially a proportionately accurate picture of the volume of Negro crime and delinquency.

Paradoxical as it may seem, with the exception of crimes against the person or property of whites, law enforcement involving Negroes is often too lax. In many instances, even high officials assume that petty larceny, lewdness, and similar crimes are types of anti-social

activities which all but characterize Negroes; they often act as though there is no need of much concern unless whites are involved. Moreover, your Commission has been informed by reliable citizens of both races that, in most municipalities in the State, "official protection" in certain forms of vice is the most frequent and often the only "political plum" given Negro politicians. A study of unmixed Negro neighborhoods throughout the State tends without exception, to confirm this opinion. As compared with mixed and all-white neighborhoods, all-Negro neighborhoods have an excessive number of tap rooms, unsupervised pool rooms, bawdy houses, "bootleg liquor" places, gambling places, and similar establishments which either tend to promote law violations or are themselves illegal.

In the enforcement of the law, legality must not be overlooked. Law enforcement officers themselves can be ruthless and illegal. The "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures" is guaranteed all American citizens by the Fourth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Without search warrants, and often without sufficient evidence of suspect, police have entered Negro homes, hotels, and other Negro-occupied dwellings and have made mass arrests. In the vast majority of instances, the persons involved in these mass arrests are accused of drunkenness, "the number racket" and lewness. The principle of legality is so fundamental to American liberty that it should never be violated in such instances. No one can condone such unconstitutional methods. Many leading citizens of both races stated that these arrests were due to political "reprisals" and occur excessively only when "official protection" has been removed.

The "third degree," a means of obtaining testimony from an arrested person under duress by use of various forms of torture, is ruthless and illegal. Judging from the various types of evidences, it seems that Negroes suffer disproportionately from this kind of brutality. Law enforcement officers should apply the best available scientific methods and procedure to bring culprits to justice in a legal manner. There can be no excuse for illegality in the administration of the criminal law.

In Philadelphia especially, a practice known as "cold storage" is another type of illegality of which Negroes complain and feel that it is applied to them proportionately more often than to whites. Regarding "cold storage," the Ruth Commission states:

> "Testimony before the Commission discloses the fact that persons arrested by the Philadelphia Police are sometimes held incommunicado and are not permitted to see friends, relatives, or counsel for several days at a time and are not slated or brought before a Magistrate during that time. This is a clear violation of the law and no legislation is needed to remedy the situation."

2. The growth and distribution of the Negro population in terms of nativity and urbanity and such minor factors: as the ratio between the sexes, the number of males of certain age-groupings, and related factors tend to promote crime and delinquency.

In the period following World War I, there was a large influx of poverty-stricken, untrained, and uneducated southern Negroes. The influx was so great that, proportionately, there are today more Negro residents in Pennsylvania who were born in other states than there are whites. In 1930. only 33.9% of Pennsylvania's Negro population was born in the State, whereas 79.0% of the Pennsylvania's white population was born in the State. Only 7.4% of Pennsylvania's white population was born in other states in the union: and 13.4% of the State's white population was foreign-born. 65.0% of Pennsylvania's Negro population was born in other states in the union and slightly more than 1% was foreign born. Thus, approximately two-thirds of Pennsylvania's 1930 Negro population was born elsewhere.

With reference to the influence of this situation on juvenile delinquency, Dr. J. O. Reinemann stated:

> "What about the children of those Negroes who came North? A situation in some way comparable to that of the so-called "second generation" of Eastern and Southern European immigrants arose. The set of standards acquired by the parents at their place of birth and youth in rural environments clashed with the set of standards easily adopted by the children (primarily through contacts outside the home) in the Northern urban environments. Cultural conflicts within the home were the natural results. Poverty, slum conditions and intra-familial conflicts have been responsible for broken homes. It is, therefore, small wonder that among delinquent Negro children the percentages of broken home conditions have been considerably higher than among white delinquent juveniles."

Unfortunately, long before the periods of sudden influx, Negro discriminative patterns had already been established in most municipalities of the State. Hence, these migrants fell heir to and, in many instances, gave an occasion for the crystallization of discriminative practices against Negroes. Consequently, they were crowded into the already sub-standardly housed areas in which police protection, social facilities and services were not commensurate with and properly adjusted to their needs. These migrants came from typically southern areas to a typically "northern" State without sufficient transition in either time or place. As was pointed out above, 65.0% of the Negroes in Pennsylvania in 1930 were born in other states. Approximately 94% of Pennsylvania's out-of-state Negroes were born in the South. Moreover, in a very large number of instances, they came from a rural to an urban industrial area and were ill-adjusted to their new environment which itself was, too often, very conductive to law violations.

In Chester, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, the staff made sample studies regarding certain aspects of Negro migration. Due to the labor demands of large industrial concerns, many Negroes were recruited to Pennsylvania in groups. Others came as heads of families and sent for their families and relatives soon after their arrival here. Because of housing scarcity, 54% of these new migrants obtained housing in different neighborhoods from the friends and relatives who were instrumental in having them migrate here. The high mobility of all urban populations and especially that of the Negro urban population, the anonymity of the city and its lack of facilities with which to integrate new Negro migrants, all tended to contribute to the fact that for one reason or another, 51% of these newcomers did not connect themselves with

more than one religious, fraternal, social, educational, or civic organization until they had been here more than a year. Very often, the first personal contact of the adult newcomer was with an energetic politician whose sole interest was vote-getting. On the whole, for any number of reasons, the adult newcomers were not integrated properly into their new environment.

Since the heavy industries, mining, and similar job situations induced Negroes to come to the State, the Negro population is overwhelmingly urban. Thus, in 1890, the Pennsylvania Negro population was 28.5 rural and 71.5 urban; in 1900, it was 23.3 rural and 76.7 urban; in 1910, it was 19.4 and 80.6 respectively; in 1920, it was 15.7 and 84.3 respectively. In 1930, 86.6% of the Negro population was urban, whereas, only 66.9% of the State's white population was urban. For the purposes of this discussion, it would be more appropriate to add the Negro urban and rural-non-farm populations. In such a case, the 1930 Negro population of the State was 99% non-farm; in 1940 it was 98.73% non-farm. Whereas, the white population of the State in 1940 was only 65.42% urban, the Negro population was 85.55% urban.

Criminologists, jurists, psychiatrists, social workers, and sociologists, have long established the fact that urbanization and its consequent mechanization tend to increase the volume of crime. Bringing together, as it does, people of different racial, linguistic, religious, economic, and ideological backgrounds, urbanization simultaneously intensifies the need for laws and increases the number of laws to be violated. The high mobility of the city contributes to anonymity and impersonality; which tend to weaken one's sense of responsibility to his neighbor. These and other factors tend to make it more difficult to enforce the law. Finally, a multiplicity of complex factors tend to develop in an urban population more of a lack of "respect for law" than is true of a rural population.

Winthrop D. Lane in "What Makes Crime," one of the widely distributed PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS, states:

> "Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, however, show in general that the larger the city, the more crime in proportion to the population. * * * The rate for the smallest cities is only half that of the largest. We may conclude from this that there is more crime in the city than in the country, and that there is something about life in the cities that helps to produce crime."

In addition to nativity and urbanity, one may add that especially during the last two decades, proportionately, there have been more Negro males than white of the crime committing age. The nature of the employment causing Negroes to migrate to the State tends to support this fact. Moreover, the 1930 and 1940 census data emphasize this factor. Somewhat related to this problem is a minor factor; namely, that most often there is a disparity between the sexes among the Negro population. In 1920 and 1930, there was an excess of Negro males over females; in 1940, the reverse is true. However, the fact of a disproportionality between the sexes is not so much a cause of law violation per se as the causes which underlie the disparity between the sexes. The chief factors involved are the nature, location, and distribution of Negro employment opportunities. Therefore, taking all population factors into account, according to established sociological interpretations, the composition, growth, and distribution of the State's Negro population is such that it tends to promote law violation.

3. The unfavorable occupational status and related factors contribute both directly and indirectly to the excessive volume of Negro crime and delinquency.

As has been emphasized elsewhere, irrespective of interests, abilities, competency, and loyalty, Negroes have found it impossible to find responsible, well paying, and satisfying employment on a scale which is proportional to their numbers in the total population. Regarding the matter of being "up-graded" and fair occupational distribution, the "Negro Survey of Pennsylvania" made, under the auspices of the Department of Welfare, in 1927, states:

> "The incentive which the hope of promotion inspires will accomplish that which preaching, lecturing, abusing and even punishing have not yet accomplished."

It is known that persons of "average" income are more responsible, more law-abiding, and have a greater sense of belonging than persons of relief and sub-marginal income. Just as apprehended law violations have a very definite adverse effect upon most types of occupational classifications, the unemployment of and the menial employment of large numbers of persons due to racial or other unjust reasons will tend to create in such persons a lack of self-respect, interest, the lack of a sense of responsibility, and a lack of community respect, subsequently, law violation follows.

The following statement is taken from an Exhibit prepared for the Commission by the Honorable Ralph H. Smith, Judge, Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh, which reads in part:

> "Economic pressure makes criminals of all kinds. Take a normal human being of average intelligence and even moderate emotional stability, deny him sufficient food—fail to give him work when he can earn money—keep him in idleness—what are the results. That individual sooner or later becomes a loafer and idler—a pool room habitue. Starve him long enough and he will 'break in and steal'. As a 'thief in the night' he will burglarize and rob. Many a murder has needed no more complex motive than the gnawing hunger of an empty stomach. Add to the lack of work opportunity a burning sense of injustice born of discrimination against him as a Negro. Now you see why occasionally in some localities the percentage of law violations by Negroes temporarily rises out of proportion to those of other racial groups. The Negro is not alone. Other groups have gone through this same thing. The 'hunkies'—'the dumb Slovaks'—'the shanty Irish'—'the dirty Kikes'—the yellow dogs'—all those and many more have felt the cruel lash of group intolerance that doubled the force of the normal economic pressure and drove them into slums and ghettos of the large cities and 'across the tracks' to the 'wrong side of town' in the smaller towns and villages."

When asked what he felt that private citizens and the State should do to reduce the disproportionally high Negro rate of law violation, Dr. Elim A. Palmquist, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, said:

> "They should remove all economic barriers if possible. That is, the colored man should have an equal opportunity with his white brother, providing he has

equal capacities. No doors should be closed to him because of his color. This requires legal action upon the part of the state. As the above improvements are made, crime and its kindred evils would be reduced. The state should do much to improve the housing conditions which is one of the root evils of crime and disease."

4. Due to the inter-dependent factors involved in discrimination and also inadequacies for all citizens, as compared with whites, there is a greater lack of facilities and services for Negroes pertaining to the administration of criminal justice.

As compared with other citizens, (a) there is a general inadequacy of services antecedent to court appearance; (b) a lack of sufficient variety and amount of penal facilities and services; (c) there is an inadequacy of parole, probation, and rehabilitative facilities and services. (d) Despite the fact that the various volunteer defender agencies in the State are doing laudable work, their lgeal services for the indigent are inadequate. Moreover, the provisions which our courts make for poverty-stricken defendants are also inadequate largely because the fees are too low to attract leading criminal lawyers and often because politics enter in the appointment of attornies for the indigent. Therefore, taking all factors into consideration, the indigent defendant is inadequately provided for in the Commonwealth.

"Consideration of tax support for legal aid is certainly important and vital. It would seem to me that tax funds would unquestionably have to be drawn upon if legal service, adequate in quantity and quality, is to be provided to the more densely settled portions of the United States. Regardless of the excellence and efficiency of private legal aid, I question strongly whether such societies can and should bear the burden that would be placed upon them were legal service to be made readily available to those in more unfavorable economic circumstances."

As has been indicated, many of the difficulties and inadequacies of Negroes arise out of a general lack of facilities and services for all citizens. It is also an acknowledged fact that the democratic and Christian conception of adequacy would eliminate unequal sufferings and discriminatory practices. The General Assembly can profit by reviewing and enacting much of the legislation suggested by its own Ruth Commission. It would greatly improve matters if the considerations involved in the program and objectives of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs be examined with a view toward realization so far as lies within the scope of legislative enactment and administrative procedures:

"1. Obtaining a system of court procedure more swift in operation, more scientific in the diagnosis and treatment of the individual, more certain in the conviction of criminals, more responsive to reconstructive instead of punitive methods.

"2. Establishing court clinics as an essential part of the sentencing practice of each of the larger criminal courts of the State.

"3. Developing and expanding the juvenile court and probation system as a protective agency for children.

"4. Developing proper court procedure in the various counties for dealing efficiently with problems of domestic relations in order to promote greater stability of the home.

"5. Developing in the courts an adequate system of adult probation and parole for short term prisoners.

"6. Developing an adequate system of parole for long term offenders which will protect society as well as help individuals. Cooperating with the State Board of Parole in its program for the granting of parole, development of adequate supervision of conditionally liberated prisoners, and the selection of qualified personnel.

"7. Replacing county jails with industrial prison farms as soon as practicable.

"8. Developing a comprehensive plan for reformatories and penitentiaries that will (a) provide needed new state prisons and an industrial school for young men; and (b) permit proper individualization and variation in treatment for different groups.

"9. Providing sufficient facilities for the custodial care of women by developing services at the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy and by erecting appropriate institutions for receiving short term women offenders.

"10. Increasing the facilities and providing adequate welfare and educational programs for the Pennsylvania Industrial School.

"11. Developing effective education, training and casework programs in institutions for children.

"12. Developing a program for the further classification and segregation of offenders including when necessary, the development of new services and institutions, together with an adequate system of prison labor and education adjusted to the needs of each class.

"13. Urging the use of psychiatric and psychological services for problems of behavior and delinquency in children, and for the use of adult offenders on probation, in institutions, or on parole from them.

"14. Developing the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents as rapidly as possible.

"15. Promoting a modern system of mental examinations for offenders awaiting trial on charges of crime.

"16. Improving the personnel in the penal, probation and parole service; (a) through proper selection by the merit system; (b) through provision for adequate staff; and (c) through training and education on the job.

"17. Promoting concerted community action between public and private agencies for the control of delinquency and the better handling of behavior problems of adults and children.

"18. Developing an adequate system of criminal statistics for the State of Pennsylvania.

"19. Obtaining greater State supervision and control of State and local institutions and agencies for the care and treatment of offenders.

"20. Unifying the State correctional services through the establishment of a separate Department of Corrections, with power (1) to administer the penal and correctional institutions of the State, and (2) to coordinate the intra-mural and extra-mural penal services in the State.

"21. Urging the establishment of a place of detention for the untried absolutely apart from the tried and convicted, in Philadelphia."

5. The existence of either or both physical and psychological segregation, all too common throughout the State especially in penal and correctional institutions, does great violence to the personalities of Negro delinquents and criminals and tends to increase their volume of law violations.

Much of the recidivism of Negroes is due to police brutality and segregation in correctional and penal institutions. Staff case studies have disclosed that these types of injustices stand out more vividly in the minds of Negro

law violators than all others. This harm is irreparable. Interestingly enough, here, as in many other instances, segregation is at once a cause and an effect of law violation. Mr. Leon Thomas Stern, Secretary and Director of Research of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, a widely known expert in the field, states:

> "It is tragically true that adult Negro offenders and and the children and young delinquents among their number do not have facilities for their care and treatment that they should have. There is segregation of a sort in the training schools, correctional institutions and penal institutions. The segregated plan of treatment operates whether we have Negroes in separate institutions or Negroes in the institutions with whites. Sometimes the segregation is actually physical, with the Negroes in separate institutions, or in separate cell blocks, or in the case of juveniles, Negroes are housed on separate floors. Sometimes the segregation is psychological with a differential in favor of the white group. The policy, for example, of some of our training schools refusing facilities to Negroes unless there are more than enough facilities for white children is revolting. With this program of considering white children and adults first must needs go a psychological differential of treatment, when the Negroes are admitted to institutions in which white adults and children are housed. One should examine this situation objectively to discover whether the program of treatment is one that the community wishes, or whether it is based on the racial philosophy of the administration, the community assenting. For example, one administrator told me that the Negro should be treated in separate institutions, and dealt with only by white people, and that Negroes could never take part in a correctional program as officers or officials, even for their own group. I think that this is an unfortunate point of view. Of course, in order to meet that situation the Negro group must show, as I am sure they can, that they have persons who can give the kind of service the State needs."

6. Due to discrimination in its many ramifications, the environmental and psychological background of the "typical Negro tends to promote excessive law violations."

In addition to the related factors mentioned or implied in items 1—5 above, there are other important factors which increase the likelihood of law violations among Negroes. That the typical Negro is sub-marginal and marginal has been emphasized many times. Such conditions have obtained despite the fact that a much higher percentage of Negro that white mothers must work to supplement the family income; too often, her income has been the only income of the family. In 1930, there were 65,945 Negro women in Pennsylvania fifteen years and over who were gainfully employed; of this number 30,946 or 46.92% of them were married. To this we may add that 13,561 or 20.56% of these 65,945 working Negro women were either widowed or divorced. Thus, more than two-thirds of the Negro female labor force in 1930 between the ages of 15 and over were either married, divorced, or widowed. Moreover, so far as we are able to judge, the 1930 data in this regard are not significantly different from these of 1910, 1920, and 1940. The implications of working mothers, and broken homes with their well known tendency to promote delinquency, are evident.

Students of law violation all over the nation are agreed that the general breakdown of the American home and family relationships under the strain of the depression, the modern machine age, late hours, movies, automobiles and the freedom of movement, etc., contribute more than anything else to the volume of law violations. As has been indicated elsewhere, through either the death of one or both parents, the separation or desertion of one or both parents, and through the problems of unmarried mothers, there are proportionately fewer normal homes and family associations among Negroes than among other citizens. The consequent influences upon the disproportionately high delinquency rates among Negroes are known.

Throughout this report, your Commission has emphasized the fact that Negroes are compelled to occupy the more overcrowded, blighted, and deteriorated neighborhoods and the more sub-standard dwellings of any neighborhood in which they live. Both room and land overcrowding tend to become harmful to health, morals, and morale. While crime may be attributed to a number of interrelated and complex factors, room and land overcrowding have a very marked adverse effect on the youth. Throughout the nation slum delinquency rates are many times higher than those of other areas in the respective cities. Interestingly enough, recent studies have shown that the slum environment has a greater adverse effect on delinquency than the physical conditon of the substandard dwellings in which children live. Slum and blighted areas, because of their corrupting influences, numerous centers of vice and crime, inadequacy of recreational facilities, high percentage of broken homes, and related factors tend to promote delinquency.

With reference to the influence of housing on the excessive rates of Negro law violation, the Honorable Nochem S. Winnet, Judge, Municipal Court, Philadelphia and also Chairman of Crime Prevention Association, wrote a letter to the Executive Director on August 11, 1942 which reads, in part:

> "My contact with Negro delinquency and crime, both in the Court and in the work of the Crime Prevention Association, has often led me to be guilty of over-simplification. I have seen it grow almost invariably in the soil of insanitary, inhuman, crowded housing conditions. I have cried out: 'Let us remove the blight of these slums and allow sunlight and air to filter in the lives of these human being,' I forgot for the moment the years of prejudice, discrimination, and intolerance which forced this manner of life.
>
> "To remove the ultimate causes is an extremely difficult job. Education and years will accomplish it; but to provide decent housing and decent recreation facilities should be an easy challenge to us who are the masters of the miracle of production. I despair sometimes at the time necessary to change opinions, to do away with misunderstanding, to abolish prejudice, but I no longer despair at the time and monies to build a Panama Canal, a Coulee Dam, 60,000 airplanes a year or to fight the Axis, And I will not despair at the physical problem of wiping out slum areas."

In this regard, the Honorable Sara M. Soffel, Judge, Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh, in an Exhibit prepared for the Commission, states, in part:

> "In his plan 'Dead End,' which was later made into a movie, Elmer Rice illustrates well the influence of slum environment on young children. I know from personal experience that the conclusions that he so dramatically presents are not exaggerated. I have seen a map of Allegheny County plotted to show the areas of greatest delinquency, and another map

of the County plotted to show the slum areas. If superimposed, the two would coincide."

Many leading citizens on whom it is incumbent to know, are aware of these inadequacies. The following statement from President Judge Charles L. Brown, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, is most significant:

"In response to your inquiry relative to delinquency and crime among Negroes, the Municipal Court has been increasingly concerned about Negro Youth. You have asked whether discrimination on the part of various officials and agencies who handle Negro delinquents has jeopardized their status. In our experience, the problem appears to be not a matter of discrimination but rather a question of inadequate facilities. As you know, the Negro population in Philadelphia has more than doubled in the past twenty-five years, and although there has been an increase of social services for Negroes, the expansion has not kept pace with the increase in Negro population. Additional recreational facilities, adequate financing of foster home care for children and an increase in correctional training facilities would help to alleviate the excessive rate of delinquency among Negroes."

One of the most thoughtful statements on the question of various types of inadequacies and the problems involved was written for the Commission by Mr. W. B. McKenna of the Philadelphia Inter-Agency Council for Youth:

"Perhaps even more important than treatment facilities are resources for diagnosing and dealing with pre-delinquent behavior. The home, the school, and the recreation center all have a part to play in this. Yet, there has been little if any attempt made to help Negro parents, most of whom are themselves having a difficult time learning to adjust to a Northern city environment, to understand and cope with behavior problems as they show up in their children. The schools, too, have a special responsibility. It is the rare teacher who is able at the present, time to offer constructive guidance and help to the 'difficult' child in her classroom, and the existing number of trained Home and School Visitors is too small to offer much assistance. The same thing is true of the recreation agencies, many of which, though located in heavily populated Negro areas, impose restrictions of one kind or another on Negro neighbors.

"The part that recreation agencies play in this whole situation deserves further serious consideration. A five-year study now being completed by the Inter-Agency Council for Youth indicates that by and large no more than 30% of delinquent children living in the areas of the city's settlements, boys' clubs, YMCA's, etc., have ever made use of those agencies. The other 70% have never availed themselves of these facilities. We may only surmise the reasons for this, but one study has been shown that at least two-thirds of a sampling of delinquent boys who had attended recreation centers at some time or other had while attending exhibited behavior indicative of inability to get along satisfactorily with either children or with adults. In all too many cases it has been found that a child joins up at a center, gets into difficulty with leaders or playmates there, drops out of the center or is expelled, (or may, in many cases, even continue to attend) and at a later date, is arrested. This is not to imply that here is any cause-and-effect relationship between these events; it does seem to signify, however, that if the leader at the center were sufficiently skilled to do something about the behavior at the time it first manifests itself (just as the teacher could do something about that behavior in the school setting) then an appreciable decrease in delinquency might be brought about.

"Though recreation agencies are limited in what they can do with the specific individual delinquent prevention must not therefore be disregarded. The long-run influence of a settlement house, a city recreation center, or a boys' club in the community in which it is located may be of tremendous value. Through offering opportunities to participate in pleasurable, educational, democratically controlled activities such a center can, over a period of years, introduce new cultural standards and values into the most difficult of neighborhoods. This is true 'crime prevention,' but its results are had to measure simply because no one can say with any degree of certainty that crimes that were never committed would have been committed if such-and-such an agency had not been in existence."

With reference to inadequacies as they relate to dependent and neglected Negro children, Mr. Edwin Solenberger, General Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, states:

"From my experience in the child welfare field, I think we do not have sufficient facilities at the present time for colored children who need to be cared for away from their own homes. We have, of course, found over a period of years that homes are broken up by the death or protracted illness of one or both parents, desertion of a parent, usually the father, or mental, moral or physical incapacity of one or both parents. It then becomes necessary in any community to care each year for a certain number of dependent and neglected children away from their own homes. The foster care may be given either in an institution, preferably on the cottage plan, or by the use of carefully selected private family boarding homes under careful supervision of a trained and qualified staff. For a limited number of children there is also the possibility of free home placement and for some perhaps, legal adoption. Whatever the form of foster care it should be adequate for the needs of the population in the community concerned.

"I believe that survey of the child welfare facilities for the colored urban population of our State will show that there are unfortunately gaps at various points for care of the dependent and neglected colored children and also for what might be called the pre-delinquent group. I suggest that this matter be carefully studied with emphasis on the special needs of the various groups of colored children."

Mrs. Laura D. Nichols, Executive Director of the House of the Holy Child, writes:

"In the past decade, the quality of the care for dependent white children in and around Philadelphia has been steadily improved, with professional training becoming more and more a requirement for workers, and the results, as indicated above, are abvious. Unfortunitely, the same has not been true to any large extent in the case of agencies serving Negro children exclusively, and other agencies in the meantime have for various reasons, curtailed their intake of Negro children. Thus, while the ration of dependent white children decreased and the provisions for their care at the same time became more adequate, the reverse has been true in the case of colored children, and consequently the job of preventive care has been less effective for them.'

The following statement was written by Messrs. Phillip Wallis, Frank S. Brown, and Robert C. Taber of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia:

"The disproportionate share of Negro children involved in delinquency and dependency cases reflects certain obvious factors and, no doubt, is influenced by others which only complete analysis will disclose. In the first place, the Negro family suffers in general

from widespread unemployment, as is evidenced by the fact that, despite the shortage of labor in certain fields in the present emergency, industry is only now beginning to draw upon the ranks of Negro labor. In the second place, during the past 20 years there has been heavy migration of Negroes from the south to the north. The change from a simple rural community to a complex city, with a higher tempo of living, is bound to be productive of social difficulties, and this tendency is accentuated by the lack of job opportunities. The figures further reflect the lack of satisfactory recreation and housing facilities and other community resources for the Negro, and this is clearly borne out by the fact that 68% of the Negro boys who were held for court were repeaters as opposed to 51% of the white boys.

"What community resources are available to meet these urgent needs? Training schools for children such as Sleighton Farms and Glen Mills, frequently have no vacancies. On occasion children who have been committed to training schools have been held as long as 3 months in the House of Detention pending admission. This constitutes a very unwholesome situation since the available facilities do not permit segregation of those committed from those who are awaiting hearing. The lack of resources further means that children who should be committed to a training school at the time when they would be most responsive to the treatment which it would provide, must necessarily be placed, as a matter of expediency, in foster homes. That these children do not lend themselves to placement in foster homes is shown by the large turnover in these cases, together with the excessive run-aways. The result is that when a child eventually reaches the training school he is more calloused and less susceptible to a constructive experience, by virtue of having become more deeply entrenched in a delinquent pattern.

"With the exception of the House of the Holy Child, which has recently expanded its foster care service, there have been few changes which have strengthened the available services for Negro children. The child care agencies who place Negro children in large numbers are in general totally inadequate in staff and in supervision. In no small measure this situation is due to lack of funds. For instance, upon the invitation of the Bureau of Colored Children, the Council of Social Agencies recently made a thorough study of that Agency. Its report showed the need for immediate revamping of program and personnel. Nevertheless, the Agency was not in a position to lift itself by its own boot-straps, and cannot hope to secure addtional State funds until it has improved its services, and cannot improve its services without additional funds."

The above statement is supported by Mr. Leon Thomas tern, who knows the situation not merely in Philadelhia but also throughout the State. He writes:

"One problem that needs immediate attack is the problem of the lack of facilities for the care of Negro children, either institutional or foster home care—for those in difficulty with the law or merely socially and economically handicapped. Since the economic situation feeds into the delinquency situation, I think that that problem should be considered as a whole."

7. Be the above natural explanatory factors ever so ıdispensable, human beings are more than the sum total t environmental factors; spiritual forces are also indisensable. Discriminatory forces have been sufficiently reat to disillusion many Negroes; many of them have less ractical belief in the brotherhood of man and of the therhood of God than in former years. Consequently, e law-abiding, self-respecting, and brotherly love influence of the church, religion, and God are less effective today than in former years. Disillusionment due to discriminatory forces both in and outside of established churches, have caused numerous colored citizens to seek strange faiths. Even though these faiths may serve as temporary emotional releases, their ethical influences on enlightened democratic citizenship are almost negative.

Thus, while there is need for more agencies to deal with delinquent Negro youth antecedent to court appearance, while there is need for better legal representation, more enlightened judicial sympathies, admitting the need for more probation and parole services, and more adequate penal and correctional agencies and services, the fundamental need is to be sought elsewhere. The same determined social order, which makes the laws, by which persons are adjudged criminal and delinquent and which designs the methods by which they are punished, should condition the Commonwealth so that Negroes can have a "proper sense of belonging" in every area of life guaranteed by the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

Therefore, your Commission submits that crime and delinquency rates, as they relate excessively to any racial group, are but symptoms of general social maladjustment. In order to remedy the situation, emphasis must be placed upon those constructive factors already within each of the several municipalities. Full social justice in citizenship, suitable employment, proper recreational facilities, better housing, and related improvements, will result in the eradication of excessive rates of Negro crime and delinquency. Democracy must be implemented with sufficient justice, fair mindedness, and brotherhood, to enable the rest of the citizens to give the Negro recognition commensurate with his merits in every area of life. Otherwise, there can be no significant improvement in the high incidence of crime and delinquency among Negroes.

The following statement by the Honorable Ralph H. Smith, Judge, Quarter Sessions Court, Pittsburgh, is most appropriate:

"The disposition of cases in court is only a small part of the problem facing society. When a case reaches court it is evidence that crime prevention methods have been negligible or absent, that the difficulty has reached an acute stage and that frequently drastic action is the only remedy.

"Society by neglect creates crime producing conditions. Some day an enlightened social order will take the economical method of a sound crime prevention program which basically will include:

1. Educational opportunity for all with mental capacity according to their natural or acquired aptitude and skills. This education will include development of a sense of individual responsibility.

2. Economic opportunity for all persons physically able to maintain themselves by dint of their own effort.

3. Abolition of slums and substitution of decent housing for all men, women and children.

4. Development of health program that will promote individual health and community welfare.

5. Development of recreation, adult education and leisure time activities that will create sense of social community and individual worth.

6. Training in appreciation of our heritage as free men and the discharge in the ordinary responsibilities of every day citizenship.

7. Overhauling of court procedure that will eliminate useless delays, discard outward technicalities

and utilize the latest and least scientific knowledge available.

8. Better co-ordination of the prison and other custodial institutions in interest of more scientific classification, greater rehabilitation and more adequate protection of society.

9. Continued development of the Parole System for which New Pennsylvania Parole Act gives such a splendid beginning."

RECREATION

In addition to the value of recreation for other reasons, it is very valuable as a means of promoting physical and mental health, the development and enjoyment of the fine arts, promoting informal education, and reducing law violation. Quantitatively, the American people have long recognized the value of recreation. This is evident from the fact that in normal years, more than $10,000,000,000 or approximately one-eighth of the national income is spent therefor. In accordance with its per capita wealth, Pennsylvania does not seem to rank very high in the expenditure of funds for public recreation. However, it ranks much higher in expenditures for the various forms of private recreation. Nevertheless, so far as quantity goes, there is hardly a shortage. In Pennsylvania, as in the nation, the shortage is qualitative. Nevertheless, because of restrictions and exclusions, poverty and related factors, qualitatively and quantitatively, there is a shortage of recreational facilities and services for Negroes. The following data are selected for their representativeness:

ALTOONA

In Altoona, church membership exceeds, by far, any other type of membership; likewise, church attendance exceeds all other forms of attendance. In terms of membership, fraternal and social organizations rank next but in terms of attendance, the movies rank second. Public opportunities for recreation are limited but are open to all citizens. There are a few dance halls which Negroes may rent. Fraternal, social, and political groups use them occasionally. There are no pool rooms operated by Negroes but there are several which are patronized by Negroes. There are a number of saloons which refuse Negro patronage; many others do not. Negroes are not permitted to use any of the private golf courses; nor are they welcomed at roadhouses and country clubs.

The Booker T. Washington Community Center is rendering a valuable service to Negroes in the field of recreation. It conducts a summer camp for Negro boys and girls of all ages. In addition to this camp, the Center conducts a day camp for boys who are unable to attend the regular camp. There are several clubs for youngsters, among which are: the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves; Junior and Senior, and Cub Scouts. Some of the activities of these clubs are: hikes, picnics, hobbies, sewing, knitting, crocheting, and many types of handicraft. There is also a fairly good program for adults. However, given the Negro population, its range of interests, the restrictions and exclusions, it is very apparent that there is an inadequacy of recreational facilities and services for Negroes in Altoona.

CHESTER

In 1934, the Delaware County Tuberculosis and Health Association included recreation in its study of 500 Negro families. Over 90 per cent of these families attended church. In terms of organization membership, fraternal, social, and political clubs were next but in terms of attendance, movies ranked next. There was practically no private or public organized recreation for Negroes. A study was made of 303 children between the ages of six and sixteen. Only five played in supervised playgrounds; 274 or 90 per cent of them did not make use of any sort of playground

The 1942 Swarthmore study indicates that although there is some change, the situation is very serious especially since the sudden increase of the Negro population. The Chester YMCA has seven clubs of Negro boys all of which meet in the schools. It has a Negro Advisory Board and permits Negroes to use certain facilities at specific times. The YWCA permits Negroes to use its building for club meetings and dances, but does not permit them to use the swimming pool because of "public feeling." The Douglass Junior High School has a gymnasium which is used for intra-mural and inter-scholastic sports. In the evenings, it is used for Negro soldiers in a USO program. In spite of the vast open space surrounding the School, there are no playground facilities. Recently, a City Recreation Board has been formed but as of this writing, it has made little progress toward providing recreational facilities and services.

As in 1934, the church membership and attendance exceed all other types of membership and attendance so far as adults were concerned. Theatre attendance ranks second; fraternal, social, and civic organizations come next. The Swarthmore report states:

> "Even as far as the movies are concerned, there are certain restrictions; several theatres do not admit Negroes at all and in most of the others, the back rows are reserved for colored peoples."

Even though Negroes suffer very seriously from these inadequacies, it should be pointed out that the City of Chester has very few public facilities for any of its citizens. For its wealth and size, Chester provides fewer public facilities of this type than any city in the State. Moreover, aside from the USO, there is no first-class private or semi-private recreational agency in the City for Negroes. The leadership of the USO is intelligent and industrious, but it is necessarily handicapped by the lack of funds and facilities. Aside from the interest taken in Negroes by the YMCA, the YWCA, and Crozier Theological Seminary, none of the white agencies of this type are doing any work of permanent value among Negroes. Even the playing facilities of the schools are very poor. As a result, the Negro churches, fraternal and social clubs account for most of the non-commercialized recreation for Negroes in Chester. Because of the lack of funds and the proper type of leadership, these organizations and clubs cannot meet the major recreational needs of Negroes. Wherever there is such a great lack of wholesome recreational activities, commercialized recreation and vice are expected to be disproportionately high. This is the case of Chester. In such a case, because of restrictions, exclusions, and poverty, Negroes suffer much more than the white population. Due to the influx of Negroes working at the Sun Ship Yard, and Negro soldiers, the problem is most acute.

CONNELLSVILLE

Miss Clara B. Jordan, Executive Secretary of the Connellsville Community Fund, sent the Commission the following statement concerning recreation for Negroes:

"While we do not have an organization for special work among the Negroes, we do have a Recreation Committee which provides playgrounds and recreation halls. On the playgrounds and in the parks the colored children have the same advantages and privileges as the white children. There is a special hall for the colored children which receives the same help as the hall for white children."

Aside from church, fraternal, and social organizations, adult Negroes have very little wholesome recreation. Poolrooms, taprooms, and related types of commercial recreation are ample but these contribute nothing wholesome. Movie attendance is high among Negroes of all ages except the aged. On the whole, recreational facilities for Negroes in Connellsville are unsatisfactory.

ERIE

Mrs. Emily J. Wharton, Executive Secretary of the Booker T. Washington Center of Erie, has prepared the following statement for the Commission:

"Our organization is the recognized recreation center for Negroes. Our facilities are not complete, but those we lack as swimming pool and gymnasium are available through the cooperation of the Boys Club and Neighborhood House. These organizations work with us in our program and many colored boys belong to the Boys Club. The YMCA and the YWCA are not so generous. Public recreation facilities privately owned vary in their attitude. The skating rinks do not want Negro patronage. I know of one refusal which was handled through the school but no test case was made. There is no segregation in the theatres. One attempt to do so was made, but was broken up. There is no difficulty with public recreation facilities owned by the city or state such as parks, playgrounds, beaches, etc."

HARRISBURG

There is a shortage of public recreational facilities for all citizens of Harrisburg. Although Negroes use the parks and playgrounds, they are, unofficially, denied the use of the Island Park Beach for swimming. Altercations have occurred when Negroes insisted upon making use of these facilities. In spite of restrictions and exclusions, Negroes in Harrisburg enjoy a wider range of commercial recreational facilities than is true of most cities in the State.

The YMCA and the YWCA are the center of non-profit Negro recreational activities in Harrisburg. In general, their programs are good. They are rendering very valuable services to these Negroes who make use of them. However, considering the opportunities for wholesome recreation available in Harrisburg, there are too many Negroes who do not appreciate the recreational opportunities offered. In some way, the YMCA, the YWCA, Negro churches, and fraternal organizations must reach this relatively large group of Negroes. However, this problem is not peculiar to Harrisburg; it is too prevalent all over the State. The problem seems outstanding in Harrisburg only because its non-profit recreational facilities for Negroes seem more adequate than is true of any other city in the State. In addition thereto, Harrisburg, for its size, has a large number of Negroes who can supplement the leadership afforded by the YMCA and the YMCA in providing worthwhile uses of leisure time.

These resources should be pooled toward the end of enlarging public recreation for all citizens and encouraging a large number of Negroes to participate in the facilities and services available.

JOHNSTOWN

We are indebted to Miss Florence M. Hornback for the following summary of recreation of Johnstown:

"Outside of their homes, the Negro churches are the only places in the survey area where colored people can assemble and express themselves. Each week some church groups conduct socials which are open to the public, but patronized chiefly by the particular church membership. Many of the churches hold an annual picnic and this recreation ranks next to reading as a favorite leisure time activity. Many informants enthusiastically describe the games and enjoyable activities in which the whole family participate at these open-air gatherings and expressed the wish that they occurred more often.

"Church choirs and quartets and choruses afford favorite leisure time activity.

"A few places can be rented for dances and gatherings, but the rental is high and only organizations with large numbers of members can afford to underwrite them.

"The municipal golf course in Johnstown is open to Negroes and some take advantage of the opportunity. It is five miles out of the city and the cost of 75 cents a game puts it in the luxury class for the majority. Private golf courses are closed to Negroes and, in some instances, to colored caddies.

"No swimming pools, public or private, are open to colored citizens. The Negroes find swimming places along out-of-the-way creeks and streams, which are not always safe. Some with automobiles travel as far as Aliquippa on Sundays and week-ends to enjoy the fine facilities of the municipal swimming pool there.

"The Young Women's Christian Association has opened its doors to Negro girls on Wednesday of each week for two hours. The Young Men's Christian Association has not opened its doors to any group of Negroes young or old.

"Since the passage of the Equal Rights Bill, moving picture theatres are open to both white and colored at the regular prices of admission.

"Playgrounds established in areas chiefly populated by colored people have been well kept and attended. In spite of meager play equipment, they are greatly appreciated. Of the 618 children from 1 to 16 years old on the schedules, 390 occasionally attend and 77 stated they would attend a playground if there was one within walking distance of their home. There are no playgrounds exclusively for colored children. In areas where most of the residents are white, these children dominate the scene and often make is uncomfortable for the minority.

"There are commercialized pool rooms and saloons which cater to colored trade, some of which are maintained for the financial returns only, rather than constructive leisure time pursuits."

PHILADELPHIA

Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas A. Merryweather, Executive Director of the Crime Prevention Association,

the Commission is permitted to quote, in part, the following report which was prepared for a commission created by the 1941 Session of the General Assembly for the special purpose of studying public recreation in Philadelphia:

"RECREATION IN PHILADELPHIA

"This report will attempt to set forth briefly the situation concerning public recreation in Philadelphia as conducted by the three tax-supported agencies: the Bureau of Recreation, the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, and Fairmount Park.

"It is hoped that the report will answer once and for all the question: (1) Does Philadelphia have sufficient public recreation? (2) If not, why not? (3) Under present conditions, what can be done to provide more adequate recreation?

"1. While much has been said about this subject during the past ten years, one need only turn to two fairly late studies in order to get an answer to the question; "Does Philadelphia have adequate public recreation?"

The first is the very thorough study, "Informal Education and Recreation," published by the Council of Social Agencies of Philadelphia in March, 1941. A quick glance at the map on page 35 will convince one that Philadelphia is inadequate in park space to the extent of over 4,000 acres, while in public space allotted to general recreation, the city is deficient by over 6,000 acres. In four of the ten sections into which this study has divided the ctiy, there is an excess of park space but these are not areas of a high density of population. This shows bad planning. This map also shows that in none of the ten areas are recreation facilities even 50 per cent adequate. This situation shows poor planning or inadequate appropriations, or both.

The public schools of Philadelphia are possible sites for public recreation. Thirty square feet of play space per pupil has been set as the standard. A table on page 32 of this same report indicates that only 72 schools have adequate play space according to this standard, while 188 are inadequate.

The second report of recent date on this subject is one prepared by the Playgrounds Committee of the Northeast Business Men's Association, revised as of April, 1941. This report shows that in 11 wards, (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 27, 32, 35, 43 50) there is neither a city recreation center nor swimming pool. The population in these wards aggreate 291,926, as of 1940. However, in these same 11 wards there are 4 Junior or Senior High Schools in which recreation centers could be maintained.

This lack of public recreation has necessitated a large number of private agencies to endeavor to fill the gap in order to provide the public with the recreation that they have a right to expect.

Comparative figures relative to city recreation school facilities, and private recreation facilities, are attached as Appendix A of this report.

2. In answer to the question, "Why does this situation exist?" it should first be pointed out that in past years the Board of Education, though willing to use their facilities for public recreation, were restricted by law from raising additional funds for this purpose.

Perhaps the answer is partly found in the following figures prepared by the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research and recently published in "Citizens Business":

Per capita expense for Recreation
All recreation services

	1938	1939	1940
San Francisco	$3.47	$3.59	....
Boston	3.25	....	$3.10
Philadelphia	1.77	1.23	1.25

In this study of recreational expenditures of 14 cities of over 500,000 population, Philadelphia was lowest in 1938 and 13th in 1939.

3. It will be seen from the figures given above that bad planning and inadequate appropriations by the City are largely responsible for the lack of public recreation.

It must also be recognized that while Philadelphia has no adequate Planning Commission, the Board of Education has shown good judgment in placing their schools in accordance with the trend of population and in efficiently administering their funds."

From the above statement, it is obvious that there is an inadequacy of recreational facilities and services for all of the citizens of Philadelphia. For Negroes, this inadequacy is even greater. In this regard, Dr. J. O. Reinnemann, District Supervisor, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court, states: "In Philadelphia recreational facilities for Negroes are far from adequate. Of the city's 14 Class A playgrounds, 7 are in neighborhoods having colored residents, yet of these 7 at least 3 have restrictions mainly unofficial, denying the use of some or all their facilities to Negroes."

The following statement by Mr. Otto T. Mallery, President of the Playground and Recreation Association, is very pertinent:

> "Public provisions for the play and recreation of young colored children are seriously inadequate in the City of Philadelphia. Facilities are far less per thousand of population than for the white children, who are also insufficiently provided for. This is one of the reasons for the poor average health of colored children.
>
> "Colored youths do not have sufficient opportunities for physical exercise and normal recreation in Philadelphia. The excessive volume of law violation among young Negroes is largely due to the relative absence of such counteracting forces. There should be a policy of appropriating funds for character building and crime preventing institutions for Negroes in a definite relationship to the percentage of Negroes in the community.
>
> "The standard of health and of vitality of the children and young people of Philadelphia can be raised only by lifting that of the colored. The standards of the white people are so closely interrelated with those of the colored people that if standards of one rise, those of the other will also rise. Any policy adopted by the City or State for the benefit of the Negroes, will be for the benefit of the whites.
>
> "In health and character building we are not divided, but truly a UNITED NATION."[1]

(1) A letter to the Executive Director dated March 3, 1942.

Staff studies have shown numerous types of discrimination with reference to the use of public recreational facilities. Even in neighborhoods in which Negroes reside, altercations between members of the two races often occur because Negro citizens insist upon the use of public recreational facilities. So far as staff investigations reveal, this situation is not due to adopted policies of segregation on the part of the Bureau of Recreation or the Fairmount Park Commission of the City of Philadelphia. It seems certain, however, that the Bureau of Recreation, and the Fairmount Park Commission cando much more to prevent such occurrences. The Bureau has ample evidence that such problems can be solved democratically. It has but to review the experience with one of its own centers which was a well known source of interracial friction for many years. The Crime Prevention Association presented the Bureau with a plan wherein its agency, the Bureau, the Department of Public Safety, and the Wharton Settlement cooperated in the supervision of the center. In less than six months of operation under the new plan, this center is almost a model of interracial cooperation and good will. Henceforth, the Bureau can hardly be excused for permitting the existence of dangerous and undemocratic practices in regard to the use of public recreation facilities and services. In the meantime, interested citizens should do all that is within their power to support the organizations which have the courage and wisdom to render such services.

A committee of lay and professional persons, under the direction of Mr. Tanner G. Duckrey, Principal of the Dunbar School, aided the staff in obtaining an overview of the major difficulties which Philadelphia Negroes are experiencing with reference to private non-profit recreational facilities and services. After having examined the facilities and services available to Negroes, it was found that great inadequacies existed. These inadequacies were both quantitative and qualitative. First of all, there are only a few non-profit recreational agencies which serve both groups and most of those which do serve both racial groups restrict Negroes in numerous ways. Many Negroes resent these discriminatory acts and refuse to accept the services of such agencies; other Negroes accept these services, but show their resentment and often create serious problems.

The following statement, taken from a letter to the Executive Director dated April 15, 1942, from Miss Emily N. Bartlett, Director, Social Service Department, Sleighton Farm School for Girls, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, is rather significant:

> "In our attempt to aid the delinquent adolescent to readjust to the community after a period of training in the correctional institution, we have found that her recreational pursuits and the friendships she forms are of vital importance. While this is a problem for all girls, it seems a particularly difficult one for the Negro girl. The majority of the Negro girls who are committed to Sleighton Farm are from Philadelphia and vicinity and so return to that community after their training period in the institution. Therefore, it is with this area that we have considerable experience.
>
> "While there are many supervised educational recreational agencies in Philadelphia and vicinity, such as Settlements, Clubs, Playgrounds, and YWCA's, there are comparatively few that welcome Negro participants, if they allow them to enter activities at all. Many agencies which are now located in areas thickly populated by Negroes are still building their programs around the groups who occupied the neighborhood when the agency was established. Though their environment has changed, their policies have not. While there is a scarcity of opportunities for satisfying recreational opportunities and social contacts through approved channels, there is an abundance of opportunity for 'fun' in the less approved manner. The beer garden, the shoddy 'night club,' the corner hang-out equipped with 'juke box,' and legion, easily accessible and welcoming. The neighborhood 'riff-raff' are friendly and easy to know. All adolescent girls are eager for companionship and anxious to 'have fun.' The Negro girl has very little choice in attempting to satisfy these needs."

The staff studied twelve such agencies which admitted Negroes, but with specific limitations. Except in two instances, it would appear that in each case the personnel was largely responsible for discriminatory practices. It is admitted that some board members, a part of the white membership, constituency, and clientele may make some undemocratic remarks or demonstrations regarding Negro participants. Too often, thinking that discrimination is the easiest way out of such difficulties, members of the various personnel groups have suggested or begun such practices without the specific approval of their respective boards of trustees, managers, or directors. Your Commission is convinced that, in many instances, if the personnel of the respective agencies exercised a little more judgment and patience these problems could be solved agreeably. No amount of care is too great a price for the establishment and preservation of the principles of Christianity and democracy.

On the other hand, an examination of non-profit Negro recreational agencies has shown that they are generally inadequate with reference to location, distribution, number, equipment, program and personnel. Unfortunately, these facilities and services have not kept pace with the rapid increase in the Negro population. Given the inadequacies, restrictions, and exclusions which pertain to public recreation, the limitations involved in non-profit private recreational agencies, it is evident that qualitatively and quantitatively, Negroes in Philadelphia are greatly handicapped by the lack of the proper type and amount of recreational facilities and services. As a result thereof, commercialized recreation and vices occupy a disproportionately large amount of the leisure time of the Negro population. As is well known, excessive rates of law violation are only some of the results of such conditions.

The seriousness of the situation is rather evident. It is challenging. With reference to private non-profit Negro recreational agencies, it must be pointed out that, with one exception, by far the most constructive work is done by those agencies belonging to the Communty Fund or similar philanthropy in which most of the funds therefor are contributed by white persons. These agencies need to be multiplied and their services expanded. On the other hand, Negroes must contribute more funds for the maintenance of these agencies. Non-profit recreational agencies serving both groups have been mentioned above. Their democratic and Christian mission is clear. The City should greatly improve its recreational facilities and services for all of its citizens. Through the selection

of the proper personnel, restrictions and exclusions which now exist in the use of public facilities can soon be reduced to a minimum. In the meantime, Negro churches, adult education programs, Negro fraternal, social, and educational groups have a task to perform in using every possible means to create a greater desire for more wholesome recreation on the part of a large number of Negroes and especially those who now spend so much of the time in movies, cabarets, pool rooms, and similar types of commercialized recreation.

PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh staff of the Commission made the following report on recreation in Pittsburgh:

"The field of recreation and leisure time activities is a many-sided situation and very closely related to health, economy, delinquency, crime and broken homes. This portion of the study cannot seriously consider each of these aspects of human needs but the information contained herein will be made more meaningful when related to other phases of this study.

"The information which follows is a result of the information taken from the survey schedules which were sent to schools, public recreation centers, private agencies, camps, and Works Projects Administration Centers.

"No attempt was made in this study to ascertain the amount of service to a client. For instance, a boy who attends a center one hour a month for a club meeting counts as one unit. A boy who attends the game room of the same center daily for two or three hour period counts as one unit. More comprehensive data of an authentic nature was not available.

Public Recreation: (1)

"Public Recreation in the City of Pittsburgh is provided by:

1. Bureau of Recreation of the City of Pittsburgh
2. Board of Education

Bureau of Recreation:

"The Bureau of Recreation maintains 16 year-round centers. One of these centers serves a large number of Negroes. This center is small and inadequate and serves less than 300 youths.

"There are two swimming pools designated by the Bureau as pools to serve Negroes. These facilities are augmented by seven or eight summer playgrounds. At other centers, playgrounds, and swimming pools Negroes are not encouraged to participate or refused admission.

"There are many instances on record when Negroes have been beaten and driven out of public recreation facilities by white members. The personnel in the Bureau set-up, largely, has not been interested in democratic service.

"Police protection has been totally lacking or indifferent in the recreation facilities.

"The organization of Pittsburgh's government has placed the Bureau of Recreation in the Public Works Department which has as its major function the supervision of streets, sewers, garbage disposal, etc. The Police Department is a part of the Bureau of Public Safety. These two Bureaus do not seem to be properly coordinated to obtain the best results.

Board of Education:

"The Board of Education has been more kindly disposed toward Negro participation and has shown no discrimination in the recreational activities offered. In each of the 45 public schools offering a night school program the facilities of these schools are also made available for a recreation program when the group desiring to use the facilities can provide a satisfactory leader.

"Fifteen public schools have been designed by the Board of Education as Community Centers. In these centers leadership is provided and paid by the School Board. Fourteen Negro teachers have found part time employment in this phase of the Education program.

"Three of these school centers are located in the areas of Negro concentration and serve Negroes almost exclusively.

"The Board of Education program on the whole provides higher caliber personnel, much better physical equipment, a more wholesome attitude and extends its service to a larger number of Negroes in leisure time activities than the Bureau of Recreation.

Private Social Agencies:

"There are six social agencies doing group work exclusively with Negroes in Pittsburgh; they are Center Avenue Branch YMCA, Kay Boy's Club, Ebenezer Center, the Recreation Department of the Urban League of Pittsburgh and Hill City. The following social agencies serve both white and Negro members: Soho Community House, Brashear Association, Goodwill Industries Center, Manchester Educational Center and the Homewood-Brushton YMCA, which operates an extension program in cooperation with the Public Schools. A few Negro churches operate small recreation programs and vacation Bible Schools. These programs are usually staffed by WPA, and NYA, and volunteer leadership. We do not wish to minimize the effort of churches, but lack of adequate funds for proper equipment and materials and the constant turnover of project workers makes it very difficult for the operation of a consistently good program.

Organized Summer Camps:

"There are forty organized summer camps serving the Pittsburgh area. Only three reported any Negroes served during the past camping season. Camp James Weldon Johnson is designed to serve underprivileged Negro children at no cost to the camper. This camp served 501 of the total number of 700 Negroes who were given a camping opportunity. One of the other camps reporting permitted Negro children to attend camp in a segregated period, the third camp took the Negro and white children simultaneously and also maintained a mixed staff. There is one other camp which didn't report which we know to serve a few Negro campers each summer. The total number of Negro campers served in organized resident camps was 700, during the season of 1940. This is the largest number ever served from Pittsburgh.

"The Pittsburgh Day Camp which operates as a part of the Bureau of Recreation served 709 Negro children during the summer of 1940. However, since these children were referred by other agencies to count them again would be duplication.

"In all of these agencies both public and private we find slightly more than 10,000 different Negroes are being served.

(1) Public Recreation: Since the beginning of this study the Pittsburgh Bureau of Recreation has dedicated and opened a new $300,000 Recreation Center and Swimming Pool. This center is located in the heart of the Hill District, the area most heavily populated by Negroes in Western Pennsylvania. This will alleviate the seriousness of the situation to a great extent for those in the area immediately adjacent to it. To what extent this center will meet the needs of the people cannot be ascertained until it has been in operation for a period sufficiently long to be analyzed.

"In the private agency field we have two outstanding illustrations of gross discrimination, namely: the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in the Hill District, and Kingsly House in East Liberty District, both of which totally exclude Negroes from participation in their programs, both of the plants are located in the heart of highly concentrated Negro areas.

"Both of these agencies claim to be serving the neighborhood in which they are situated. They were traditionally established in and for those neighborhoods in which poverty and other adverse conditions exist. Still these neighborhood houses continue to close the doors to the group that needs the service the most.

"In summary, no form of recreation exists in Pittsburgh for Negroes in proportions even approximating recognized standards.

"Negroes are not admitted on equal terms to recreation opportunities provided by agencies, Public or Private, even in the field of social work where racial discrimination has the least justification they are excluded, and restricted."

The report of the above summer activities covered the summer of 1941. During the summer of 1942, at the suggestion of the Recreation Committee of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, a study was made under the direction of Mr. Charles Edward Eason to determine the extent to which Negroes participated in the municipal recreational facilities provided by the City of Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh, municipal recreation is under the auspices of two managing authorities, the Bureau of Recreation, and the Board of Education. The Housing Authority and private welfare agencies provide supplementary facilities. Of the playgrounds contacted, the Board of Education operated 70 and the Bureau of Recreation conducted 45. These playgrounds or centers ranged in size from small junior-size grounds to the larger fully equipped centers where large numbers of persons could be served. Some were found to be elaborate in terms of equipment, while others were found to be little more than vacant lots with a minimum of equipment to serve the smaller children. In all instances, leadership was found to be on an equal plane, guiding the participants in their many desires, despite limited facilities or other handicaps. In most areas the Negro was participating where permitted and reports of strained racial relations were few. In no instance did leaders report the existence of trouble between the two groups.

The program included: art craft, handcraft, sand craft, archery, baseball, basketball, football, horseshoe, paddle tennis, ping pong, mushball, soft ball, swimming, tennis, trackfield, volley ball, social dancing, and drama-plays, story telling, musicals, nature study, first-aid, games, and safety activities. In 57 playgrounds, the participants were both colored and white and in 27 playgrounds the participants were all white.

The following table is self-explanatory:

Frequency Distribution of Percentage Negro Participation According to Average Daily Attendance

Per Cent	No. of Centers
0-24	22
25-49	11
50-74	12
75-100	9

Mr. Eason concluded:

"Certain facts cannot be overlooked however, and so it must be mentioned that despite the fact that the summer recreation program is under the managing authorities of the Bureau of Recreation and the Board of Education, two tax supported agencies, discrimination in certain areas, exists.

"Another fact which the report will show is that Negroes are participating, where permitted, and facilities in Negro areas as well as in other areas are well populated during the full time of the program period.

"The presence of discrimination was not unexpected though it will always be unjustifiable. It should be discouraged in an effective manner for if in any phase of our democratic way of life the true principles of democracy are to be found, they should be found, first of all, in play."

The following summary of recreation in Pittsburgh presented to the Commission in 1941, is an excellent generalized statement of the present situation.

"In Phillip Klein's, 'Social Study of Pittsburgh,' published in 1938, he said there exists a serious shortage of leisure time facilities for the general populace of Pittsburgh. Since the Negro's leisure time opportunity is much more limited than that of the general population we must state that his plight in recreation is sad indeed."

POTTSVILLE

In 1934, Mr. Irving K. Merchant made a study of Negroes in Pottsville, he summarized recreation as follows:

"In the section in which the Negroes live are found the most degrading forms of recreation. Questionable persons are allowed to operate in the city, disorderly houses are conducted, and recently there has been opened on Minersville Street a 'Black and Tan' night club known as 'The Harlem Moon.' This night club is patronized by people of both races.

"Another outlet for the energy of Negroes is 'Playing the Number.'"

"The degrading forms of recreation, and lack of adjustment to the complexities of a northern city are factors which cannot be discounted in any attempt to analyze the adult behavior of the Negro. An equal opportunity for work would prevent much of the forced leisure for the group. An adult recreation program would attract many of the adults who are thrown in contact with evil influences."

After this study, a group of public-spirited and Christian people established Lincoln House, under the able leadership of Mr. Merchant. From its beginning, it has been interracial in its management, personnel, and clientele. Its program includes recreation and education for persons of all ages and for both sexes. Lincoln House has greatly decreased the rates of law violation among Negroes and has provided a well-rounded program of activities for persons of both races who reside in its neighborhood. It has inspired Negro youth and challenged the entire Negro community to better living. Because of the democratic and Christian method of its operation, comprehensiveness of its program and its success, Lincoln House is the model of such agencies not only throughout the State but in all non-southern states. For these and other reasons, the work of Lincoln House has attracted nationwide attention.

WASHINGTON

The Commission is indebted to Mr. Quinn R. Banks and Dr. Robert K. Peyton of the Negro Civic Committee of Washington for the following statement on recreation in that city:

> "Washington supports one city-owned park with playgrounds located in each city ward. The city attempts to confine Negroes to playgrounds in their own ward, staffed by Negro workers. There is no actual bar against Negroes in the segregated areas.
>
> "The only public swimming pool is located in the park and there is a ban against Negro participation. The local High School Building, has the only public gym, and no ban is placed against Negro activities or participation.
>
> "The City supports an excellent library open to all citizens. The local High School has a small one catering to the student body.
>
> "The facilities in and about Washington meet about 20 per cent of the actual need, covering the school-age youngster and the summer playground group.
>
> "Some arrangement is needed to meet the recreational need in this district, especially that of the teen-age group. The lack of activity to keep the mind and hand busy, has lowered the morals of the younger group. The deliquency rate is high, but few cases reach the Juvenile Court because of the indifference of law-enforcing agency, concerning the condition of the Negro."

WILKES-BARRE

The Wilkes-Barre Interracial Committee's study for the Commission included recreation. It obtained the following statements of policy from the Girl Scouts and the YWCA:

Girl Scouts

> "In regard to the attitude and policy of the Girl Scout organization toward the urban colored people using the program, we wish to state that Girl Scouting is available to all groups. It would be necessary for leadership and the sponsoring group to come from within their own groups. The camp question would undoubtedly be one which would prove difficult to solve, but with proper cooperation and understanding it could be worked out."

YWCA

> "General Association: Both Negroes and white people can use the building irrespective of membership. Negroes are on board and committees and welcome to all Association events.
>
> 'Industrial Department: The Industrial Department welcomes colored and white girls in the same groups.
>
> 'Girl Reserve Department: A club is organized for Negro girls which functions with other organized groups in interclub events; Girls have an opportunity to belong to Girl Reserve clubs in schools they attend. Members attend camp with Girl Reserve groups, and use gym and pool in the YWCA when club and interclub events are planned.
>
> 'Camp: Groups of mixed races can attend camp week-end house parties.
>
> 'Health Education Department: Organized groups of women of mixed races may use swimming pool and gymnasium as such. Organized groups of Negro women may use pool and gymnasium as such.'"

There are four organizations which serve the Negro group exclusively. They are (1) the Mt. Zion Baptist Church having a membership of 280; Bethel A. M. E. Church having a membership of 135; (3) the Patterson American Legion Post having a membership of 66, and (4) South Side YMCA, a Negro branch of the regular YMCA, which serves about 338 people regularly. This organization serves about 40 per cent of the Negro population. The Committee described the work of the South Side YMCA as follows:

> "The South Side YMCA, located at 434 South Main Street, falls in the category of non-equipment centers. It is a three-story building, formerly used as a dwelling place. Its external appearance can hardly be described as being attractive since it requires painting. There are three meeting rooms, one on each floor. The largest of these meeting rooms is on the ground floor and has a seating capacity of about 60. Since about three hundred use the facilities (163 paying members; approximately 140 non-paying participating) the main assembly hall is inadequate to meet the need of a large meeting.
>
> "The recreational facilities are limited to two pool rooms, one on the first floor for boys and the other on the third floor for men; a ping pong table and a room in the cellar for boxing purposes. There is no gymnasium or pool. In order to provide the members with recreational activities, the South Side "Y" rents the Dodson School gymnasium once a week. This, of course, requires an extra expenditure. The Central YMCA allows the members of the South Side "Y" to use its pool once a week.
>
> "To the rear of the building there is a tennis court which is part of the property. Adjoining the tennis court there is a yard which is privately owned, the owner permitting the Y to use it during the summer as a playground.
>
> "In addition to the three meeting rooms and the two pool rooms, the building contains four dormitory rooms which are rented out to transients. Excepting for a very small collection of books dealing with the life and problems of Negroes, the South Side "Y" has no library. As for the furniture and interior decorations, there is much room for improvement. In spite of the lack of facilities and the need for physical improvement, the YMCA building is kept clean and in good order, and is of service to about three hundred people during the year."

The above Negro organizations overlap considerably in their membership, but the following gives some idea of the degree to which Negroes are integrated into the recreational life of Wilkes-Barre:

AGENCIES SERVING WHITE AND COLORED

		White	Colored	Total
1.	Salvation Army	290	2	292
	Camp	196	4	200
2.	Central YMCA (Maintains S.S. YMCA as branch)	7,003	..	7,003
	Camp		..	181
3.	Boy Scouts of America	3,368	15	3,383

ATTENDANCE

		WHITE		COLORED		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
4.	Playground and Recreation Assoc.	158,045	141,115	1,850	1,540	302,550
5	Luzerne County Recreation (Div. of WPA)	16,400	18,400	300	280	35,308

UTILIZING FACILITIES

		WHITE				COLORED			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
6	YWCA	1,239	8,404	470	4,043	105	174	1	20

In review, there is only one recreational center in Wilkes-Barre for Negroes and it is inadequately staffed and equipped. A number of white organizations serve Negroes in "token" volume only; practically, these services are almost insignificant. Taking into account all factors, although there are many encouraging aspects of Negro recreational problems, restrictions and exclusions are sufficiently in evidence to warrant much improvement. Until this is done, many inadequacies will continue to exist.

WILLIAMSPORT

In 1941, the Division of Negro Research and Planning of the Department of Labor and Industry, the Lycoming County Welfare Council, and the National Youth Administration published a "Survey of Employment, Social, Religious, and Housing Conditions of the Negro Population of Williamsport, Pennsylvania." The following quotation summarizes recreation:

"Social, Recreational and Religious Activities

"The N. A. A. C. P., a forum group presumably for the discussion of Negro problems, and interests is a poor fourth. The question may be raised, what does this mean. Is it lack of interest, inertia, or apathy, complacency, lack of leadership, or just a general acceptance of things as they are? The question may also be asked, why does only one person attend P. T. A. meetings and only seven belong to Labor organizations? Then again with the generally recognized importance of the Negro vote in political election, why does only one out of 184 participate in political organizations?

"The Place of the Church in the Life of the Negro

"Most of the 334 adults who gave information regarding church membership and attendance are church members and 82 per cent attend an average of 3.8 times a month. Of the 57 non-church members 13 attend an average of 2.2 times a month. Mothers are the most regular attenders and male individuals attend least often.

"It appears from this study that the church plays an important role in the life of the adult Negro group. In fact, it would seem that the church is the most significant organization of the Negro community.

"The percentage of church members among the children of Negro families is also high. Of the 197 children who attend church, 171 are church members and 153 attend an average of 3.7 times a month. This is slightly less than the average attendance of adults. If just the fathers and mothers are considered, the attendance is just about the same as the parents of 3.7 times a month for children and 3.9 times a month for their parents with the mother leading the father 4.0 to 3.8.

"Of the 324 children 199 attend Sunday School and 196 are members. Of the 190 members an average attend 3.8 times a month.

"Apparently, Sunday School is a more significant factor in the lives of children than it is in the lives of the adult Negro population. It is interesting to note, however, that 168 of the 199 children who attend Sunday School are under 18 years of age.

"Use of the Public Library

"Based on information secured in this study, Negroes make little use of the Public Library. Of the 409 adults only 35 less than 10 per cent, use the library an average of 2.6 times a month.

"While the children use the library facilities slightly more than do the adults, only 56 of the 319 children or slightly more than 17 per cent take advantage of this community institution. The average times a month they use the library is 2.6 the same average as the adult group.

"Movies

ADULTS "Movies apparently play an important role in the recreational life of the Negro community. Of the adult Negroes, nearly 44 per cent attend movies on an average of three times a month. It is of interest to note that the younger wives, twenty to thirty years of age, in families where there are no children attend movies an average of twice a week and that female individuals in this age bracket go almost as often—7.3 times a month.

CHILDREN "As would be expected, there is even greater movie attendance among the children than among adults."

In addition to the above, the Bothune-Douglass Community Center, which is sponsored by the white YWCA, has a program which reaches a goodly number of Negroes of both sexes and all ages. Its purposes are:

"1. To serve the community in general and the Negro group in particular as a character building organization, a recreation and welfare center with interest in the welfare of the entire family, but, with emphasis on youth activities and adjustments.

"2. To do specific planning for activities which will include club work, forums, athletics, handicrafts, vocational service, and social recreation. Other needs as health, vocational training, employment opportunities, spiritual guidance and numerous other requirements of individuals will be met by cooperation with the proper agencies.

"3. To serve as a center for the development of interest in community problems and resources, and the interpretation of government and community programs. To act as a coordinating committee or to sponsor such a committee of all organizations working for or with Negro groups to promote harmony and unity of purpose in projects for the benefit of the Negro group.

"4. To draw representatives of all groups to share our facilities."

Considering its very limited facilities and services, the Center is doing good work. However, for various reasons, between a third and a fourth of the Negroes of Williamsport never avail themselves of the services of the Center. Moreover, nearly thirty per cent of those who do attend the Center do so occasionally. To this extent, the Center hardly fulfils its purposes as described above. It should be said, however, that a part of the Center's difficulty rests in the fact that a number of Negro citizens are opposed to any type of work on this order. They call it "voluntary" and "donated" segregation.

WEST CHESTER

In West Chester, as in all other Negro communities, church membership and attendance have the highest frequencies. Movies, fraternal orders, social clubs, etc., come next in order. The local YMCA conducts a Hi-Y and a Phalanx Club for Negro boys and young men; formerly there was a Graduate Sorority for Negro women. Although Negroes are excluded and restricted in some areas of recreation open to other citizens, the West Chester Community Center is doing an excellent job in affording wholesome recreation for the Negro community. The Center is under the capable direction of Mr. Everett W.

Johnson and was established through the efforts of the president, faculty, and students of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers in cooperation with the citizens of West Chester. It has done much for the physical, social and aesthetic life of Negroes in West Chester. Mr. Clinton E. Moffitt, Executive Secretary of the West Chester Civic Association, has described it as follows:

"It is located on a plot of ground of about two acres in area on which there are playground apparatus and tennis courts. The building itself is used more or less as a colored recreation center where educational classes, socials, basketball games, and all sorts of other activities of interest to the colored people are promoted under the guidance of a staff whose salaries are paid by WPA Education Program and the expense of activities and overhead are covered mainly by an allotment from our local Community Chest. Memberships in the organization are composed of both colored and white and the Board of Managers is also made up of both races. Our records show that there is an attendance of over 100,000 upon the various activities promoted by this center."

YORK

The Commission is thankful to Mr. Chester N. Hays for supervising the study of Negro recreational facilities and services in York. The report states:

"City Recreation Inviting Negro Participants

"Thirteen playgrounds—conducted for 10 weeks each summer. Negroes may make use of all playgrounds, however, two are conducted principally for Negroes and employs three colored workers.

"Easter Egg Hunts—Every spring a city-wide Egg Hunt is held for all children.

"Music—Music week during which Negro groups are invited to render concerts.

"Institutes—The City Recreation Department has held Institutes for training play leaders in churches, for playgrounds, and for Girl Scout Leaders.

"Community Athletics—For the first time this year the City Wide Basketball League was opened to colored teams.

"Commercial Recreation

"Theatres are open to Negroes with equal accommodations.

"There are three pool rooms conducted for Negroes mainly.

"There are no places available for public dances. Whites refuse to rent their ballrooms.

"There is some form of gambling and a generous popularity in numbers writing, but there does not seem to be developed some of the vicious activities which in many places and under like circumstances thrive openly. Like most towns of the size of York, there is the colored 'Main Street' which is loaded with what appears to be speakeasies operated mainly by foreign whites.

"York has five Negro Churches and several smaller missions.

"A list of the usual Fraternal Organizations follows:

Odd Fellows
Masons
Elks
Household of Ruth
Daughter Elks

"These organizations express themselves mainly for their own membership.

"General Social Agencies which include Negroes in their work are

Visiting Nurses' Association
Family Service Bureau
Needle Work Guild
Salvation Army
Welfare Federation (Financial)
York Hospital and Dispensary
County Poor Board and Almshouse
Home Service of the American Red Cross
Catholic Charities
Mothers' Assistance Fund

"The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association do not offer facilities for the Negro population.

"The Orphans Home does not offer facilities for Negroes.

"The Childrens Home does not offer facilities for Negroes.

"No swimming pool in the City of York is open to Negro groups under any circumstances up to this time.

"The Crispus Attucks Community Center, which came into existence 12 years ago, is the one agency organized for the purpose of doing recreational and social service work among the Negroes of York. The object of the Community Center is to furnish the good outlet needed. It steps in at the earliest age when the youth goes on the street and attracts him and his gang into the club, which he soon accepts as his own, and where, under sympathetic leaders, his spare time is taken up night after night in wholesome play and group activities. The Center is promoting social, welfare, cultural and civic activities for all ages and both sexes, and the development of interest and participation in character building programs. It is non-sectarian, and its educational and character building programs have been offered without prohibitive membership fees to its participants. Its doors and its services have been and are open for public use."

The Commission has brief descriptive reports on recreation from Pottstown, Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, Haverford, Willow Grove, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Media, Swarthmore, Oil City, Bethlehem, Easton, Clairton, Darby, Scranton, Coatesville, Farrell, Jenkintown, and Norristown. The descriptions are too uniform to record separately but may be briefly summarized as follows: Church and fraternal membership and attendance provide the most wholesome recreation which Negroes provide for themselves. Largely as a means of fund raising, churches have numerous programs of a recreational nature. Commercialized recreation is of the characteristic varieties. Theatre going ranks next to church attendance. However, girls, young, and middle-aged women attend theatres much more than men. Next to church attendance, men attend and patronize fraternal meetings, pool rooms, and tap rooms. Dances are uniformly given as a form of enjoyment and also a form of fund raising for charitable purposes. Commercialized athletic events are also popular among Negro men. Wherever there are Negro athletes on the various high school teams, the whole Negro community gives good attendance. The lack of funds, the lack of the proper socio-economic background to stimulate a wider interest in the use of leisure time, restrictive, and exclusion practices, all combine to create

an inadequacy of recreational facilities and services for Negroes in these towns.

Although the Division of Recreation and Education of the WPA was useful to many persons of all races, and sexes, perhaps its most unique contribution has been its work among Negro adults. It has been a most wholesome influence on Negro adult recreation. On October 24, 1941, the Executive Director wrote WPA officials in Washington requesting a brief statement relative to its needs, objectives, and program as these pertained to all citizens. Mr. Jay du Ven, Executive Assistant, WPA, Washington, D. C., sent the following statement on November 26, 1941:

"Outline of Recreation Information

"1. Description of the need for Recreation.

"Recreation is essential to provide for the creative use of leisure because:

"(a) Leisure time has increased for everyone in proportion to the decrease in number of hours of work.

"(b) People must now secure in their leisure time the physical, social, and emotional satisfactions which regimented and monotonous labor does not provide.

"(c) The tempo of modern civilization and the complexity of modern life must be balanced with periods of relaxation, social contact and experiment with nature.

"(d) In the present emergency, the increased need for community unity accentuates recreation as a forceful factor in molding cohesive integrated community and national life.

"(e) Recreation provides opportunity for the individual to select leisure pursuits when he is free from compulsion, and the exercise of such choice is of primary importance in perpetuating the democratic way of life. The recreation movement, therefore, is a total drive to meet the problems of leisure.

"2. The Recreation Program of the Work Projects Administration is the attempt of this agency to provide an organized type of leadership which will supplement and extend local public efforts to meet the problems of leisure.

"Recreation is deemed to be a local community responsibility. Government on a county, state or Federal level may aid in many ways, but the extent and tone of a program of recreation will be determined by community initiative and interest.

"When the WPA Recreation Program started in 1935, there were less than 3,000 full time paid professional recreation workers in public recreation in the entire nation. Today, according to official reports of the National Recreation Association, there are more than 10,000 professionally employed recreation leaders. However, that is in addition to the almost 40,000 recreation workers that had been employed by the Work Projects Administration during the last several years. Due to reductions in WPA employment during the last year, this number has decreased to less than 30,000 WPA recreation leaders. Over 5,000 WPA leaders have secured permanent employment in recreational work. The WPA Program of recreation renders services as follows:

"(a) Complements and supplements local existing recreation programs.

"(b) Inaugurates programs of recreation in the communities desiring but lacking such services.

"(c) Aids in planning and consultation related to recreation facilities, equipment, organization, training, legislation and program. This consultation service is available on a community, county, state, and national bases and serves both rural and urban areas.

"(d) Typical of the leadership activities are these which offer people opportunity to participate in music, drama, crafts, games, sports, camping, hobby interests, etc. In Pennsylvania the WPA Program is now employing 2,500 recreation workers in a state-wide recreation program—a proportionate number of whom are Negro recreation workers.

"3. The WPA Recreation Program is dedicated to the enrichment of free public recreation for all people—adults and children—regardless of race, creed, color, or economic status.

"Statement from WPA Music Program

"1. The need for a government music program came from the serious unemployment situation in the music profession created by the advent of talking pictures, canned music, and the economic depression of 1929. The need for employment was accomplished by a need for music and music instruction among underprivileged groups of all races.

"2. The WPA Music Program has employed as many as 15,000 persons and now has over 7,000 on its rolls. Although this latter figure does not represent the number of unemployed musicians, the employment of these musicians, the retention of their skills and their professional rehabilitation represent a great conservation of American cultural resources. Aggregate audience attendance at WPA concerts has reached such astronomical figures that totals are no longer released. It was over two years ago when the total aggregate attendance exceeded the population of the United States.

"The Pennsylvania Music Project began as a unit of the Federal Music Project which had its inception in 1935. In 1939 the Pennsylvania Music Project became a state-wide music project, a unit of the Pennsylvania Work Projects Administration, and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

"While it is difficult to list individuals on the Pennsylvania Music Project of the Negro race who have made outstanding contributions, the two colored dance orchestras, maintained by this project, have done fine work in providing recreational facilities to underprivileged groups and entertainment in many institutions."

This broad State program has covered more than one-hundred different types of activities. Although the program was greatly curtailed on account of the war effort and finally closed in December, 1942, many of its very valuable results still remain. In the first place, thousands of Negroes have been given basic training on the level of folk-education, in many activities, among which were: education, health and safety, social and civic education, community education, home and family living, cultural activities, and some occupational training and re-training. These gains are very significant. Their importance grew largely out of the fact that most of the Negro adults were born out-of-state, largely reared in rural areas and small towns, poverty-stricken, and possessed meagre learning. These factors have not only limited the recreational opportunities of most Negro adults, but also have somewhat determined their recreational interests. Church and fra-

ternal interests constituted their only wholesale forms of recreation. Hence, the WPA Program was designed to help fill most of these basic needs and supplement what other agencies were doing.

In the second place, the WPA Program stressed "active" and "useful" recreation instead of passive recreation. This change of habit is fundamental to any valid recreational program. Thus, although projects have closed, they have left the adult Negro population better prepared to meet its recreational activities through wider appreciations and interests, more aesthetic and useful skills which can be used as leisure time activities. Moreover, much of the time wasted by adult Negroes could be spent very profitably in self-improvement, home-improvement, and civic interests. The WPA Program has helped thousands of Negroes in this regard.

Not only have the Negro masses profited; hundreds of college and university trained Negroes have been helped thereby. They have had the pleasure and experience of serving in wholesome and creative capacities which would have been denied them otherwise. Indirectly, this has contributed to Negro morale. Directly, it has enabled many Negro artists to make very valuable contributions to American life which would have been impossible otherwise. Some of these persons such as Miss Virginia Lewis, Dr. Franklin Hoxter, Mr. William King and Mr. Joseph Lockett, have made outstanding contributions in music.

In the various branches of glyptic, plastic, and related arts, Mr. Humbert Howard, Mr. Hewlet Brown, Mr. Franklyn Syres, Mr. Donald Peterson and Mr. John Brantley Wilder have done valuable work.

Mr. Dox Thrash, inventor of the Carborundum Print Process, has made a contribution of national significance.

Mr. Sam Brown has won national distinction also. In the meantime, scores of Negro supervisors have obtained sufficient experience to enable them to find suitable private employment.

In addition to, and perhaps somewhat overlapping the above brief descriptions, the YWCA, the YMCA, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts render some educational and recreational services to Negro youth. The following descriptive report was prepared for the Commission on August 19, 1942, by Dr. Myra A. Smith, Executive, Department of Data and Trends, National Board of the YWCA:

	Industrial	Girl Reserve	Other	Total
Altoona	..	19	..	19
Bethlehem	..	5	12	17
Chester	25	128	..	153
Germantown	3	5	..	8
Hollidaysburg	..	....	4	4
Johnstown	..	41	..	41
Lancaster	..	18	..	18
Meadville	..	29	25	54
McKeesport	..	25	..	25
New Castle	..	....	10	10
Oil City	..	26	..	26
Pittsburgh East Liberty (Br.)	..	59	7	66
Pittsburgh (Central Br.)	..	41	..	41
Pottsville	..	15	..	15
Reading	21	38	33	92
Scranton	34	....	..	34
Titusville	..	....	15	15
Wilkes-Barre	..	25	8	33
Williamsport	..	27	..	27
York	..	22	..	22

Fortunately, the Commission has reports from the General Secretaries of most of the above YWCA's. In addition thereto, our records indicate that there are YMCA's other than those listed above which have some type of colored work; one of the more active of these is Coatesville. Because of the fact that the Commission's records cover a slightly different period from those of the National Office, a few differences may be expected.

The following are some official comments made by the general secretaries of the respective YWCA's in the localities indicated below:

NEW CASTLE:

> "Colored girls and women are represented on all YWCA joint Committees and Conferences.
>
> "There is a violent white neighbor near the branch who complains if the big boys use the tennis court and get balls in her yard. A baseball field is badly needed for colored boys."

Another YWCA informant of New Castle stated that the City did not permit Negro citizens to use the swimming facilities.

GETTYSBURG:

> "We had a colored Girls' Club formed last year, but due to circumstances they are not forming this year. We had difficulty in securing a camp for them this summer."

JOHNSTOWN:

> "Rifle and archery range, all facilities except swimming pool open to Negroes."

READING:

> "Figures include only active enrollment, not groups using facilities occasionally. Adults designated are 18 years or over.
>
> "Over 2 Negro groups function—A Young Girl Reserve Club (24) and an adult co-eduational club of about 40 members. All facilities are open to use by Negro groups except swimming pool and that is closed to them for economic reasons only.

LANCASTER:

> "The colored group uses the gymnasium twice a year for dances."

KANE:

> "There is a very small colored population perhaps 1 to 2 families who do not make use of the rooms. As far as I know, no effort has been made to draw them in."

WILLIAMSPORT:

> "Because the Bethune-Douglass Community Center is very active in the city, the YWCA has no work with adults. We have two Girl Reserve Clubs and a few Negro girls in Hobby Groups (for 6th grade girls). The use of the pool is limited to the white race."

YORK:

> "I am sorry we have no recreational facilities open for Negro girls (except as a small G. R. Club from the Crispus Attucks Center meets in joint recrea-

tional projects four times a year with one Girl Reserves Inter-Club Activities). We do allow the colored girls to use our camp site after regular camp is over in the summer. As you see, our contribution is very limited. Our Girl Reserve Secretary does help with programs and supervision of this one club of some 20 girls."

No doubt there are a few other YMCA's not reporting which render some type of recreational services to Negroes. The following short summaries have been written by or approved by the General Secretary of the respective YMCA's:

WASHINGTON:

The YMCA General Secretary indicated that "at separate periods" a summer camp is provided for Negroes. He states:

"No colored use our Association Building, a settlement house provided for them by a local agency wherein we supervise a boys' high school club, this in addition to our camping program.

"This Association stands ready to cooperate in any way within reason for the betterment of recreational facilities and character-building program for our local colored population."

SEWICKLEY:

"Colored boys are not members of the YMCA, but use its playing field. There is no colored Community Center in Sewickley which has a recreation center and playing field of its own."

JOHNSTOWN:

The following letter, written by the General Secretary, is representative of many cases in the State:

"Up until three years ago we prided ourselves on what we were doing for the colored youth of our city, but due to a rather acute clash and difference of opinion between the colored leadership of this group and the Association we had to disband it all. Let me be perfectly clear—the young folks themselves were quite happy over the relationship. We were affording not only rooms for club meetings. for their social and friendly get-togethers, but the gym for recreation periods. Involved on the program at that time were approximately 45 colored boys of high school age ranging from 14 to 20. Counselling with this group were three colored adults and two white adults."

Upon investigation, the staff was informed by three different Negro leaders that the colored citizens objected to the fact that Negro boys had separate times to use he facilities of the YMCA. The implications of the seriousness of the situation are evident.

HOLLIDAYSBURG:

"Very small Negro population."

The General Secretary's report shows activities for 150 white and 10 Negro boys.

BELLEFONTE:

"No distinction between white and Negro. Negro population only about 50 for Bellefonte, Pennsylvania."

However, the General Secretary's report indicates that some type of service is rendered to 15 Negro boys.

EAST LIBERTY—PITTSBURGH:

"East Liberty Branch does not work for colored people. Our Center Avenue Branch, however, is devoted 100 per cent to colored persons, and I suggest you communicate with them."

TITUSVILLE:

"In this city there are only about 50 Negro people. They have a church, have use of school facilities but not YMCA."

KANE:

"We have very few Negroes in Kane consequently, have no race problem. We do not distinguish in any way between Whites and Negroes. We have had two or three Negro boys in our membership, at a time, for a good many years."

YORK:

"Our organization does not afford any recreational facilities for colored groups."

HAZELTON:

"There are no colored persons in Hazelton or surrounding towns. The Hazelton YMCA houses colored young men who pass there as chauffeurs for traveling men."

BUTLER:

"The questionaire presented the opportunity for me to go into the matter of the recreational facilities in our community for colored folks. I have had a lengthy session with Miss Louise G. Perry, who up until recently has been the Executive Secretary of our Dunbar Community Center, salary by WPA.

"Our colored population in Butler is not large about 250 with about 200 more in the county). Because of that fact they are not strong enough numerically to do much for themselves. The leadership material is limited, and factional difficulties, not confined to their race, have prevented greater progress being made. In spite of difficulties the Center has made progress, although without an executive head (temporarily, we hope).

"The Center is housed in a large buildng formerly used as a garage. There are three large rooms on the first floor and two larger rooms on the second. They had a gymnasium on the second floor very poorly equipped, a game room on the first floor is slightly better shape, a small library, classes in various subjects under WPA leadership. This is about the extent of their activities. There are a few girls' and boys' clubs, reaching possibly fifty children. The entire work reaches about two thirds of their people.

"They do not have access to any swimming pool, except high school students in the high school pool. The race feeling, white not particularly strong here, was just strong enough to vote down very decisively a proposal to use the YMCA pool. They have no bowling alleys, although no race lines are drawn in any of our local alleys.

"We have a 'Y' field and permit playground groups including colored children to play on it. This is the extent of the picture here."

BERWICK:

"Club and game rooms have been available to colored people. Use of the swimming pool has been restricted to whites. There are very few colored people in our city and consequently the race question is not acute."

NORRISTOWN:

"This project was started last year in one of the school gyms 2 nights per week. Clubs met in churches and homes of boys called Extension Work of YMCA. Increasing it this year."

CARBONDALE:

"We have just one colored man and two Chinese in Carbondale. We have invited all three to participate in our activities but they have not availed themselves of the opportunity. We have gladly welcomed them."

The Boy Scouts of America have a number of Negro Units. The following official reports are presented:

VALLEY FORGE COUNCIL—PHILADELPHIA:

One Troop in each of the following: Ardmore, Ambler, Bryn Mawr, Darby Township, Darby, North Hills, Media, Wayne, Pottstown, and the Maple Newton Patrol.

CHESTER: (Three Troops)

"Our Scout Program covers a wide range of activities and is commonly called Scoutcraft. It includes camping, hiking, first aid, mapping games, civics, etc.

There are over 1000 subjects involved. Our Negro troops participate fully in all the activities, and the leaders enroll in our Leadership Courses."

READING:

"I realize this is very, very late to answer your communication of September 19th regarding work with colored people. Frankly, at that time I had nothing to offer, but since that time we have re-organized our work among the colored people and now have an actively functioning Boy Scout Troop, jointly sponsored by the three colored churches of our city, and it has the capacity to serve thirty-two boys. It has a membership of twelve at the present time. Of course, you realize our population of colored people in Reading is very small."

ALLENTOWN:

"We had one colored Troop registered, but this was discontinued a year ago this month. It was located at St. James A. M. E. Zion Church, 410 Union Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania."

DELAWARE VALLEY AREA COUNCIL:

"1 Troop (some colored boys in white troops)"

ERIE COUNTY COUNCIL BOY SCOUTS:

"One (now expired)

"Our one colored Troop broke up after 2 years of weak existence, due to lack of leadership and unwillingness on the part of Negro adults to give time to the job. They resent white leadership."

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL, INC.:

"I regret to inform you that at present we have no Negro Scout Troops in Bucks County.

"We do have, however, a few scattered Negro Scouts in our white Troop, but regret that we have nothing that would be of value to you in your studies."

WASHINGTON AND GREENE COUNTIES:

There is one troop each in Washington, Canonsburg, and Donora.

MERCER COUNTY COUNCIL:

Sharon—"None at present, expect to have one soon. Had one two years ago which failed on account of loss of Scout Master. Glad to help."

LAWRENCE COUNTY COUNCIL:

New Castle—"1 sponsored by A. M. E. Church, Beaver Street, New Castle."

Bradford—"There are no colored units in this council area, but there are approximately 10 colored boys participating in the program."

Altoona—"We had one colored troop, but have had to drop it this year. We could find no leadership to carry on. This was connected with the colored community center in Altoona. We have no other community in our territory where there is enough colored population to organize colored scouting."

Williamsport—"Not enough colored population in any of these towns to organize patrol or troop."

"As the council's objective is stimulating each of the above Troops to conduct their own program, we have no record of the number participating weekly in any one phase or activity. In advance scout work the individual learns to work out his own program to occupy his leisure time. The three colored units have the same opportunities as, and participated in all joint meetings or contests with, the white units in this Council."

Pottsville—One troop chartered in June, 1940, and sponsored by the Pottsville Lincoln House for Colored people, has 13 members.

"In our whole Council area which covers the whole of Schuylkill County and part of Carbon County, the only center of colored population is in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The colored population is approximately 500, and one Troop for colored boys amply fills the needs from a Scouting standpoint."

Bethlehem—"Two Troops."

"The number of boys served in the two troops could perhaps be increased if more adequate leadership were provided by the institutions sponsoring the troops.

Troy—"No colored Troops."

"There are only about six Negro Scouts in our entire Council and there participate in the same activities as the White Scouts. There is no distinction made between the Negro Scouts and the White Scouts in this section as there are so few of them."

JUNIATA VALLEY COUNCIL:

Lewistown—"One Troop—Mt. Union. One Troop—Huntingdon."

"Mt. Union and Huntingdon are the only towns where there are enough Negro boys to maintain a colored troop. In other towns the boys have an opportunity to join white troops."

In addition to those listed above, there are two troops

in the Johnstown area, two in the Harrisburg area, one each in Scranton, Lancaster, Uniontown and Vandergrift.

Pittsburgh—

"Pittsburgh—5 troops
Sharpsburg Boro—1 troop
Duquesne Boro—1 troop
Rochester Boro—1 troop
New Brighton Boro—1 troop

"The Boy Scout Program covering a wide range of subjects, activities, services, etc., including those checked above, is open to all troops. The efficiency of the program depends to a great extent upon the volunteer workers, troop committee, scout master, sponsoring institution, etc."

Philadelphia—"Our jurisdiction is limited to the city of Philadelphia where we have twelve troops of Negro boys.

"Scout troops are organized when a sponsoring group with facilities and satisfactory leadership desire to organize a troop. The majority of our scout troops, both among white as well as colored, are sponsored by churches, and in this respect there are numerous colored churches which in our opinion might sponsor a troop for their boys if they would but make their facilities available and provide the necessary volunteer leadership."

In review, the most wholesome and educative recreational work is being done by private, tax-free, non-profit agencies, organizations and institutions. Howbeit, there are several rather serious handicaps to this class of facilities and services. First, as has been observed, many of these agencies and organizations require competent volunteer services. This is especially true of many of the services of the YMCA and YWCA for young people and also the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. So far as Negroes are concerned, in many small communities competent free services cannot be found. In other instances, qualified Negroes are not available because they feel that Negroes should be integrated as are other persons into the regular programs of these organizations. Moreover, they are opposed to separate units. Many other Negroes give lip service only. It is well for many whites who promote these separate units to know that their efforts are greatly appreciated by many Negroes but that their work is nevertheless handicapped because of restrictions and exclusions. Naturally, these attitudes are reflected in the actions of Negro youth and Negroes in general. Evidences of both of these expressions are manifested everywhere in the State daily. This explains both the laudation of sponsoring whites by some Negroes on the one hand and the apathy and positive opposition of other Negroes. Thus, Negro units open, flourish, operate very poorly, and close both gradually and suddenly. Second, there is a shortage of these more qualified facilities for all the people. Third, only a few such agencies serve both races; of those which do, rarely do they serve races unless some type of restriction is placed upon their respective Negro constituencies. These discriminatory acts, being resented by many Negroes, further limit the number of Negro participants. Whenever Negro resentment becomes crystallized, it, in turn, tends to discourage the number of agencies which may be inclined to serve both races. Fourth, were it desirable by all Negroes, in scores of municipalities in the State there are not enough Negroes to justify a first class all-Negro recreation center. Moreover, this number is always diminished by the fact that in every such municipality, there are always a number of Negroes who protest what they call "donated segregation." However, rarely are such persons ever able to realize the type of center which they regard as approaching their ideal. Nevertheless, except in the case of Lincoln House, located in Pottsville, there is not a group of leading white people in the State who have conceived of a Christian and democratic recreation center who have impleted this idea with funds. Consequently, for any positive purpose, the already too few Negroes are further divided and reduced. Fifth, in cities like Chester, Coatesville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and to a less extent Harrisburg, the number of all-Negro organizations promoting private, non-profit recreation is far too inadequate to meet the needs of their respective Negro populations. Their inadequacy arises out of several reasons, among the most practical is that the combined support of those Negroes who receive the benefits of these organizations and the whites who subsidize them has not as yet been sufficient. Hence, due to many complications, there is a serious shortage of the more qualified type of recreational facilities. In the meantime, Negroes suffer. They are thus often driven to supplement private recreation of the better type with commercialized recreation and often vices.

A brief survey of the State's recreational needs and the available facilities and services to meet these needs unquestionably indicate that there should be a closer organic relationship between formal education and organized recreation. From the point of view of public expenditure, this can be somewhat easily done between the public schools and public recreation bureaus. Be it understood, however, that mere meager or close integration per se will not work miracles. It is assumed that there will be additional funds for the work which must be intelligently and democratically planned and executed. Next, on the basis of non-profit agencies, there should be very close coordination between the public schools and the bureaus of recreation on the one hand and private, tax-free, non-profit recreational agencies on the other. Such a plan properly conceived would be economical; it should tend to stress active and individual instead of passive and spectator participation in recreation; it should stress and encourage the use of leisure time for the promotion of physical and mental health; it would magnify the spiritual and aesthetic instead of the all too unrecreative and dissipating type of recreation now encouraged in by all too large a number of people of both races. The recreational needs arising out of the war effort accentuate the urgency of such a program. Post-war planning demands it.

EDUCATION

From all available records, Pennsylvania was the first colony to develop systematic education for Negroes. On February 19, 1722, the following advertisement appeared in The American Weekly Mercury of Philadelphia:

"Take further notice, there is lately arrived in this city a person who freely offers his services to his poor Brethren the Negroes to read the Holy Scriptures, etc. * * * without any manner of expense to their respective masters and mistresses."

In 1740, George Whitfield opened a school for free Negroes but it failed because of the lack of funds. In 1750, Anthony Benezet, a French Quaker, established an evening school for Negroes in Philadelphia. In January, 1770, at the Friends Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia it was decided to establish a school for free Negroes and mulattoes, "clear of expense to their parents." In June, 1770, the school was opened. Immediately following this school, the Friends established many other such schools. In 1771, the Vaux School was opened. This school was the first mixed school in Philadelphia. The Revolutionary War impeded the progress of these schools but as soon as it was over schools for Negroes began to increase. When Anthony Benezet died in 1784, he left an endowment for the education of Negroes. In 1784, the Raspberry Allen School was founded by the Quakers and continued for more than a hundred and twenty-five years. In 1827, the Infant School was established. In 1837, the Institute for Colored Youth was established; it continues today as the Cheyney Training School for Teachers. In addition thereto, there were a number of schools connected with institutions of the orphanage and reformatory types.

By 1800, Negro Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations were operating schools for Negro children. These schools rendered a great service to the cause of Negro education. As compared with the schools established by the Friends, they did fairly good work. However, they were short-lived. By 1838, there were ten such schools in Philadelphia; one in Pittsburgh, and one in Arthursville. Others were established elsewhere. As a rule, these schools were established to meet some specific need of the time; as soon as the need was filled or when they failed to obtain sufficient financial support they were closed.

In later years, despite the growth of public schools and numerous other types of educational institutions, Negroes continued to establish institutions wherever they felt the need therefor. Two of these schools, founded in more recent years, are continuing their valuable services.

The Berean School of Philadelphia was founded in 1899 by Dr. Matthew Anderson, who also founded the Berean Presbyterian Church and the Berean Savings and Loan Association. The School continues under the leadership of Mrs. Blanche Williams Anderson, wife of the founder. Berean is co-educational and nonsectarian. It offers a variety of vocational courses centering around business administration and the secretarial-stenographic field. The work of the school is conducted on the level of a vocational junior college. It is accredited by the Committee on Standards for Pennsylvania Approved Business Schools. Because of the calibre of the work and the need therefor, Berean receives State-aid, which enables the institution to offer a number of scholarships.

The Downingtown Industrial School is the brain-child of the Reverend William A. Creditt, a graduate of Lincoln University and the former pastor of Cherry Memorial Baptist Church in Philadelphia. His vision became a reality through the generosity of John S. Trower, a well-to-do Negro caterer of Germantown. The school was founded in 1905 with Dr. Creditt as its Principal. Dr. Creditt continued as its head until his death in 1921 and was succeeded by Dr. J. H. N. Waring, a former school administrator of Washington. In 1923, Dr. Waring died and was succeeded by his son, Mr. J. H. N. Waring, Jr., who continues as its Principal. The institution is a state-aided, co-educational, vocational school on the secondary level. It is a residential institution having a capacity for sixty boys and fifty girls. The following statement, prepared for the Commission by Mr. Waring, is very descriptive of the school:

> "The economic and social background of the children who enter Downingtown has as much to do with their presence in the school as their desire for any particular type of training. This background divides the children into social groups:
>
> 1. There are those whose parents work and are away from home most or all of the time. These children, if left to their own resources, might soon become delinquents. So their parents seek primarily a boarding school—regardless of the educational training it gives.
> 2. Many parents are unable to provide a home for their children, they live in where they work. So the boarding school becomes the home for their children.
> 3. A goodly percentage of Downingtown's children come from broken families. The moral conditions arising from such situations make it imperative that the mother or father get the child away.
> 4. Some children become maladjusted in the public schools, especially when their teachers are white and unsympathetic to Negroes. Boarding school often offers a new outlook and opportunity to such children.
> 5. All too often Negro children live in communities which are beehives of vice and crime. Ambitious parents, who want to save their children from delinquency, fall back upon the boarding school.
> 6. A fairly large group of Negro boys and girls are orphans, supported by social agencies or perhaps by relatives or friends. The boarding school may become the only home such children know.
>
> "At present Downingtown, to meet the needs of all such children, offers the academic work of grades 8 to 12. Its college preparatory course was accredited by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction in March 1941. It offers an unaccredited Certificate of High School Completion to students of lesser ability. For the girls there are courses in general Home Economics, Typing, and Stenography. Vocational work for boys is limited to courses in Automechanics, Carpentry, and some welding."

The Continental Congress considered it "useless" to educate Negroes and for a long time in Pennsylvania, it was a felony for a Negro "to be caught with a book in his hands." The acts of 1802 and 1804, which provided free education for poor children, did not mention the Negro. Alhtough free schools actually came later, the following statement from PENNSYLVANIA, A GUIDE TO THE KEYSTONE STATE, has much truth in it:

> "When the free-school laws were passed, Negroes were not excluded from enjoying their benefits, but for many years Negro education was neglected. Although it was assumed that Negro children were not to attend the same schools as white children, very often no other schools were provided for them; and when they were, the schools were in such poor physical condition and so badly administered as to discourage attendance. In Pittsburgh, for instance, the situation was so grave that in 1849 the Negroes began a strong fight to obtain equal standards with whites; during the following decade, many Negro schools were built. The immediate result of the campaign was the donation of approximately $30,000 by the Reverend Charles Avery, an abolitionist, for a new co-educational non-sectarian school, the Allegheny Institute and Mission Church. This was the first institution of

higher education to employ an all-Negro faculty. Avery bequeathed $25,000 to the institution, and the name was changed to Avery College in his honor. It continued to operate successfully until after the Civil War"

In 1822, the first Negro public school was opened in Philadelphia. After the Civil War, large numbers of Negroes came to Pennsylvania and it became evident that the education of the Negro was no longer a matter of charity but a public duty. Hence, whereas the public schools were much less efficient than the "charity schools" of the Quakers and some of the Negro organized and operated schools, after the Civil War, they improved so rapidly that "charity schools" could not compete with them. The "charity schools" began to change their curricula but as time went on, they gradually disappeared so that today only the Cheyney Training School for Teachers is still in existence.

The Public Schools started as distinctly Negro schools but were tax-supported. However, on June 8, 1881, the Legislature passed an Act which abolished separate schools as such and provided mixed schools. The law reads, in part:

"It shall be unlawful for any school director, superintendent, or teacher to make any distinction whatever on account of, or by reason of, the race or color of any pupil or scholar who may be in attendance upon or seeking admission to, any public or common school maintained wholly or in part under the school laws of the Commonwealth."

This law, therefore, gave Negro parents the right to send their children to any public school for which they were eligible. In every locality, there were Negroes who insisted upon this right. However, in Philadelphia, it was a considerable time before Negro children could attend these schools without embarrassment. In other localities various methods were used to discourage Negro children from attending school. Howbeit, they continued to attend and by 1900 the opposition had practically ceased.

34. The Status of the Negro Pupil

There has been a steady increase in the percentage of Negroes between the ages of five and twenty attending school. In 1900, 54.7% of the native white and 44.3% of the Negro children between the ages of five and twenty were attending school. In 1910, the percentage for native whites was 61.1 and 55.1 for Negroes; in 1920, the percentages were 65.4 and 59.4 respectively for native whites and Negroes; in 1930, the percentages were 70.0 and 65.6 respectively; and in 1940, they were 72.6 and 73.5 respectively.

It will be noted from Table XXII that in 1940, although Negroes were only 13% of the total population of Philadelphia, Negro pupils constituted 20.5% of the school enrollment. Likewise, in 1940, Negroes were 9.3% of the total population of Pittsburgh but had 12.68% of the total school enrollment. This obtains despite the fact that the percentage of Negroes of school age throughout the State is slightly less than that of whites. In the preceeding decade, whites have been moving in the suburbs of Philadelphia so that by 1940 the Negro population had greatly increased and the white population had decreased. In addition thereto, in numerous instances, suburban Negroes send their children to Philadelphia schools. Howbeit, attendance statistics for all of these decades indicate that Negro pupils "drop out" at a rate which exceeds that of native white children. This decline becomes noticeable as Negro pupils reach the non-compulsory school age; it continues persistently throughout secondary school, college, and professional schools. A part of the results of this tendency are indicated in the most recent census data. The 1940 census shows that whereas 11.6% of the male native white ppoulation fourteen years of age and older was in school, only 8.8% of the male Negro population of the same age grouping was in school. For the women of the white and Negro races, the figures were 1.04% and 8.5% respectively. Further, whereas only 0.8% of the native white population twenty-five years of age and older was classified as having "no school years completed", 5.6% of the Negro population was so classified. Thus, the percentage of Negroes, even twenty-five year old, without any formal education in the State is seven times that of native whites. Whereas 4.8% of the native white population had completed only grades one to four, 20.0% of the Negro population was so classified. From another point of view, more than one-fourth of the Negro population of the State twenty-five years of age and older has not had more than a fourth grade education. To be sure, most of this is due to southern background; nevertheless, now that these persons are residents of the State, their misfortune is reflected in the general status of Negro education in Pennsylvania.

Many factors, ranging from the failure of many truant officers, home and school visitors, and school authorities to make attendance regulations as effective in regard to Negro pupils and their parents as they do on white pupils and their parents, to the failure of the sum total of curricular and extra-curricular offerings to meet the interests and needs of a number of Negro pupils, accumulate to produce this general fact. Likewise, the percentage of retardation among Negro children is greater than among whites. Consequently, Negro pupils are somewhat below the median promotion rate of the general school population.

Aside from general statistical data, much of the material used in the study of the status of the Negro pupil was obtained from questionnaires sent to superintendents of schools and interviews with many of them. Schedules were sent to all township and county superintendents in the State. Special studies were made of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. There are numerous school districts which have no Negro pupils or which have fewer than three Negro pupils. In those districts where there are only a few Negroes, superintendents seldom indicate that Negro pupils present a serious problem. Where there are a number of Negro pupils present, special study is necessary insomuch as our respondents avoid stating in writing very serious problems with Negro children. Our observations have been that most often when our respondents answered a given question, they gave us their honest opinions. However, through interviews and other procedures, we found that some of our respondents did have definite ideas about certain questions which they did not answer on our schedules. We asked our respondents to indicate whether, according to various tests, Negro pupils were superior to white pupils, about average, or below average. This question was not answered by 41 respondents. How-

ever, of the twenty-seven answering respondents, one said that Negro pupils were superior; sixteen said that Negroes were about average, and ten said that Negroes were below average. Most replies were based upon tests of achievement in subject matter taught, and native ability. In those cases where the Negroes were below the median value of the respective scores, often, there was a significant difference between Negro and white pupils. As has been pointed out, environmental factors weighed heavily against the Negro pupil. In addition thereto, knowing that modern psychology and anthropology do not support the belief of significant differences in native ability between the Negro and white races, as such, it is not necessary to dwell on the results of tests of native ability.

Howbeit, the results in certain localities need interpretation. In many sections of municipalities, townships, etc., the majority of white people belong to the upper classes among the white population, whereas the majority of Negroes who live in these sections are domestics and are "average" members of the Negro race. In one such township, we compared test results of the children of such Negroes with the test results of children of certain white racial groups whose identity could easily be detected. It was disclosed that one white group stood below the median value. In fact, this white group had a mean value which was significantly equal to that of the Negro pupils. By inspection, it was self-evident that this white group had an economic status and an acculturation status somewhat similar to Negroes. True enough, teachers, native white neighbors of the upper class, and others, often said, "Well, the——are worse than Negroes."

That it is possible for certain underprivileged white groups to fall into or below typical Negro classifications and categories is of no essential comfort to Negroes or to those persons interested in the promotion of the general commonwealth. It merely shows that race per se is not necessarily correlated with either backwardness or forwardness, failure or success. The proper change of environmental conditions and attitudes would largely erase the differences which now seem natural and unsurmountable to many people.

At the request of the Executive Director of the Commission Professor Roderic Donald Matthews of the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, supervised the following study made by Miss Regina Collier, a graduate student at the University:

"Relative Scores Earned in English by One Hundred Philadelphia Senior High School Students, Negro and White

"A comparative study was made of the relative scores earned by fifty Negro students and fifty white students of the same Philadelphia senior high school.

The test in reading was administered when the students were members of the 10A class; tests in usage, spelling, and vocabulary, when they were members of the 10B class. The Reading Test was constructed by the Division of Educational Research of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education; the Cooperative English Test, by the American Council on Education. In all cases, the same tests were given, or complementary forms of the same difficulty. By comparison with established forms, the normal scores were translated into relative scores, ranging from 1 (low) to 5 (high), 3 being the median.

"The students were selected alphabetically from permanent records. They were arranged in pairs, one Negro student and one White student, by matching the I. Q.'s. In three cases in which the I. Q.'s could not be matched exactly, these differing only one or two points were used; 110, 108, 91, 90, 89, 88.

"A Study was made of relative scores earned by each pair to find out whether the Negro student or the white student excelled. A tabulation of results indicates higher scores for the white students in reading, usage and the cooperative English total; higher scores by the Negro students in spelling and vocabulary. It is interesting to note that in vocabulary the Negro students are quite definitely ahead, while in usage the white students have a decided advantage. Also, although the white students have a greater number of higher scores in the cooperative English total, twenty-three Negro and white have the same score.

TABULATION OF HIGHER SCORES

	Number of Students With Higher Scores		Same Scores	No Examination Taken
	Negro	White		
Reading	14	18	8	10
Cooperative English Total ...	12	15	23	0
Usage	12	26	12	0
Spelling	22	17	11	0
Vocabulary	27	15	8	0

The fact that Negro students excelled in spelling and vocabulary and fell below white students in reading and language usage can be generally explained in terms of background and environmental factors. Taken as a group, the English usage of the relatives and friends of the typical white pupil is on a higher level than that of the relatives and friends of the typical Negro child. Consequently, generally, the white child hears better English spoken. Likewise, he gets more experience in the correct usage of English than the Negro child. For the most part, relatives and friends of white children read more than those of Negroes; also they have more funds with which to purchase interesting reading for their children. Thus, by precept and example, the typical white child is given more encouragement to read than the typical Negro child. Reading, in turn, improves good usage; and so it goes. These disadvantages of Negro pupils are, then, socio-economic.

Wherever differences in native ability, school grades, or objective tests were indicated between the two racial groups, superintendents were asked to list the causes for such differences. Unfortunately, only five respondents replied. Their replies were: "Low mentality"; "Heredity and environment"; "No explanation on basis of race"; "Heredity and environment"; and "Poor home conditions, lower standard of living, lack of experience outside of school, and lower 'native ability.' Admitting that our respondents need to be brought to date on some things, we have a strong point of agreement and are upon excellent mutual working ground when public school superintendents realize that the environment of the Negro pupil is at least considerably responsible for his present school status. Upon the mutual recognition of this fact, there could be built a constructive interracial program of social action.

In the considered opinions of many teachers, administrators, store keepers in immediate vicinities of schools, school bus drivers, street care operators, policemen on duty in school zones, and others who are in a position

to observe the conduct of the pupils of both races, as compared with other children, Negro children present more problems of misconduct. Your staff finds that on the whole, the cardinal aims, facilities, services, and instrumentations of education influence Negro pupils less than they do white pupils. Consequently, too many teachers, administrators, and others have begun to think of the typical Negro pupil in terms of some problem whether it be in nutrition, native ability, truancy, low school grades, difficulty in finding suitable employment, fighting, a general lack of interest in the school's program, protesting against racial discrimination, or general debility.

It is significant to emphasize that while the vast majority of Negro children and children of other races are never delinquent, the failure of the citizens of the State to apply the principles of democracy to the Negro has created an environment for Negro pupils which tend to promote delinquent attitudes in them with much more definiteness and with a greater severity than is true among white children.

Even the school constituency, too much an echo of prevailing public opinion, often promotes delinquent attitudes in Negro pupils. This, it does, not only through direct curricular and extra-curricular discriminatory acts against Negro pupils but also indirectly by not electing or appointing a reasonable number of competent Negroes to local and county boards of education, by the disproportionately meagre and differential appointment of Negro administrators and teachers, and by the use of text-books which either deride, neglect, or otherwise emphasize the accomplishments of other races to the detriment of Negroes. Consequently, the school is a part of both the cause and effect of the problem side of the Negro child. Your Commission finds that these handicaps are comparatively easy to reduce to a minimum and that by so doing the school will make its greatest contribution to the future of American democracy. In undertaking such a task, it must be kept in mind that this type of ethical idealism is most practical for, in just such proportions as the school discriminates, it reduces its effectiveness as a moral and educational force.

Although the school bears a part of the blame for the excessive delinquent attitudes in Negro children, the home, the church, and the State, the other pillars of society, are more responsible. In proportion as these fundamental institutions fail to do their share, the burden of the school increases. Too often, these three institutions foist their duties upon the school. Needless to say, there is a point beyond which the school cannot function properly with added burdens which are foreign to formal education. Nevertheless, given the proper machinery, the school can render a most unique service to the State, the church, and the home through the discovery, diagnosis, and preliminary treatment of pre-delinquents. Such a program properly conceived and administered would reduce considerably, the problems of the school and thereby enable it to perform its functions more efficiently. There are sufficient established techniques to insure the success of such a program. It would seem that here is an opportunity which must be regarded as a duty.

In order to secure additional information on this subject, superintendents were requested to summarize teachers' reports and give an estimate as to how teachers felt Negro pupils compared with white pupils in terms of conduct, interest in school work, school spirit, and sociability. The replies were as follows: "In such a minority that their conduct is poor—interest in work is fair — school spirit very average — sociability poor (timid)"; "On a par with average white children"; "Favorable"; "Below average"; "About average"; "About the same, except ability"; "Fall within the average group"; "As a whole, similar to white children"; below average generally"; "Same"; "Favorably—no difference"; "Same level"; "Slightly below average as a whole"; "Good"; "Average"; "Equally as good"; "About average"; "Favorable"; "Substantially the same"; "Average"; "About average"; "Little below average"; "Average".

Such a reaction on the part of teachers, as it has been interpreted by superintendents, is rather remarkable and offers wide areas of contact for the study and solution of many problems of Negro children.

In Philadelphia Miss Collier made a similar study which is given below:

"COMPARATIVE RATING OF TEACHERS OF NEGRO AND WHITE STUDENTS IN A PHILADELPHIA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

"In an effort to compare the characteristics and the performance of Negro students and white students in a Philadelphia senior high school, one hundred and five teachers, representing all the departments of the school—academic, commercial, industrial, mechanic arts, music, physical education—were requested to check the work which, in their opinions, best indicates how the Negro students compare with the white in conduct, interest in work, school spirit, sociability, native ability, scholastic achievement. Negro students represent, approximately, 18% of the school population. The following is a summary of the teachers' opinions:

	Much Better Than Whites	Better Than Whites	Same as Whites	Poorer Than Whites	Much Poorer Than Whites
Conduct	..	1	41	47	16
Interest in Work	..	..	23	62	20
School Spirit	..	1	35	49	20
Sociability	8	34	46	11	5
Native Ability	..	..	19	67	19
Scholastic Achievement	..	1	8	59	37

"Several of the teachers pointed out the difficulty of generalizing, stating that the colored students who reach the upper grades of the senior high school, particularly the 12B grade, are decidedly superior to the colored students in the lower grades, and compare very favorably with white students in the upper levels.

* * * *

"Failure of Negro students to participate to any extent in such activities as the Students' Association and the Athletic Association was given by several teachers as the reason for rating the students low in school spirit. Some of the teachers believe, however, that inability to pay dues, rather than lack of interest, may account for this lack of participation.

"The rating in sociability is very interesting. This is the only characteristic in which the Negro students have been rated appreciably higher than the white students. There are some teachers who think that the sociability of the Negro students is too frequently confined to their own race, and that it could well be used to bring about increased friendliness between the two races.

"Regarding low ratings in conduct and interest in

work, a school counselor, who visits the homes, offers this explanation: 'Much of the truancy and delinquency among the colored students is caused by their poor background. One the whole, they are from families of low income, in which mothers work and children are left unsupervised. Malnutrition is also evidenced. Failures in scholarship are caused by inability to cope with the course of study. Gradually, discouragement becomes the major factor. Then truancy and other delinquencies occur.

"The concensus of opinion among the teachers seems to be that Negro students are frequently handicapped by inferior environmental conditions resulting from a low economic status. The amelioration of such conditions through a carefully planned program of improvement should have a marked effect upon the attitudes and the achievement of the Negro students in the public schools."

Case studies of the Commission among Negroes on "school spirit" are exceedingly significant. In those junior and senior high schools in which there are a few Negro students who are outstanding in inter-scholastic athletics or who rank high scholastically, the entire Negro community has the greatest enthusiasm for such schools. Such events are cherished and long remembered. On the whole, in spite of many discriminations, certainly no group can exceed Negroes in school loyalty, sociability, and school spirit. Public school officials would do well to make use of these very valuable assets which are so evident in hundreds of instances. The Negro desires "a sense of belonging."

In speaking of sociability, visits to numerous mixed schools show that most often, Negro pupils will voluntarily congregate in one place, or occupy a table in the lunch room together, or sit near each other in class, or in the auditorium. To many teachers and administrators, this tendency toward voluntary segregation is "only natural". Hence, too often, they directly and indirectly encourage Negro pupils to thus "stay to themselves". Strange as it may seem, wherever there are a score or more such Negroes in a given school such a grouping instead of being "only natural" is rather unnatural. Being human, Negro pupils differ as widely as whites in their interests, abilities, aptitudes, achievements, attitudes, degree of socialility, conduct, personalities, physical attractiveness, and all other factors except wealth and social position, upon which social groupings are made. Only the social distance created by race and its attendant evils force Negroes to voluntarily congregate in this manner.

Superintendents were asked to indicate which of the extra-curricular or co-curricular activities listed in Table XIX were participated in freely by Negro pupils.

TABLE XIX

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH NEGROES PARTICIPATED FREELY

Athletic Teams	36
Trips and Excursions	35
Interest Groups	27
Parent-Teacher Associations	18
School Dances	27
Plays and Musicales	30
Alumni Dinners and Gatherings	19

There were 13 of the 68 respondents who had no Negro pupils; 56 respondents checked the items as the above frequencies indicate. The frequency of participation of athletic events, plays and musicales, agrees with what Negroes themselves say; while the high frequency indicated by trips and excursions does not. Perhaps our respondents interpret the question differently from Negro parents and Negro pupils who say that, excepting athletic trips, Negro pupils do not participate freely. Most often, Negro students and their parents say that Negro students are not welcome on non-athletic trips and excursions; often they are discriminated against on such trips. The interest group participation is encouraging. Our respondents were very accurate in describing the participation of Negro parents in parent-teacher meetings. Negro parents admit that they should show more interest in this phase of school responsibility and opportunity. The problems of Negro pupils would be greatly reduced if their parents would take a more active interest in these meetings and the types of relations which they represent.

The following suggestions of Dean Frank T. Wilson are very helpful in this regard:

1. Require principals to inform Negro parents concerning the existence and functions of Parent Teacher Associations.
2. Instruct visiting teachers to encourage parents to take advantage of their privileges and opportunities as participants in P. T. A's.
3. Suggest that Negro organizations, especially churches and fraternal orders, inform their constituencies regarding the value of the local P. T. A.
4. Advise school offices to release frequent announcements in the local press which would catch the eye of all citizens.
5. Advise local P. T. A. officers to plan meetings at hours that suit the convenience of parents in the lower socio-economic bracket.

In the matter of participation in school dances, there is the widest difference of opinion between our respondents, all of whom are white, and the Negroes interviewed. Many Negro pupils and their parents stated that Negro pupils were not welcome at school dances. Other Negroes said that when they did attend such affairs they were forced to dance among themselves. This perhaps, accounts for some differences of opinion between Negroes and our respondents on the freedom with which Negroes participated in school dances. In the matter of alumni gatherings and dinners there was close agreement between the replies of our respondents and Negro opinion.

In 1940, respondents were asked if they or their coworkers found it difficult to place Negro graduates. With the exception of jobs in domestic service and similar employment, only one respondent indicated equality of opportunity. Others definitely said that there was difficulty to the point of impossibility in placing competent Negro students in other than menial jobs. The replies are considerably in harmony with the actual employment situation disclosed in our study of employment among Negroes from 1938 through 1941.

In 1940, the NYA, under the Direction of Mr. Rufus Watson, formerly State Advisor on Negro Affairs, surveyed Negro leaders throughout the State regarding employment problems facing the Negro youth of the State. He asked them the following question:

"What are the major problems confronting Negro youth securing jobs in your city or county?"

The responses were very interesting and informative. Later, with the permission of Mr. Watson, the Commission surveyed some twenty more Negro leaders in eight localities not included in Mr. Watson's study. Omitting duplications and counting the replies to both studies, the results are herein briefly summarized. The replies indicated that during the previous decade, there was an oversupply of all types of labor. This factor afforded an opportunity for prejudiced employers either to exclude Negroes entirely or to restrict them to menial types of employment. Moreover, in thousands of instances, Negroes were being replaced by whites in menial jobs. However, in fairness to employers, granted an excess of labor supply, an employer, who is unrestricted in his power to hire, is expected to employ those persons with the most favorable training and experience. Because the Negro youth was handicapped disproportionately with reference to training and experience, he was a poor competitor for the more preferable jobs. Nevertheless, it must be added that although employer prejudice against Negroes and employer preference for white workers have often excluded or restricted Negro workers, there were many employers who were prevented from hiring Negroes by the employees themselves who either refused to work with Negroes or restricted them to menial jobs.

Negro leaders were aware of the fact that, as compared with white youths, Negro youths lacked vocational training and experience. However, when asked if adequate vocational training was offered in their respective public school systems, eight Negroes replied: "Yes"; six replied "No"; while eighteen replied "Limited". In times when there was an excess of labor, union and school officials were not anxious to increase the facilities for vocational education. Admitting a certain amount of selfishness and short-sightedness, existing facilities seemed adequate to these officials. However, the unions are involved again in that, in the estimation of twenty Negro leaders representing eighteen different localities, Negro apprenticeships were either very limited or did not exist at all. Six respondents indicated that apprenticeship for Negroes was very limited; fourteen said that Negroes were denied the opportunity. Admitting that many unions also restricted white youths in this regard, the situation was very much worse for Negro youths.

In 1939, the Division of Industrial Arts of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia, in collaboration with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, published a study on the "Industrial Opportunities for Negro Youth in the Manufacturing Industries of Philadelphia." The following statement which is taken from this study is very significant.

> "A second factor is the limited opportunity extended to Negroes for apprenticeship training in factories. In only 3 of the 784 factories contacted were Negro youths serving as apprentices."

From this study, it would seem that Negro leaders have the correct impression about the very limited opportunity for Negro apprenticeships. Given these handicaps, it is clear that the lack of training and experience on the part of Negro youth is closely related to handicaps in obtaining training and experience. Moreover, Negro youths were aware of the fact that trained Negroes had greater difficulty in obtaining jobs commensurate with their training and also with their experience. Thus, the courage required to seek the vocational training in the face of such employment difficulties was greater than many Negro youths had. Despite the logic of being prepared, few youth of any race could be expected to overcome such difficulties. After Pearl Harbor, things changed considerably but for thousands of Negroes the damage had already been done and was irreparable.

Howbeit, Negro leaders pointed out that, in addition to the need for guidance, too often, Negro youth were unreliable; they were not punctual; they were, too often, impolite; they were undecided as to what they wanted to do; and that many of them were given to unpleasant appearances. One very successful Negro woman made a significant observation when she stated that too often Negro youth lacked diplomacy in holding jobs under difficult situations. Generally, a Negro employee has to be above average to obtain a job, hold it, and be advanced thereon. Admitting exceptions, being "up-graded" to the limits of reliability, competency, and loyalty is rare for Negro workers.

From the foregoing, it is evident that labor unions, employers, employees, Negro parents and their children have obligations in regard to the training and employment problems of Negro youth. Although the volume of Negro employment has greatly increased, the restrictions and exclusions of former years still remain. Consequently, unless some efforts are made to secure wider occupational diffusion for Negroes, Negro school problems, in the post-war period, will tend to revert to their former status.

Responsible and satisfying employment is correlated with the cardinal aims of education. Hence, insofar as the school, for whatever reason, is unable to discharge its vocational functions, it is thereby failing in its program. This failure increases the problem side of Negro pupils. Thus, again, we return to the statement that taking all factors into account the school is, at once, a part of the cause and effect of the present status of Negro pupils in Pennsylvania. Although the school, both a pillar and creature of society, is not responsible per se for all of the problems confronting Negro pupils, it has its responsibilities to and for them. The implications are clear.

Nevertheless, despite the fact that the typical Negro pupil suffers by comparison with the typical white pupil, many Negro pupils have distinguished themselves in every phase of school activity. They have been honored by boards of education, administrators, faculties, alumni, and their respective communities. Hence, in spite of handicaps, this record should challenge and inspire Negro youth to greater achievement. Herein lies an opportunity for Negro leadership to do an outstanding service.

From Table XX it is observed that as of June, 1942, 5,096 or 14.5% of the 35,004 secondary school pupils of Pittsburgh were Negroes.

TABLE XX

Pupils in the Public Schools of Pittsburgh, 1941-42

SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	Negro
Allderdice, Taylor Jr. Sr. High	3,119	9
Allegheny High	1,583	87
Arsenal Jr. High	1,076	115
Baxter Jr. High	1,008	349
Carrick Jr. Sr. High	1,195	2
Conroy J. M. Jr. High	1,052	170
5th Ave. Jr. Sr. High	1,614	648
Gladstone Jr. High	982	83
Herron Hill Jr. High	1,672	1,396
Knoxville Jr. High	1,413	107
Langley S. P. Jr. Sr. High	1,839	47
Latimer Jr. High	1,566	92
Oliver, D. B. Jr. Sr. High	2,482	158
Overbrook Jr. High	264	3
Peabody High	2,833	223
Perry Jr. Sr. High	1,308	34
Prospect Jr. High	805	19
Schenley High	2,702	742
South Side Jr. Sr. High	1,464	57
South Hills Sr. High	2,242	57
Westinghouse Jr. Sr. High	2,785	688
	35,004	5,096
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS		
Allegheny	668	12
Connelley	1,489	62
Girls-Bellefield	575	27
Girls-Morse	356	...
South	451	1
Washington	767	24
Girls-Irwin Ave.	341	15
	4,647	141
SPECIAL SCHOOLS		
Arsenal Open Air	23	...
Bellefield Sight Conservation	20	7
Children's Hospital	102	...
Frick Hearing	28	4
Moorhead Open Air	34	15
Frick Nursery	23	...
Homebound	86	6
Heart House	34	3
	350	35
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS		
Somers Trade	332	297

This enrollment figure for Negroes becomes significant when it is pointed out in Table XXI that of a total population of children from one day to twenty years of age in June, 1942, only 20,777, out of 221,151, or 9.4% were Negroes.

Correspondingly, Negro pupils were in excess proportion in the elementary school population, representing 9,062 or 17.6% of 51,469 pupils. In summary, during the 1941-1942 school year there were 91,882 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Pittsburgh; and of this total number, 14,631 or 15.9% of them were Negroes. Hence, the Negro school attendance population was 1.7 times the Negro's proportion in the general population.

TABLE XXI

Comparative School Census Data of Pittsburgh, 1925-1942

Year	White	Colored	Total
1925*	142,618	9,475	152,091
1930*	146,320	13,207	159,527
1931*	146,180	12,567	158,747
1932*	144,696	13,726	158,422
1933*	140,610	12,615	153,225
1934**	214,985	15,648	230,633
1935**	216,519	17,896	234,415
1936**	207,249	17,834	225,083
1937**	206,725	18,850	225,475
1938**	200,399	20,011	220,410
1939**	195,062	19,496	214,558
1940**	195,918	19,785	215,703
1941*	197,685	19,968	217,653
1942**	200,374	20,777	221,151

* School census showing children in the city of Pittsburgh between the ages of 4 and 16 for the year 1925 and annually from 1930 through 1933.

** School census of children in the city of Pittsburgh between ages of 1 day and twenty years inclusive from 1934 through 1942.

The high enrollment of Negro students may be attributed partly to the fact that there are fewer attractions for diverse employment afforded them; hence, they tend to enter high school in proportionately larger numbers and to remain there longer. Moreover, there are a large number of Negroes who work in the suburbs but who send their children to school in the city. Next, many whites have moved away from the city to its nearby suburbs. Perhaps of more proportionate importance is the fact that Pittsburgh has a rather large foreign-born population. These people do not send their children to secondary school in percentages which equal those of the general population. All of these factors, by comparison, increase the percentage of Negro secondary school attendance.

Unfortunately, Negro enrollment in vocational schools show an entirely different picture. In June of 1942, the total enrollment in seven vocational high schools was 4,647 pupils. Only 141 Negroes were enrolled, or 3.03% of the total. In 1940, only 2.45% of the vocational school enrollment were Negroes. Moreover, this situation has obtained for a long time in the Pittsburgh school system. In view of the fact that Negroes do not enroll in vocational schools in proportion to their ratio in the total school enrollment, the Commission asked the Pittsburgh school authorities: "What is the basis on which students are permitted to select vocational courses?" The official reply is given below: (The five following factors are considered in accepting boys in vocational schools):

A. Failing subjects—It is of special value to know previous grades in such subjects as English, mathematics, and science.

B. Shop grade—the majority of pupils entering vocational school have had opportunity to develop their skills and abilities in classes of manual training in an academic school.

C. Intelligence Quotient.

D. School attendance.

E. Citizenship—Industrial reports verify the statement that more employees lose their positions because of social maladjustments than for inefficiency or inability to do the job. Ever so many years of training will not make a boy employable in his work if he has not been a good citizen in school. For instance, not only the fact that he may equip himself to become an excellent mechanic counts, but he must also be able to adjust himself to the people for whom and with whom he works.

A much more potent answer to the problem involved, however, is answered in the official reply to the follow-

ing question: "What are the particular problems of guidance presented by the Junior and Senior High Schools and by the Vocational Schools that are attended by Negroes in large numbers?"

The official reply to this question:

> "One difficulty is making guidance realistic without facing accusations of prejudice. * * * and that occupational advisers of Negro youth, whilst encouraging able Negroes to prepare for the professions, yet these advisers must prepare young colored people for the fact that learning skills in the vocational schools does not necessarily mean success, for unions and industrial concerns often shut off the Negroes from the field of skilled trades."

That Negro parents and their children are made aware of the difficulties suggested above is a daily demonstrated fact not merely in Pittsburgh, but all over the State and nation. However, the sympathetic awareness of these problems on the part of advisers and the Junior Employment Office of the Public Schools can be used to good advantage in a program designed to improve the situation.

The serious manpower crisis of the present war emergency, particularly in the skilled categories of workers, has taught the nation a dramatic lesson that bears on the counseling of Negro youth. It is fallacious to presuppose job barriers against Negro youth as a static and unchanging situation. For an analysis of the problem of counseling Negro youth perhaps one of the best presentations is to be found in a publication of the Welfare Council of New York City, TOWARD JOB ADJUSTMENT. The following statement is quoted from this volume:

> "We frequently find that guidance counselors in public schools and social agencies render a positive disservice by giving advice to young people which presupposes that their identification with minority groups disqualifies them from entering certain occupations, regardless of their abilities or preferences.
>
> "Such a guidance policy does not necessarily arise out of a conscious prejudice against members of a minority group either on the part of the counselor or on the part of the agency offering guidance service. It may be based upon the 'common sense' policy of a vocational school system. It may seek justification in the counselor's concern for the 'emotional security' of the student. The argument runs as follows: Vocational schools are intended to train students for employment. If a general community prejudice against certain citizens places insuperable barriers against their employment in certain occupations, it is plainly unsound to use public funds for training students in those careers. Such training would reduce the prepartion of successful placements achieved by the school, reduce the efficiency of the system, and constitute an unjustifiable waste of the taxpayer's money. From the psychological point of view, arguments may be produced that are equally plausible. The student who is trained for a given vocation, and who finds his admission barred by blind community prejudice, might easily develop attitudes of frustration, with consequent loss of self-confidence and emotional maladjustment. In many large communities these and similar rationalizations produce unsound vocational guidance for minority groups. As a consequence, their youth frequently come to employment services emotionally ill-equipped for and poorly oriented to the occupation they wish to follow.
>
> "The reasoning which has been described above overlooks at several points the basic needs of minority groups. If employment opportunities are scarce in a given occupation, the present tendency is to discourage training for that occupation. But without training the prospective worker is not ready for employment when opportunities do appear. Such a situation completes a vicious circle which experience has shown must be broken at every possible point. There must be insistence upon employment opportunity for minority groups. At the same time, there must be emphasis upon proper guidance and training, so that young people can be ready when opportunity does appear."

From a large number of brief statements reviewing high school experiences, the staff selected these five from students who were graduated from Pittsburgh high schools in 1940. However, at the time they made these statements, October, 1940, they were freshmen in two colleges in the State:

Miss A: Graduated from the Westinghouse High School in February, 1940. She said that the teachers were fair for the most part but that they "naturally liked the white children best." The case of Louis Waller was an example of race prejudice, she thinks. He was an "A" student and was eligible for the scholarship exam, but they wouldn't recommend him.

Miss B: Graduated from Westinghouse High School in February, 1940. She said it is a "Fine School." She belonged to the swimming team, basketball team, mushball team, and the all city chorus. She belonged to the swimming club and swam at the white "Y." They acted as though they wanted her and she got along better with the white children than she did with the colored. Not many other colored students went out for activities but it wasn't because they weren't encouraged—they just didn't seem interested.

Mr. C: Went to Watts St. Grade School, Heron Hill Junior High and Schenley High. Graduated in June, 1940. In Junior High School the teacher told him that there was "no need whatever" for him to take the commercial course, because there was no opportunity for Negroes in Pittsburgh in that field and he would have to go south to get a job. In the Schenley High School he took the General course but elected some commercial art.

Mr. D: Went to grade school in Fort Pitt, then moved to North side and went to Cowley School, Latimer Jr. High and Allegheny High School. Says that all activities were open to colored students and the teachers seemed fair. He played football and traveled with the team in Ohio one year. He was art editor of the "Whahoo," the school paper. The guidance supervisor in the senior high school "seemed very nice." She helped students all she could.

Miss E: Went to Gladstone Jr. High, and Taylor Allerdice High School, which is the largest in Pittsburgh. Graduated in June, 1940. There were 437 graduates, and 10 were colored. The school was predominantly Jewish. The students seemed very friendly and the teachers seemed interested. "The only restriction was the A Cappella choir which sang at white churches and at radio stations. So the colored children dropped out of the chorus altogether." Three colored girls, with the help of the teacher, wrote a play for the history class. It was to be broadcast but when the company found out that they were colored the play was called off. Later they gave it in the school auditorium.

On the whole, these five brief statements seem rather characteristics of Pittsburgh high school graduates. Although prejudice is evident, it is also true that Negro students do not take advantage of many of the oppor-

tunities offered them. It is interesting to note that a group of Negro students at the University of Pittsburgh made some observation similar to those of respondent number two, Miss B. The problems involved are exceedingly important in that they are so universal through the State and nation. The Education Department of the Pittsburgh Urban League has done an excellent job in this area. However, the problems involved are such that Negro churches, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc., must support the program of the Urban League in its program. It is not too much to expect that each Negro secondary school pupil should be contacted three or four times each year and encouraged to take full advantage of all opportunities offered. The nature of this work in Pennsylvania and in fact, all non-southern states is of sufficient importance to demand a special organization which will devote its time to this problem alone.

On November 25, 1942, the following official information was sent to the Commission in response to the question: "What are the positions held by Negro teachers?

I. Negroes placed in regular, permanent teaching positions:

Elementary Schools	2
High Schools	1
Compulsory Attendance Department	1
Total	4

II. Negroes serving as substitute teachers on the Approved Substitute List:

Elementary Schools	3	(2 serving in
High Schools	1	vacancies)
Clerkship	1	
Total	5	

III. Evening School Teachers: 26

IV. Requirements for above positions are as follows:

1. Regular teaching positions
   a. Baccalaureate degree
   b. Proper Pennsylvania certification
   c. For High Schools—three years' previous teaching experience
   d. Obtaining a satisfactory grade in an eligibility examination
2. Evening School and Substitute positions:
   a. Proper certification to teach subject applied for
3. Clerkship
   a. High school graduation
   b. Obtaining a satisfactory grade in an eligibility examination

Obviously, these positions are hardly enough to be called "token" appointments and can be regarded only as a very small beginning. As the system expands and as white teachers resign or retire, competent Negro teachers should be appointed immediately until the number of Negro teachers becomes somewhat proportionate to the Negro's ratio in the total school enrollment or at least in proportion to his ratio in the general population. Certainly there ought to be enough fair minded leading white people in Pittsburgh to help improve the situation.

Interestingly enough, the dominant group of Negro leaders in Pittsburgh have keenly felt this discrimination in the City's public school system. However, each time they were offered all-Negro schools, they have refused them. To them, all-Negro schools are not an alternative to restrictions and exclusions. They believe that it will mean more to all of the citizens of Pittsburgh to have both Negro pupils and teachers integrated into the public schools (on the basis of citizenship) rather than to establish separate schools on the basis of race.

In the meantime, aside from the millions of dollars lost to the Negro population, Negro pupils are suffering from the lack of inspiration which a representative number of Negro teachers would give them. Because of this dearth of Negro teachers, the educational processes of white pupils suffer in that they are unable to learn practical lessons in democracy; the entire city suffers from the leadership which a representative number of Negro teachers would give. Above all, democracy suffers.

Tables XXII and XXIII indicate how rapidly the Negro school population of Philadelphia has increased. In 1920, Negroes were 7.4% of the total population; in that year Negro children were 7.7% of the total school population of the city. However, in 1930, Negroes were 11.4% of the city's total population but were 15.4% of the school population. In 1940, the Negroes were 13% of the general population but constituted 20.5% of the city's school population.

TABLE XXII

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1919-1940 ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF NEGRO CHILDREN IN PHILADELPHHIA SCHOOLS

	Grades 1-8			Kindergarten			Special Classes		
Year	Enrollment*	Negro	%	Enrollment	Negro	%	Enrollment	Negro	%
1919	186830	14133	7.6	8525	549	6.4	2868	749	26.1
1920	187290	14369	7.7	8174	520	6.4	3035	787	25.9
1921	191502	16305	8.5	8147	560	6.9	3823	1043	27.3
1922	194636	17016	8.7	8983	645	7.2	4127	1031	25.0
1923	192487	18754	9.7	8861	781	8.8	5176	1456	28.1
1924	189069	20076	10.6	8937	1019	11.4	5749	1957	34.0
1925	184020	21270	11.6	9445	995	10.5	6531	2071	31.7
1926	182241	21770	11.9	9350	1056	12.4	7666	2263	29.5
1927	177649	23161	13.0	9579	1068	11.1	8376	2740	32.7
1928	170344	23226	13.6	9568	947	9.9	9549	3067	32.1
1929	166486	23892	14.4	9857	1094	11.1	9817	3266	33.3
1930	166313	25568	15.4	10018	1156	11.5	10371	3454	33.3
1931	162032	25983	16.0	9795	1179	12.0	10514	3328	31.7

1932	158648	26375	16.6	9956	1370	13.8	10665	3666	34.4
1933	154499	27116	17.6	10148	1669	16.4	10614	3768	35.5
1934	154278	27766	18.0	9748	1471	15.1	10961	4071	37.1
1935	150048	28912	19.3	9975	1485	14.9	10984	4270	38.9
1936	145422	29371	20.2	9899	1498	15.1	10678	4027	37.7
1937	139676	30258	21.7	9653	1532	15.9	10225	4077	39.9
1938	138059	29646	21.5	9954	1578	15.9	10356	4265	41.2
1939	134738	29046	21.6	9906	1583	16.0	10461	4508	43.1
1940	131993	30126	22.8	9904	1518	15.3	9800	4388	44.8

* For year ended June 30th.

As Exhibit Number 11 points out, during the past decade there was a decrease of 18% in the white population between the ages of seven and fifteen while the number of Negro children of that age group increased 38%. Hence, the city was losing over 5,000 white children annually in this age group and gaining 1,000 Negro children. "Whereas in 1920, one child in 15 was a Negro, today one child in 6 is a Negro." In summary, as of June, 1940, there were 244,346 pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia; of this number, 50,112 or 20.5% were Negroes. In 1940, Negroes were 13% of the total population. Hence, the Negro school attendance population was 1.5 times the Negro's proportion in the general population. In general, the situation is due to the fact that a large number of whites moved to the suburbs while Negroes remained within the city limits. Likewise, a number of Negroes who live in the suburbs send their children to the city. Moreover, in Philadelphia there has been a slight increase due to migration.

From Table XXII it is observed that 44.8% of all the children in special classes are Negroes. In 1941, 54.6% of the total enrollment in special schools were Negroes. Maladjustment is thereby indicated.

It is also interesting to note that 20.8% of the students in Junior High Schools were Negroes. However, as Table XXIII indicates, only 10.6% of the Senior High School population was Negro. It will be noted that at no time between 1919 and 1940 did the Negro high school enrollment compare favorably with either percentage of Negro pupils in the public schools or with the Negro's proportion in the general population. The reasons therefor are numerous, but the major ones center around the socio-economic status of the Negro population.

TABLE XXIII

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1919-1940 ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF NEGRO CHILDREN IN PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS: JR., SR. HIGH

	Junior High			Senior High		
	Enrollment	Negro	%	Enrollment	Negro	%
1919	1606	39	2.4	20390	545	2.7
1920	1625	52	3.2	22171	657	3.0
1921	4960	85	1.7	26233	650	2.5
1922	7200	215	3.0	29918	952	3.2
1923	7839	281	3.6	30807	1040	3.4
1924	16059	374	2.3	30465	1276	4.2
1925	21215	837	3.9	30131	1297	4.3
1926	21418	1021	4.8	30458	1383	4.5
1927	27171	1161	4.3	30960	1547	5.0
1928	35542	1925	5.4	31622	1692	5.4
1929	37608	2300	6.1	32223	1718	5.3
1930	37809	2422	6.4	34929	2006	5.7
1931	41357	2576	6.2	38432	2449	6.4
1932	42492	3860	9.1	42330	2634	6.2
1933	44054	4286	9.7	46456	3187	6.9
1934	42831	4782	11.2	48352	3411	7.1
1935	42979	4887	11.4	50491	4009	7.9
1936	43173	5052	11.7	51758	4436	8.6
1937	45128	5310	11.8	51872	4798	9.2
1938	45534	7126	15.6	49711	4851	9.8
1939	45149	8623	19.1	42025	4874	9.4
1940	41377	8625	20.8	51272	5455	10.6

In 1941, there were forty-five elementary schools in Philadelphia in which 40% or more of the pupils were Negroes. Included in these forty-five elementary schools were twelve all-Negro schools with Negro principals, teachers, and students. There were also seven junior high schools and two senior high schools having 40% or more Negro pupils. Howbeit, of the 6,169 vocational school pupils only 647 or 10.5% of them were Negroes. Moreover, dressmaking, home economics, and beauty culture and related courses contained more than two-thirds of the total enrollment of Negro vocational pupils. Auto mechanics was the most popular subject among the Negro boys. However, be the lack of distribution as it may, in view of the economic status of the Negro, one might expect a much higher percentage of Negro pupils in vocational subjects. Aside from the fact that many Negro parents and white parents of a similar economic status, do not desire their children to take vocational subjects, there are two major reasons for this situation as it disproportionately affects Negroes. These reasons are centered around the restrictive and exclusion policies which some employers and some labor unions and non-unionized white employees practice. The two types of elements have operated with sufficient severity to discourage thousands of Negro pupils from entering vocational schools. This conclusion is supported by Negro leaders all over the State, Negro youth themselves, the findings of the Commission, and also a recent study by the Board itself.

In recognition of these and related difficulties, the Board's study contains the following valuable recommendations:

> "1. That interested organizations and agencies, especially those affiliated with schools and government, make continuous contacts with industry for the purpose of investigating occupational trends and employment opportunities for Negro youths.
>
> "2. That Negro youths be encouraged to make application for apprenticeship at the various employer and labor organizations in the city.
>
> "3. That employers be urged to give thought to the considerable waste of valuable talent that arises from indiscriminate assignment of most Negroes to the unskilled and semi-skilled processes.
>
> "4. That the procedure be improved by which the Negro youths who give promise of being successful in the skilled trades are aided by the schools in finding employment.
>
> "5. That Negro youths be encouraged to prepare for any industrial fields for which their talents fit them, even though present industrial conditions seem to restrict employment in certain fields to white persons.
>
> "6. That these Negroes who hold jobs at present with firms which employ persons of other races, be encouraged to do their part in developing a spirit of mutual understanding and respect."

The Board took a second step in appointing a special

staff to study the employment difficulties of Negro youth with a view toward placement. The Board deserves credit for its interests and efforts in this regard.

In March, 1942, the Commission sent a series of questions to the Secretary of the Board of Education. Among the questions asked the Board by the Commission were:

> "As of June, 1941, how many white and Negro persons, respectively, were on instructional, administrative staff of the Board of Education with offices located in the main building at Twenty-first and Parkway? If it is convenient, kindly give the title and rank of each Negro on the Administrative Staff.
>
> "As of June, 1941, how many white and Negro persons, respectively, were on the non-instructional administrative staff of the Board of Education with offices located in the main building at Twenty-first and Parkway? If it is convenient, kindly give the title and rank of each Negro on the non-instructional staff.
>
> "As of June, 1941, how many Negro and white elementary school supervisors respectively, were there in the system?
>
> "To what schools were the Negro supervisors assigned?
>
> "As of June, 1941, how many Negro and white supervisors were there in the Junior High Schools of the city?
>
> "As of June, 1941, how many Negro and white senior high school supervisors were there?
>
> "How is guidance administered—by special teachers, or by all of the regular classroom teachers of a given school?
>
> "As of June, 1935, and June, 1941, respectively, how many Negro and white teachers, respectively were assigned to guidance programs? By what method were guidance teachers appointed: (a) examinations, credits, etc.?
>
> "Is there a list of guidance teachers?
>
> "How many white and Negro teachers, respectively are there on the list of guidance teachers?
>
> "What policy governs the assignment of home and school visitors to a given school?
>
> "(a) As of 1935 and 1941, what were the number of white and Negro home and school visitors respectively?
>
> "(b) What are the special problems of Negro and white pupils respectively, which gave rise to the need of these teachers?"

As yet, no replies to these questions have been made. In the absence of official answers, the truth can be only approximated. From interviews with Negro and white teachers and principals, the Commission is led to believe that there is no Negro holding a high position either instructional or non-instructional with an office in the main building at Twenty-first and Parkway. There is one Negro supervisor on the elementary level but there are no Negro junior high supervisors nor are there any senior high school supervisors. During the present school year one Negro has been assigned to the curriculum staff.

Although as of June, 1941, there were forty-five elementary schools in the city having 40% or more Negro pupils, there were only twelve Negro elementary principals. Since there were a number of qualified Negroes available, as white elementary principals retired, Negro principals should have been appointed in numbers which were more commensurate with their competence and the total Negro elementary school population. Both the Negro and white population need this proportionate increase of Negro elementary school principals. It will be good for the administration, the pupils, and the city.

In addition to the excellent school records of Negro elementary school principals, their records of community service have been exceptionally outstanding. Inasmuch as there are seven Junior High Schools in the city having 40% or more Negro pupils and since there are no Negro principals of junior high schools in the city, the Commission suggests that, in view of the excellent standing of Negro elementary school principals, most of these schoolmen be advanced as rapidly as possible to junior high school principalships. A few such appointments should be made at the end of the current school year. Moreover, since there are at least two senior high schools having 40% or more students who are Negroes, consistent effort should be made on the part of the Administration to appoint a Negro as principal of a senior high school. Such appointments would do more toward teaching democracy than a million text-book lessons on democracy.

In June, 1941, there were 7,385 teachers in the public schools of Philadelphia; of this number, only 307 or 4.15% were Negroes. In proportion to the Negro's part in the total population, there should have been 960 Negro teachers. However, if the number of Negro teachers had been proportional to the number of Negro pupils in the school system, there would be more than 1,500 Negro teachers.

As of 1941, of the 1,344 junior high school teachers, only one was a Negro. In addition thereto, of the 1,440 senior high school teachers there was not one Negro. In spite of the fact that during the current school year there are five or six Negro teachers added to the total number of junior and senior high school teachers, the 1941 picture is still fundamentally unchanged.

The schools do not exist for teachers, administrators, and boards of education; they exist for the pupils. They, in turn, are the leaders of tomorrow. A reasonable number of competent Negro teachers and principals in the junior and senior high schools will do much toward solving many of the difficulties of both racial groups. It is the best lesson in democracy that the school system can give. Moreover, it is the only fair and just approach to the problem.

Some people may feel that such teacher placement criteria as (1) native ability, (2) special aptitude, (3) academic training: in terms of credits, degrees, and the degree of excellence petrtaining thereto, (4) standing or ratings as a result of examinations conducted by the Board: objective type, essay type, oral, or a combination thereof, (5) teaching experience and its degree of excellence, (6) personality, (7) productive scholarship, (8) professional standing in one's field, etc., are responsible for the fact that although Negro pupils are one-fifth of the total school population, Negro teachers are only one-twenty-fifth of the total teaching personnel in the city. Among the questions submitted to the Board by the Commission were:

> "What criteria, such as examinations, teacher ratings, academic courses and degrees, productive scholarship, etc., determine the standing of a person on the list?

"Are the examination of the essay or of the objective type?

"How long have objective tests been used?

"Who grades the examinations?

"Is there an oral part in the examination?

"May we have copies of the oral questions for the past five years in any regular academic subject?

"Does personality play a part in teacher selection?

"How many Negroes have assisted in:

(a) determining the criteria for teacher selection,

(b) framing the examination questions,

(c) grading examinations, and

(d) assigning personality ratings?"

To date these questions have not been answered. Certainly, such teacher placement criteria and factors pertaining thereto have values. However, it must be remembered that many criteria as well as the values assigned to each criteria are rather subjective. Moreover, the fact that it has been difficult almost to the point of impossibility for qualified Negroes to be advanced in the system has discouraged many Negroes from doing graduate work or otherwise preparing for the achievement aspect of the teacher placement criteria. Admitting that one must first do all that is within his or her power to be prepared, practically, we know that there are only a relatively few teachers of any race in the nation who are going to continue to exert themselves to the utmost irrespective of the probability of being promoted. In other words, Negro teachers are aware of the fact that insomuch as only an insignificant number of competent Negroes have been promoted, there is the maximum likelihood that their prepardness will also result in no favorable change or status. However, as is inferred, there are many Negro teachers who have done all within their power to be prepared. Anyone desiring so to do may search the records on this point.

In all systems, there are promotional examinations or there are positions to be filled in which experience within the system itself is a very valuable criteria. Given the present status of Negro teachers in Philadelphia, it is rather obvious that in all fairness to the present administration, there may be positions for which Negro teachers are not eligible by reason of their lack of experience. However much we may regret this fact, there is still the opportunity to promote Negroes wherever their experience will permit in all branches of the system. Your Commission submits that such a procedure is only fair and just. On such a basis, scores of Negro teachers could be promoted and hundreds of new ones could be appointed within a short space of years without in any way being unfair to teachers of other racial groups. This latter statement assumes, of course, that irrespective of the criteria for teacher selection and however rigid these criteria may be, when evaluated fairly, Negroes can be found, many of them within the city or natives thereof, who can qualify in sufficient numbers to bring the Negro quota up to where it naturally belongs.

With reference to school policy, the following were among the questions which the Executive Director asked the Board:

"Has the Board of Education any attitude or policy with regard to the mixing or separation of white and Negro children on the elementary level?

"Has the trend in elementary education been toward mixing or separation of the races?

(a) With regard to teachers?

(b) With regard to pupils?

"Has the Board of Education on record, any instances of real or alleged discrimination on account of race in which its own position has been clearly stated?

"What philosophy or circumstances account for the separate grouping of teachings?

"What possible advantages do you feel are inherent in the separate Negro elementary schools?

"What are the possible disadvantages of the separate Negro schools?

"Which of the factors listed below have had some influence on the development of the all-Negro elementary school?

(a) The concentration of the Negro population,

(b) The request of Negro citizens for separate schools as an opportunity for the employment of Negro teachers,

(c) The policy of school authorities of separating the races where possible (probably at the insistence of white parents),

(d) The feeling that Negroes would make better progress or enjoy other advantages in schools of their own,

(e) The feeling that Negro pupils and their parents would prefer having separate schools to avoid the hostile attitude of whites,

(f) The feeling that Negro children can best be served in terms of their special problems by instructors of their own,

(g) The transfer of white children (individually) to other schools at the request of their parents (How many children were so transferred in the past school year?)

(h) The failure of Negro pupils to keep up with standards set in mixed schools,

(i) Other reasons (please enumerate).

The Executive Director, naturally, realized the difficulty of answering some of the above questions in view of their subjective nature: (1) the nature of the Boards official records, (2) the fact that policies are often not written and that one's memory does not often recall such ideas sufficiently accurate to justify a written statement thereon, and (3) that the chief instructional administrator has not been in the employment of the Board long enough to pass judgment on many of these questions. To these, we may add other considerations; nevertheless, an official statement on these questions would have been very helpful to the Commission, the Honorable Bodies and His Excellency and through them, to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is observed that there were eight "Negro teachers not in all-colored schools" in Philadelphia. During the present school year several white teachers were assigned to some of the schools which were formerly all-Negro schools.

Given the number of Negro pupils in the system, the total number of Negro teachers, and given the fact that all of the Negro teachers except eight were employed in all-Negro elementary schools, it follows that during the past decade, as the white child population decreased, there was the constant necessity of shifting Negro pupils to schools in which there were white teachers. The fact is that retirements and resignations of white teachers were far below the rapid decrease in the white school popula-

tion; hence, holding constant the Negro teaching personnel and accounting for their relative decline, as the years passed, white teachers had an increasing number of Negro pupils. On the other hand, Negro teachers taught practically no white pupils. With all due recognition of the administrative problems involved, the City of Brotherly Love must regret such happenings. Your Commission believes that these facts are realized by the Board of Education and that some efforts are being made to improve the situation.

In the matter of the establishment of separate schools, a board of education or a superintendent has many complex problems with which to deal. The questions above suggested as much. As the questions may imply, the Negro leadership is divided on some of the main questions. This division both perplexes official white opinion and affords it an opportunity to find a certain type of Negro leadership to support its own attitudes, determinations, and actions. This is human, but perhaps it is all too human. No Negro leaders believe that separate schools are ideal but some of them prefer to have separate schools if Negro teachers, supervisors, and principals are otherwise to be excluded from the system. On the contrary, there are some Negro leaders who believe that it is better not to have these separate schools and who believe in using all of the forces of democracy in having Negro teachers and pupils integrated into the public school system as are citizens of other races. Moreover, all Negroes feel that given the number and distribution of Negro teachers, principals, etc., in accordance with merit and somewhat in proportion to their part in the total population or the percentage of the Negro pupil population, full integration of pupils and personnel is the only just solution to the problem. In the meantime, is there a middle course or should a middle course be sought? In terms of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and democracy, the answer is very evident.

35. SOME BASIC FACTORS UNDERLYING THE STATUS OF NEGRO PUPILS

It may be helpful to present some of the factors which are responsible for the present status of Negro pupils in the State. To begin with, even in those communities where there are a considerable number of Negroes, the Negro population with one or two exceptions, is not represented in the control and administration of the public schools of the State. Moreover, for practical purposes, except in all-Negro schools or the equivalent thereof, the teaching personnel is generally white. Even at this writing there are less than twenty Negro teachers in mixed junior and senior high schools in the State. These factors tend to negate the ambitions and aspirations of Negro pupils; because of these factors, and the discriminatory policies and practices which maintain them, admitting exceptions, there is a general lack of understanding of the problems of Negro pupils especially in the junior and senior high schools.

Some forty or more Negro leaders throughout the State were asked if counsellors in the public schools understood the problems confronting Negro leaders. Twenty-five Negroes from twenty-two different communities responded. No one of them replied "Yes" unqualifiedly; ten of them thought that the counsellors had a limited knowledge of the problems, but fifteen replied "No" unqualifiedly. A president of a Negro college in the State replied: "Some, but not very many." A Negro social worker of Lancaster replied: "No. Either because counsellors have had no opportunity to study the particular problems confronting Negro youth or because they are not aware of them they cannot understand the peculiar problems that Negroes alone face."

A former school principal at Morton stated: "I don't think the counsellors in my community thoroughly understand the Negro problems." A publisher of a Philadelphia Negro weekly stated: "In my opinion, no; they try to stick all Negroes in the same hole." A negro woman who is principal of a private school in Philadelphia replied: "The number is too small, and only negligible so far as qualified counsellors are concerned. There is an immediate demand for more and better trained workers in this field. Woeful lack of sympathy toward placements of Negro youths, the trend being to advise something in the menial fields." A Negro social worker of Harrisburg stated: "It is very difficult for anyone, other than a Negro, to understand the problems confronting Negro youth. Not having Negro counsellors, of course there is some handicap there." One principal of a Negro school in Philadelphia replied "Not in sufficient numbers." Another Philadelphia Negro principal responded: "A very small number." A third Negro principal responded: "I am not quite sure that the white counsellors do know how to advise."

Teachers, supervisors, principals, superintendents, and school board officials should profit by the above statements. Moreover, these views of Negro leaders are supported by numerous interviews with Negro pupils and their parents. On the other hand, there are often serious problems which may affect a given school in such a manner that it cannot function properly without persons who sympathetically understand major Negro problems.

Unfortunately, this lack of understanding of the major problems of Negro youth by counsellors is shared by superintendents, principals, and teachers. Often it is accompanied by discriminatory policies and practices which always embitter Negro pupils. The staff interviewed two hundred freshmen from State Teachers College at Cheyney and Lincoln University. To this number was added three hundred brief case studies and interviews with pupils in secondary schools including thirty students from the Downingtown Industrial School. In each case, students were asked to discuss rather briefly, the most important aspects of their school experiences. There were numerous instances in which these Negro pupils praised the teachers of their schools as a group and as individuals. In some instances, students said that their white teachers made special efforts to help them. These students did not fail to express their appreciation for these services. On the other hand, there were numerous instances of prejudice. However, none of these cases were such that adjustments could not have been made.

Often, it is rather difficult to determine and evaluate properly the facts regarding teacher-pupil relationships. However, there is hardly any excuse for school boards,

superintendents, and principals permitting public schools to make use of facilities and services in places where Negroes are restricted or excluded. The most frequent instances of this type of arrangement seems to exist where high school swimming classes and contests are held at YMCA's and YWCA's. While there are exceptions, Negro students complain that they are not permitted, in most instances, to use these facilities. Here and there a high school gives a dance at a club which excludes Negroes; often, a high school choral or orchestral group accepts an engagement at a place which will not permit Negro participants. There are also instances in which civic organizations give banquets in honor of a winning team but exclude its Negro members. Fortunately, none of those restrictions and exclusions are universal. There are many high schools which are not guilty of any of these practices. Unfortunately, many of them are. Tax-free and tax-supported institutions cannot afford to be participants in any such undemocratic policies and practices. Obviously, the answer is not to be found, as many principals and superintendents seem to think, by omitting many such activities from the school's program.

Next, the curriculum and its instrumentations are not adjusted to meet the interests, needs, and appreciations of a very large number of pupils. Educators estimate that between a fifth and a third of the junior and senior high school students are, for numerous reasons, ill-adjusted. This is true of a disproportionately large number of Negro pupils. Aside from the difficulties arising from limitations, discrimination, and prescriptions peculiar to Negroes, perhaps a part of the difficulty with all children is due to the fact that too much emphasis has been placed upon how to earn a living and preparation therefor to the detriment of learning how to live. Obviously, in addition to a broader and more wholesome conception of education for vocational purposes, such subjects as consumer education, the elements of public welfare and social security, education for leisure time, world relations, and intercultural education must play a larger part in the post war curriculum. The post-war curriculum must aim at the education of "the whole man". The emotions, desires, attitudes, interests, and tastes must be educated as well as the body and mind.

Likewise, the school must conceive of its duty to offer its programs to persons of all ages. In addition to the regular adult education as it is now conceived, folk-education must assume a very important part of the adult curriculum. If the school fails to respond to its major responsibilities other institutions will be established to meet the needs but such movements will greatly weaken the effectiveness of the school as a community force.

Admitting that the various school curricula need revision, so far as Negro pupils are concerned, the most serious difficulties do not pertain to the curriculum changes but with the end results of the offerings. For example, as has been pointed out, in depression and normal times, even if native ability, aptitude, and interests dictate vocational training, employment difficulties almost thwart the incentive to pursue these courses. Negro students of exceptional ability and industry in the academic fields experience the same difficulty in obtaining employment commensurate with their competence and interests. In spite of discriminatory policies and practices which are too often evident, the inability of Negro pupils to obtain responsible and satisfying employment commensurate with their training and ambitions, contribute more than anything else to the factors underlying the problems of Negro pupils.

In a letter dated October 14, 1941, Mr. Add B. Anderson, Secretary and Business Manager of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, supplied the Commission with a list of thirty-five textbooks which were used in the schools. The Commission suggested that it be given a list of the texts most frequently and widely used in the system. Mr. Anderson did not state in his letter the manner in which the list he gave was constructed. However, it is assumed that some effort was made to comply with the request. The list which was furnished and upon which this treatment is based is as follows:

Senior High: Forman: Advanced American History (Rev. 1934 ed)
Gavian-Gray-Groves: Our Changing Social Order (Rev. ed)
Greenan-Meredith: Everyday Problems in American Democracy
Guitteau: History of the United States (1937 ed)
Hamn: The American People (1938 ed)
McKinley-Howland-Dann: World History in the Making (1934 ed)
Muzzey: A History of Our Country (1938 ed)
Patterson-Little-Burch: Problems in American Democracy (1940)
Perret: Man's Work and World (1935)
Towne: Social Problems (Third ed)

Junior High: Becker: Modern History (1941)
Blough-McClure: Fundamentals in Citizenship (1939)
Coyle-Evans: From Wilderness to Nation (1934) From Subject to Citizen (1936)
Hayes-Moon-Wayland: World History, part 2
Hughes; Good Citizenship with Penna. Supp. (1941 ed) Industrial Geography (1932 ed)
McKinley-Howland-Dann: World History Today (1940 ed)
West-West: The Story of our Country (1940 ed)

Elementary:

Civics Berman-Fryer-Barnard: Community Interests
Stack: Safety Everyday (1939 ed)
Sewell: Makers of America

Geography Abrams Thurston: World Geography (1940 ed)
Atwood-Thomas: The Americans (1938) Nations Beyond the Seas (1939 ed)
Branon-Ganey: Eastern Hemisphere (1940 ed)
Western Hemisphere (1940 ed)
Lefferts: Our City and Our State (Rev.)
Pierce: First Adventures in Geography (1939 ed)
Allen: North America (Rev. 1940 ed)

History Gordy: American Beginnings in Europe (New ed)
Groetzinger: Heroes in National History (Rev)
Lefferts: Our Country's Leaders (Phila. ed.)
Rowland: Heroes in Early American History (Simplified ed)

The list consists of ten Senior High School textbooks, ten Junior High School texts, and fifteen Elementary School texts, the latter divided under the headings: Civics,

Geography, and History. The staff was able to examine all but two of these texts at the Pedagogical Library. Except in four instances, all books on this list were published since 1931; this being so, the findings of the staff may be compared with those of Dr. Carpenter for texts which she considers nationally representative for the period 1931-1939. Howbeit, only two of the texts on our list are among those examined by Dr. Carpenter.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEXTS

Of the nine Senior High School texts examined, seven have the word Negro indexed, and two do not. The two which do not, index their references to the Negro under the word Slavery. Several of the texts which index the word Negro, also index Slavery and Slave Trade, and in some instances give their more extensive references under the latter. Although slavery is an historical fact and must be treated in any attempt to portray world or American history, it is not particularly helpful to the present younger generation of Negroes to find the only index reference to the Negro under Slavery as is too often the case. Three of these texts use a small "n" in spelling Negro; six capitalize it.

Six of these texts have one or more pictures of Negroes who are clearly labeled or identifiable as such, while three have no pictures of Negroes. Patterson, Little, and Burch in PROBLEMS IN AMERICAN LIVING, include one Negro picture which depicts an African sultan with six wives. One may wonder how this picture found its way into the text. It is used in discussion found in the early part of the text on the influence of geography upon social institutions and this particular picture is, apparently, supposed to add to the student's understanding of the institution of polygamy as compared with the American form of family life. The text explains that the institution of slavery like that of polygamy flourishes in the same type of region, a warm rich agricultural one which induces a dislike of strenuous labor and leads to the enslavement of the group most powerless to resist.

McKinley, Howland, and Dann have two pictures of slaves in the ancient world. One text contains only a picture of Negroes working in a cotton field. Another contains only a picture of a Negro plantation minister preaching to slaves. Hamm's text contains three pictures depicting conditions during slavery, and one showing Negroes in a bread line after emancipation. This text also has two graphs or charts, one showing the extension of the suffrage, and one showing the relative price of slaves and cotton. 1795-1860.

Most of these texts make no attempt to trace the life of the Negro beyond Reconstruction and most of them do not mention any particular Negro by name. However, this is characteristic of the vast majority of textbooks examined by the staff. Other studies of textbooks all over the nation show almost identical results. Greenan and Meredith attempt to treat the problem in recent times by grouping the northern migration of Negroes with the Philippine migration on the Pacific coast and the Mexican migration in the southwest. All three groups are regarded primarily as labor problems. "All these problems create great strains and require tact and forbearance on all sides for their proper solution," say these authors. Gavin, Gray, and Groves point out that: "Even in the North there are few modern hospitals where a Negro physician is permitted to treat his own patients; this will be remedied as more hospitals for Negroes are built, and as public hospitals where both races are treated adjust their programs to allow Negro doctors to treat Negro patients". Towne discusses the percentage of Negroes in the population between 1790 and 1930 and their distribution. He also mentions high Negro mortality rates and the need for the improvement of Negro housing. "The proportion of illiteracy in the North and West is approximately the same, but it is more than three times as great in the South, due, of course, to the large proportion of Negroes there," says Towne. Guitteau comments briefly on the founding of Tuskegee by Booker T. Washington. Frederick Douglass is mentioned in connection with abolitionists who were mobbed but is not identified as a Negro. Nat Turner is also mentioned by this author. Hamm devotes several paragraphs to a discussion of the political, social, and economic life of the Negro. "The Negro is justly proud of the achievements of many members of his race—poets, dramatists, musicians, and actors—who have succeeded in obtaining a wide following even among whites," writes Hamm. This author also states that the liberal immigration policy formerly held toward the yellow race—"was tending to cause the same trouble on the Pacific coast that the presence of the black race has caused in other sections."

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The ten Junior High School texts in social science deal with a wide variety of subjects, as is indicated by their titles. Four of these texts index the word Negro and six do not. Three of the texts in which the word Negro is not indexed do, however, index Slavery and give their references to the Negro under that heading. Hughes has three texts on the list and it is interesting to note that he alone of these authors indexes neither the word Negro nor the word Slavery. Moreover, his content shows a corresponding dearth of material on the Negro.

With reference to capitalization, it is noted that four of these Junior High School texts capitalize the word Negro. McKinley, Howland and Dann spell it with a capital "N" in one place and a small "n" in another, while the remaining five texts seem not to use the word at all; they substitute Slavery or "the African race". Six of these texts have illustrations of or including the Negro, while four do not. The three world history texts have a number of illustrations of the Negro, all of which, however, are drawn from Africa. West and West have three pictures, two of conditions under slavery, and one of Booker T. Washington.

Coyle and Evans in FROM WILDERNESS TO NATION have only one picture which is that of a Negro child picking cotton. In their text FROM SUBJECT TO CITIZEN these authors have four pictures of the Negro, two of which are of classes at Tuskegee. Of the pictures of the Negro, one might say that as far as they go, they are representative and do the Negro no injustice. These authors show an appreciation of the significance of the Negro in American life and a fair attitude toward him. In "From Wilderness to Nation" the treatment is rather cursery; in "From Subject to Citizen" it is somewhat fuller. The latter text contains one paragraph on "The

Negro Today," which seems too brief, although it mentions that many Negroes have acquired property and education and have won recognition in many fields. West and West, in common with most of their texts, devote most of their discussion to the Negro of ante-bellum times, but do point out in a final section that "The problems of the Negro in the United States—his education, his rights his relation to white men are still unsolved." Only the first steps have been taken. The Negroes of the new generation are self-supporting; thousands of them have their own farms, many of them are in professions, as lawyers, doctors, editors, ministers, etc. Negro leaders have risen like the late Booker T. Washington and his successor Robert Moton who have spent their lives in helping of their race to find themselves.

McKinley, Howland, and Dann discuss the Negro in only two connections. They relate the fact of the kidnapping of Negroes in Africa and the attack made upon this "iniquitous traffic in souls" by reformers who prepared the way for the complete overthrow of the slave system in practically all countries of the world by the end of the nineteenth century. The other reference has to do with Latin America, where they point out that even in colonial times the Negro was a part of the population there.

Hayes, Moon, and Wayland point out that the forcible transplantation of hundreds of thousands of Negroes from Africa to America in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries has "an unfortunate and abiding effect" in the race problems of the present day in America, though in the course of time their descendants were "freed, civilized, and Christianized." Concerning Negroes and the Civil War these authors have only to say that the freeing of the slaves broke up the plantations and brought about conditions that invited manufacturing.

It may be pointed out that as the authors of a world history, they have a very limited concept of the term civilization, for they say that until the close of the nineteenth century the light of civilization had not reached the inhabitants of Africa. The only exceptions, according to these authors, was Egypt and other regions in the north of Africa. Becker gives his discussion of the Negro in a chapter entitled: "How the Industrial Revolution Led to a Scramble for the Control of Backward Countries." Africa being the continent so described in this case.

Blough and McClure have no index reference to the Negro, they say about slavery only that the thirteenth amendment prohibits the existence of slavery within the United States. In their discussion of the "melting pot" they say nothing whatever about the Negro except in the statement that "the alien of white or African race may file his intention of naturalization as soon after his arrival as he wishes." R. O. Hughes excludes the Negro completely from any discussion in his text on citizenship. C. H. Hughes, in his INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY, has as far as could be determined, only one statement concerning the Negro: namely, that in the South "most of the cotton is still hand picked by negro men, women and children."

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEXTS

For the Elementary School our list contains fifteen texts, three of them being Civics texts, eight of them Geographies, and four of them Histories. Except for the Geographies, the books on this list do not have indices. Of these, only one, Abram and Thurston's WORLD GEOGRAPHY, has the word Negro indexed. Five of these texts capitalize the word Negro, and three do not. Lefferts, in OUR CITY AND OUR STATE capitalize the word "Negro" in his one brief reference to him; however, in his OUR COUNTRY'S LEADERS, he does not. Sewell and Groetzinger in their respective texts do not capitalize the "n" in Negro. In the remaining six texts the Negro is conspicuous by the lack of any mention of him.

The Civics texts may be summarized in this connection by saying that none of the three in the Elementary list betrayed any awareness at all of the existence of the Negro race. Of the History texts, two apparently have no content whatever on the Negro. Groetzinger gives a few scattered references to the Negro as does also Lefferts in OUR COUNTRY'S LEADERS, although both authors represent the Negro as an entirely passive character who is merely a background for white abolitionists and other white Americans. Groetzinger's is the only one of the History texts containing any picture of the Negro. This text has several pictures; however, they represent conditions during slavery only.

The Geography texts on the list have, perhaps a somewhat fuller content on the Negro. Lefferts points out that the cotton which is spun and woven by the mills of the North is grown for the most part in our Southern states and that the pickers are, for the most part, Negroes. His text contains one picture of Negroes picking cotton. Branon and Ganey in their EASTERN HEMISPHERE give considerable information about Africa and its natives. The people are said not to be very far advanced in civilization; their control by Europeans is said to have improved conditions. The book contains several pictures of the natives illustrating native conditions of life. The same authors in their text on the Western Hemisphere say practically nothing about the Negro in North America beyond showing him as a cotton picker in the cotton belt. However, they show very plainly that Negroes play a large part in the life of the West Indies. There are a number of illustrations supporting this point of view.

Atwood and Thomas, like Branon and Ganey, have more to say about Negroes in the West Indies than about Negroes in the United States. White people own most of the plantations and carry on all the important business though the populations are largely Negro or mulatto. These people are, for the most part, ignorant and poor but contented and happy, say these authors. They have also a number of illustrations of the colored people of these islands. In the southern states the Negro is pictured as a worker in the cotton fields.

Abrams and Thurston in WORLD GEOGRAPHY deal exclusively with the Negro in Africa and the West Indies. The materials given by these authors on the Negro might be considered confusing by anyone who attempts to read them critically. This is especially true with reference to the Negro's capacity for work. For example, the climate of South Africa is said to have made the encroaching white people averse to work and to have led them to make slaves of the Negro inhabitants. The British, we are told, freed the slaves after they acquired the country

but the Negroes continued to do most of the heavy work. Howbeit, in another place these authors say: "Black men do not work so hard nor so effectively as white men, and the production of the South Africans is not so great as would be the production of an equal number of busy Europeans." . . . Most of the continent of Africa is not habitable by white men, say there authors, and "the territory from Uganda to Northern Rhodesia is populated by vigorous races of Negro farmers and herdsmen whom the British are teaching to do the work of the colonies." . . .

Before attempting to make generalized statements regarding the text-books reviewed above, (1) one should bear in mind that many of the above textbooks are used elsewhere in the State and that a cursory examination of books used in other municipalities of the State are very similar to those treated above. Hence, in no way must Philadelphia textbooks be regarded as other than typical of the State and nation as a whole.

(2) These texts are written for three different levels of instruction and include a wide variety of topics, hence, their several organizations, contents, etc., are different. (3) No textbook can be constructed which will be completely satisfactory for any given racial or cultural minority. (4) The subject of the Negro is, most often, a controversial one and for that reason often an unpopular one with textbook writers and their publishers. Therefore, they generally omit it or treat it as summarily as possible. (5) Moreover, many of the complexities of "the race problem" in America are often thought to be too difficult or involved to come within the scope of the public schools. (6) All textbooks are supposed to be supplemented abundantly with materials from a wide variety of sources. Hence, in spite of textbook omissions, it is the duty of the teacher to supplement the textbook in such a manner as to make the subject representative. Nevertheless, after making due allowance for the above and other factors, the fact remains that, on the whole, their treatment is unsatisfactory. First of all, a number of the authors show a very poor perspective of history and the other social sciences. They have too often missed the most illuminating parts of the social sciences. This is almost unforgivable. In the second place, some of them seem to be rather unaware, to the point of ignorance, of the Negro in the United States. Third, even those books which are otherwise good, for the most part, seem to follow the general text-book pattern regarding the Negro. Finally, it is unmistakable that taken as a whole, they omit, or deride, or treat very unsatisfactorily the accomplishments of the Negro and simultaneously emphasize the accomplishments of other racial and cultural groups. Whatever may be the difficulties of textbook writing, there is no justification for the injustices done Negroes by most of the textbooks now used in our schools. On the positive side, there are some few books which are not so bad; a few are fair. These could be used for the moment. In addition thereto, there are many books long since published which will provide teachers and students with a wide knowledge of the constructive side of the American Negro. By all means, these data should be used in the library and in the classroom. It is very encouraging to know that there are some teachers of both races who are making use of these data. The number needs to be multiplied by many times.

Although teachers should supplement these texts with the proper type of materials on the Negro, because of the unique place which the textbook method holds in American education, democracy demands that the Negro be given justice in textbooks. Considering the fact that textbooks in the social studies need revising because of other necessities, the subject of the Negro may well be included. In fact, the whole teaching content, involving the Negro and some other cultural and racial minorities needs to be revised. Many Negro pupils are aware of the fact that the reading and illustrative materials of textbooks, the painting, sculpture, dramatic presentations, stories selected for reading and analysis, etc., very seldom or never give their race the honor it deserves. These facts when combined with the control, administration, and personnel of the school, all tend to make Negro pupils feel that the school "delights them not." They contribute much to a number of unfavorable attitudes and anti-social tendencies which are partly expressed in truancy, low grades, race hatred, lack of race pride, lack of self-respect, a high delinquency, and final withdrawal from school as soon as possible.

After evaluating all factors, the socio-economic status of the typical Negro pupil is more responsible for his school status than any other factor. Talks with pupils, field trips to Negro schools, or to schools having a considerably large Negro enrollment, conferences with educators, social workers, ministers, and Negro parents, studies in employment, health, and housing, etc., all tend to indicate that as compared with the total white population, Negro children were over-age, underfed, suffered disproportionately from broken homes, were ill-clothed, and ill-housed. These major problems are highly co-related with and contribute to many undesirable school results. This relationship obtains not only because of a necessary ipso facto relationship between and among the factors themselves but also because of their own adverse influences, they indicate an unfavorable socio-economic status. Hence, school grades, school attitudes, school spirit, and, if you please, the results of the so-called intelligence or native ability tests, are considerably influenced by physical fitness, normal family relationships, a "sense of belonging," and a vast variety of non-school attitudes, interests, experiences, and environmental conditions. In other words, what the child does or fails to do in school is largely dependent upon factors involved in the pupil's "outside of school" environment.

The Negro pupil's reaction to his school arises out of the sum total of his personal relationships with his companions, classmates, school mates, playmates, and members of his own family, as well as the degree of social distance between him and others. In addition to, but closely related to his personal relationships and the degree and kinds of social distance, there are other factors: economic, racial, religious, and social which also play a dominant role in the life of the Negro child as he grows older. Our field studies have shown that when all of those factors are combined and equated, the typical Negro pupil problem should be viewed as a very gallant, persevering, loyal and noble spirit. Being aware of the fact that his excellence of attainment whether in educa-

tional, political, occupational, religious, social, or other areas, will not bring him the same reward as it will pupils of other races, what he achieves, he does so almost in spite of the socio-economic environment about him. Hence, educational restrictions and exclusions merely reflect the larger restrictions and exclusions. Nevertheless, in this great task of making our State, nation, and the world truly democratic, the school must do its part to enable Negro pupils to receive the fullest benefits which are to be derived from excellent accomplishment. As a step in this direction, your Commission submits that our schools should teach practical lessons in democracy by placing qualified Negroes on their faculties at least in numbers commensurate with the Negro's proportion in the total population. This proposal for Negro teachers arises first and last out of present and future needs of students of both races.

36. SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

Most of the suggestions pertain to needs which existed before the war. The war has brought some of them to a focus and the post-war period will demand action on some of them. (1) It has been suggested that the public school set up the proper machinery for the discovery, diagnosis, and preliminary treatment of pre-delinquency. This must be regarded as a part of the normal functions of the school. Practically, most schools spend a deal of time in the various forms of disciplinary problems. The above suggestion is merely designed to treat these problems in the light of the most recent scientific knowledge and to establish means of effectively dealing with them through the resources of the entire community.

(2) Although the schools have a minimum health program, it is generally very inadequate. In cooperation with the State Medical Society and other organizations and agencies involved, a program should be instituted whereby each child should be thoroughly examined at least three times per year. In addition to filing such reports in educational and public health offices, the parents and family physician of each child should receive these reports. Persons too poor to pay in full for these services should receive them at reduced prices or free of cost. In addition thereto, the school medical staff should institute regular check-ups to determine the extent to which corrections are being made. Such a program must be conceived as an integral part of health and physical education, personal, and community hygiene.

(3) In order for the school to do its work most effectively it must bring itself into closer relationship to the home and also the community. Many of the difficulties, whether academic or disciplinary, which beset the school could be greatly reduced by a closer relationship between and among the school, home, and community. Knowing a child's native ability, aptitude, achievement in subject matter, interests and abilities in extra-curricular activities, etc., have long ago been regarded as fundamental to successful teaching. Educators have developed methods of measuring and estimating these capacities and interests. In addition thereto, there must be added a knowledge of the home life, family relationships, and the community background of the child. Techniques for collecting, recording, and interpreting these data must be adopted to school use. The appropriate use of such collected data must be a part of the professional equipment of each teacher.

It is the duty of the school to make use of the entire community resources not merely in the solution of some problem in social pathology, but also as a positive method of teaching and learning. This not merely includes subject matter but also a program to help each student properly integrate himself into his community thereby helping to make him a useful and responsible citizen. Although these conditions are pertinent to the general population, considering the environmental background of the "average" Negro and in view of the fact that the vast majority of the teachers of Negro children are white, it seems very necessary that the public schools undertake the suggested task with much seriousness.

(4) In general, public education needs an expanded conception of its opportunity and larger duty. It must bring persons of all ages into closer harmony with its aims and ideals. One of the most effective ways of attaining this goal is to integrate recreation and formal education. Recreation must be delightfully educative and education must be delightfully recreative. Education must be conceived as engulfing the whole man and determining his physical, social, mental, aesthetic, and spiritual life. Recreation must also develop these powers. For the most part, one's leisure time should merely tend to complete, balance, and strengthen whatever powers his formal education and vocation have been unable to develop. From a financial point of view, the integration of public education and public recreation is the most economic way of achieving the respective ends of these two publicly supported services. With such a plan both recreation and education will profit; without it, both will be weaker. Next, there should be very close cooperation between the public schools and public recreation on the one hand and private, tax-free, non-profit recreation on the other.

(5) Certain curriculum additions and changes have been suggested. Adult education must not merely be expanded along "day school" lines but a system of folk-education must be instituted. It will be the most feasible way of re-educating and adjusting the general population to post-war conditions. Certain courses as: consumer education, international and world relations, and inter-cultural education must be taught with personal and national significance. In general, the entire curriculum will need a re-evaluation and re-stating. New textbooks giving due credit to the Negro and other racial and cultural minorities are assumed. It is assumed that teachers and faculties will be ample in both quantity and quality. (6) There are some obligations which pertain to Negro parents, students, and the Negro population in general which must be met more effectively if the school is to attain its goal. Moreover, many of these obligations must be met effectively if the school is to attain its goal. Further, many of these obligations must be met before there can be any substantial improvement in the status of the Negro pupil.

(7) The schools need to teach democracy by the demonstration method. This means a reasonable number of competent Negroes in boards of education, in administrative positions, and in the teaching personnel. It means

also that teachers, students, and their parents will share in the policies of the school so far as their respective abilities, experience, knowledge, responsibilities, and duties will permit.

37. HIGHER EDUCATION

The 1940 census data show that 15% of the native whites of the State twenty-five years and over had completed their secondary school education; only 5.7% of Pennsylvania Negroes of that same age grouping were so fortunate. Naturally, holding general factors constant, this situation has its adverse effect on the number of Negroes entering institutions for higher learning. Thus, in 1940, 4.7% of the native white population twenty-five years and older had completed from one to three years of college education; only 1.6% of the state's Negroes of that same age grouping was so fortunate. For those persons of that age grouping who had completed four years or more of education in institutions of higher learning, the percentages are 4.9 and 1.2 respectively for whites and Negroes. It is significant to note that although, on the whole, the educational status of foreign-born whites is worse than that of Negroes, so far as the completion of four or more years of education in colleges and universities is concerned, their status is significantly superior to that of Negroes. It is evident that in proportion to their respective parts in the total population, approximately three times more white than Negro students received from one to three years of under-graduate education; however, four times more white than Negro students had completed four or more years of education in institutions of higher learning.

Thirty Negro leaders in the following localities: Altoona, Ardmore, Chester, Cheyney, Coatesville, Downingtown, Erie, Greensburg, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Media, Morton, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, Uniontown, Washington, and Wilkes-Barre, responded to the question: "What are the specific problems concerning Negro youth seeking an academic or college education in your community? In some of the smaller communities, it was pointed out that Negro youth had little incentive to achieve due to the absence of inspiring Negro leaders. In other instances, it was pointed out that parents did not or were not able to give their children sufficient encouragement to seek higher education. In other instances, race prejudice constituted a handicap. However, twenty-two of the thirty respondents indicated that the lack of sufficient funds with which to finance higher education was the greatest handicap to Negro higher education. It requires little analysis to prove the validity of this judgment. Thus, in view of the fact that Negroes find it much more difficult to obtain higher education than whites, and also in view of the comparatively very limited opportunities for Negro graduates of institutions for higher education to obtain employment commensurate with their education, one may be astonished that the situation is no worse.

The State Teachers College at Cheyney, and Lincoln University, are doing much to provide certain types of higher education for the Negro youth of the State. As in several other fields, Pennsylvania led in the establishment of Negro educational institutions. The Cheyney Training School for Teachers, as the successors to the Institute for Colored Youth, is the oldest Negro institution in America. Lincoln University was the first Negro institution in America which was established for higher education. The following description is taken from a recent issue of the University's catalogue:

"History

1849: "While ordaining a young man for missionary work in Africa at New London, Pa., on May 8, the Rev. John Miller Dickey, D.D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Pa., conceived the idea of a school for training young colored men to carry the light of the gospel to their own race.

1852: "James Ralston Amos, a young colored man of Chester County, Pa., asked the help of Rev. John Miller Dickey to secure an education. Dr. Dickey's inability to find a school where the youth would be welcome furnished another argument for the establishment of a school for colored men. Meanwhile, Amos walked 28 miles once a week to recite to Dr. Dickey the lessons he had learned. He was to become one of the first three graduates of Ashmun Institute.

1853: "In a sermon preached at Oxford, in August, Dr. Dickey said: 'A race enlightened in the knowledge of God will eventually be free. Kindle the lamp of religious knowledge; it will surely light them to an elevated position among the people of the earth.'

"The Presbyterian General Assembly approved the plan for the establishment of a school for the Christian training of colored youth, and the Presbytery of New Castle, meeting at Coatesville, Pa., on October 4, authorized the establishment under its supervision of 'an institution to be called Ashmun Institute, for the scientific, classical, and theological education of colored youth of the male sex.' The aim was to train colored ministers and teachers to work among their own race in this country and Africa.

"In this year Dr. Dickey purchased a farm of 30 acres near Hinsonville, Pa., later transferred to a committee, as the site of Ashmun Institute.

1854: "The first charter was granted by the State of Pennsylvania under the title of Ashmun Institute, and was signed by Governor Bigler on April 29.

1856: "Ashmun Institute, was dedicated and its principal, Rev. John P. Carter, D.D., was installed on December 31. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Courtlandt van Rensselaer, D.D., on the theme, 'God will be glorified in Africa.'

1857: "Ashmun Institute was opened on January 1 to four students—two in the preparatory school and two in the theological department. During the first few years most of the students were former slaves. At first Dr. Carter was President and faculty in one, continuing as such until 1861. The institute comprised a small three-story building, including dormitory, chapel, recreation room and refactory in its narrow compass, and a single residence for the one instructor.

1859: "The first three students completed their studies and went to Africa as missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. They were Armisted Miller, James R. Amos and Thomas H. Amos.

1860: "The beginning of the Civil War found the school operating under great difficulties, financial and otherwise. When the institution faced complete collapse, Dr. Dickey, 'the father of the enterprise, became also its saviour by placing a mort-

gage on his own home to raise money to keep it going. Further, according to Dr. Dickey, 'it was at different times threatened with destruction by raids from Maryland.'

1864: "Rev. Isaac Norton Rendall, D.D., a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1852 and of the Princeton Theological Seminary in the class of 1855, was called to the Presidency of Ashmun Institute, beginning a service which was to last 40 years as President, and seven more as President-emeritus, giving 'all the rare and noble powers with which he was endowed in body, mind and spirit to the higher education of the young men of the Negro race.' On the day after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Rendall was on the train en route to assume direction of the Institute. He succeeded Rev. John Wynn Martin, D.D., retired.

1866: "In accordance with plans for the expansion of the Institute as outlined by the Trustees in a report to the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1865, the charter of Ashmun Institute was amended by the Legislature of Pennsylvania (approved by Governor Curtin on April 4), and the name was changed to 'The Lincoln University'—the institution thus becoming the first to bear the name of Abraham Lincoln.

1878: "Rev. John Miller Dickey, D.D., died on March 20 . . . 'So passed this noble man, this 'Prince in Israel,' from the scene of his earthly labors, for, verily, his works do follow him.'

1906: "Rev. John Ballard Rendall, D.D., nephew of Rev. Isaac Norton Rendall, was elected President of the University. He rounded out a 'Rendall Administration' from 1865 to 1924; '60 years save one—which witnessed the growth of the institution from a primitive beginning to a full-grown college of recognized rank'.

1910: "President William Howard Taft spoke at the commencement on June 18, the first President of the United States to address the students of Lincoln University.

1912: "Rev. Isaac Norton Rendall, D.D., President for forty years, died on October 15, in his 88th year held in affectionate remembrance as 'a man sent from God'.

1921: "Alumni Arch, memorial to Lincoln men in the World War, dedicated with an address by President Warren G. Harding, the second President of the United States to deliver an address at The Lincoln University.

1924: "Rev. John Ballard Rendall, D.D., President since 1906, died on September 3. His service, first as a teacher in the preparatory department, then as a professor in the college, next as Dean of the College, and finally as President of the University, covered more than half a century, a longer term than any other man in its history.

1927: "Rev. William Hallock Johnson, D.D., inaugurated as President on October 20 after long service as professor and Dean.

1928: "Survey of Negro colleges and universities issued by the United States Bureau of Education contains the following statement 'throughout its long history The Lincoln University has rendered an excellent service to society worthy in every respect of the support that has been accorded it. The institution for many years has been a strong factor in the development of leadership in the Negro race . . . The Survey Committee was impressed with the able manner in which the institution was being administered.'

1929: "The Lincoln University celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding at commencement. President Herbert Hoover, in a message of congratulation, praised 'its splendid services on behalf of the education and of the improvement of the conditions of the Negro, and of his relations with other races.'

1936: "President William Hallock Johnson retired from the presidency January 31, and was succeeded by the Vice President, Walter Livingston Wright, for many years professor of Mathematics. The work of the University went forward rapidly under the administration of President Johnson with large additions to the endowment and the plant."

The following description is taken from a recent catalogue of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers:

"Historical Statement

"From 1837 this institution, known first as the Institute for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, and after 1913 as the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, devoted to the specific task of training colored men and women for professional work in colored schools, was conducted as a private corporation, administered solely, and supported principally, by members of the Society of Friends. The school has always emphasized thoroughness and the adaptation of its activities to the actual needs of those whom it serves.

"The problem of adequate financial support in this undertaking was always serious. Friends met these financial difficulties and kept up high standards. Realizing, nevertheless, that a growing institution rendering a state and nation-wide service, would require increasing resources which no limited corporation could supply, the management requested and secured a careful examination and appraisal of the school by the Department of Public Instruction with a view first, to ascertaining how the school measured up to the revised Pennsylvania program for Normal Schools, and secondly, with the idea of cooperation and articulation with the general State system.

"The actual work of the school was found to be in all fundamentals of a high order. Only a few modifications were needed to bring the organization into full harmony with the revised State requirements. Those modifications involved the addition of some elective subjects, the extension of facilities for practice teaching, and the lengthening of the High School department by one year.

"The management took immediate action on these improvements, and the institution began the new school year September, 1920, as a standardized Normal School which had met all State requirements, and whose graduates would thereafter receive State certificates, convertible after two years of successful teaching in Pennsylvania, into permanent state diplomas. In 1921 the whole property was transferred to the Commonwealth by regular act of the General Assembly.

"Official Grant of College Status

"The State Council of Education at its regular meeting on Friday, October 3, 1930, acting on the application of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers for the extension of the curricula in elementary education, home economics, and industrial arts 'did approve the progressive extension of these curricula to four years as rapidly as the budget of the institution permits'. Under this permission and approval, the administration was launched at once upon that long-desired stage of its professional development, namely, a genuine four-year college program. Cheyney is now offering four four-year curricula, two in Elementary Education, one in Home Economics,

and one in Industrial Arts. Each of these curricula leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science."

The difficulties which Negroes have in obtaining education in the various branches of medicine have been mentioned in Section 23 above. The leading law schools admit Negroes but seem to have a quota for them which is lower than the Negro's proportion in the general population. However, the comparative dearth of Negro lawyers in the State cannot be attributed chiefly to this factor. Although some theological schools have "token" admission policies regarding Negroes, on the whole, Negroes may enter these institutions rather freely. Negroes have little difficulty in entering the various graduate schools of art and sciences in the State. Regarding collegiate education, there are some colleges which do not admit Negroes; there are also a few of them which admit only a very few of them. However, the vast majority of undergraduate colleges will admit Negroes. Despite various restrictions and exclusions, Negroes have been able to achieve success in many institutions of higher learning in the State. Table XXIV below is self explanatory:

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER OF NEGRO UNDERGRADUATES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Name of Institution	No.
Albright College	0
Allegheny College	3
Beaver College	0
Bloomsburg State Teachers College	2
Bryn Mawr College	0
Bucknell University	0
California State Teachers College	0
Carnegie Institute	0
Cedar Crest College	0
Chestnut Hill College	1
Cheyney State Teachers College	217
Clarion State Teachers College	0
Dickinson College	0
Drexel Institute	0
Dropsie College	0
Duquesne University	37
East Stroudsburg State Teachers College	0
Elizabethtown College	0
Franklin and Marshall College	0
Geneva College	6
Gettysburg College	0
Grove City College	0
Haverford College	0
Immaculate College	0
Juniata College	2
Kutztown State Teachers College	0
Lafayette College	0
LaSalle College	1
Lebanon Valley College	1
Lehigh University	0
Lincoln University	363
Lock Haven State Teachers College	0
Mansfield State Teachers College	0
Marywood College	0
Mercyhurst College	0
Moore Institute of Art	2
Moravian College and Seminary	0
Moravian College for Women	0
Muhlenberg College	0
Pa. College for Women	0
Pa. Military College	0
Pa. State College	20
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	4
Seton Hill College	0
Shippensburg State Teachers College	12
Slippery Rock State Teachers College	1
Saint Francis College	0
Saint Joseph's College	1
Saint Thomas College	0
Saint Vincent College	1
Susquehanna University	0
Swarthmore College	0
Temple University	63
Thiel College	1
University of Pennsylvania	No record by race
University of Pittsburgh	76
Ursinus College	0
Villa Maria College	0
Villanova College	1
Washington and Jefferson College	0
Waynesburg College	1
West Chester State Teachers College	45
Westminster College	0
Wilson College	0
Total	861

It has been impossible to determine the number of Negro students included in Table XXIV above who reside in other states. Likewise, from the data sent the Commission by officials from colleges and universities located in other states, in the school year 1941-42, there were many Pennsylvania Negro students attending institutions in other states. In the majority of instances, these students go to southern colleges where expenses are generally much cheaper than elsewhere. Many of them are enrolled in professional and other courses which they find difficulty in obtaining in the State.

It will be noted that the Cheyney Training School for Teachers and Lincoln University, two Negro institutions, have the lion's share of the State's Negro undergraduates. Restrictive and exclusion practices and policies are applied to the Negro citizens of the State with sufficient severity and universality to make the Cheyney State Teachers College and Lincoln University a necessity. Many varied factors, among which are the lack of sufficient funds to enroll at other institutions, the resultant effect of discriminative policies, the desire to participate freely in extra-curricular activities, the desire for certain types of cultural developments in atmospheres which are not offered elsewhere, all combine to produce the effect that, where it not for these two institutions, hundreds of Negro citizens of the State would not attend any institution of higher learning. Consequently, it follows that these two institutions, on these as well as other accounts, render distinct and indispensable services to the State. These two institutions afford opportunities for the more religious, physical, social, and aesthetic growth of Negro students, on the college level, which are not possible, at the present time, elsewhere.

Likewise, it is evident that however varied and valid may be the underlying necessities for Cheyney and Lincoln, it is evident that other institutions in the State are, by virtue of their own policies and practices, considerably handicapped in their efforts to enable their Negro students to receive the full benefits of higher education.

In addition to obtaining the views of white administrators and of Negro leaders regarding problems of Negro college and university students, the staff interviewed more than three hundred Negro students who were enrolled in institutions of higher learning in the State. The following report, made by a committee of four students from

the University of Pittsburgh, is very representative and informative:

"This report was compiled by four students who served as a committee to gather data and evaluate the position and conditions as experienced by the Negro population of the University of Pittsburgh. Many students were contacted in a purely informal manner so that their answers to some of the questions would not be given to please the members of the committee or some observer. By this method of questioning the committee was able to gather a more personal viewpoint and thereby formulate its suggestions which appear at the end of the report with respect to a number of needs which, in all probability, represent a cross-section of the needs of Negro students at any urban white university. The committee felt that the position of the Negro in the University could be best understood if considered under three different groups. These were selected as the main points of approach:

1. The degree of segregation experienced by the Negro student.
2. The extent of praticipation in extra-curricular activities by the Negro student.
3. The attitude of the instructor toward the Negro student and the attitude of the Negro student toward the instructor.

"As a background for discussion of these points, the committee felt that certain facts should be noted concerning the Negro which were acknowledged to exist by all students interviewed. The first and most obvious fact is the realization of the everwhelming number of white students in proportion to the Negro students. Although there are some eighty or ninety Negroes enrolled in the day school, this number is very small in comparison to a total day school enrollment of some 6,000 students. This fact alone tends to make the Negro feel that he is in such a minority that any hope for accomplishment or recognition is almost impossible.

"A second consideration is that a large number of the Negro students lack the facilities for study and work over and above that required in the classroom. Many of the students are up against it financially, find it necessary to work long hours after school and are hard put to even attend all classes. Then, too, these same students, in addition to not having sufficient time to do required work, do not get the proper amount of rest nor nutritious food and consequently their classroom participation may not be as large as it could be if they were living under favorable conditions. Others of the Negro students may not have access to library facilities at home where, in many of the cases, the parents are not college graduates and cannot sympathize with the children in regard to varied reading material. A lack of money seems to be the main problem in this case.

"Another factor which makes the problems of the Negro in all walks of life greater is the lethargic attitude assumed by so many of them. Students in a university, it would seem, should be more interested in and aggressive about solving race problems than any other group of people. They are having the advantage of higher education, so that they may learn how to adjust themselves more satisfactorily to their surroundings and institute changes where change seems necessary. If you try to sell the idea to a great number of the students on the campus, their reaction is shown more by their disinterested behavior than by any specific denial of interest in racial problems. The committee was interested to see just what would happen as far as discussion of racial problems was concerned if one of its members introduced the subject to a group of four or five Negro students. In less than five minutes the conversation had drifted entirely away from the subject to one of social interest. Speaking of lethargic attitudes, these same attitudes extend into preparation of lessons and participation in extra-curricular activities. The trouble is that these same students will go out of college and into life with the same indifference and thereby hold the Negro back as far as progress is concerned by the degree of their disinterest.

"From the foregoing discussions of problems which exist before Negroes begin to make a start toward improvement, the situation seems somewhat deplorable and yet there have been and will continue to be particular instances which have evidenced steps toward eliminating some of the existing problems. The next few paragraphs will deal with the original three main points of approach, namely, segregation, extra-curricular participation and the development of attitudes on the part of the instructor and student.

"The question of segregation has a two-fold connotation. It means segregation by the majority group and a form of self-segregation. Negroes at the University tend to segregate themselves by forming what has been called 'Little Harlem', 'Coon Corner,' 'Ghetto' groupings which are a sore spot to the University and an admittedly high undesirable situation by the bulk of the Negro students. Then, on the other hand, there is the problem of segregation or discrimination against the Negro in some of the organizations on the campus. Except for a few specific organizations, the students acknowledge that there was no problem of segregation within the group by such things as seating all the Negroes together but that there was, in some organizations, an effort to 'bend over backwards' in order to be particularly nice to Negroes so that they sometimes felt uncomfortable. Some of the white students at the University are so friendly with Negro students that they do not mind coming over and sitting with a group of Negroes and talking. Then, too, there are these students who, if they have a chance to make derogatory remarks about Negroes in class, will take advantage of the opportunity.

"Negro students, as a whole, do not participate enough in extra-curricular activities, either because they do not desire to or because they feel they will not get any attention or recognition because of their color. The essential difficulty here is trying to make them realize that they will most certainly get recognition if their work is outstanding enough to merit it. There are some organizations that have traditional barriers against admitting Negroes and two examples are the honorary education fraternity and honorary sophomore activities fraternity for women. In every instance, these organizations have tapping ceremonies and thereby can limit their membership, but in almost every organization with open membership Negroes are welcomed and treated fairly.

"Finally, and most important in its longtime implications, is a discussion of the attitude of the instructors toward Negro students and the students' attitude toward the instructors. The students all admitted that it would be impossible to eliminate all prejudice from the instructors coming from so many different backgrounds. Most of the students admitted also that they had experienced no positive evidence of rank discrimination but that particular professors seemed to enjoy telling jokes about Negroes which made the students embarrassed at times. The attitude of the Negro student toward the professor who seems to relish telling jokes and making light of the Negroes is one of contempt and disgust. This attitude keeps the students from doing their best work. On the other hand, there are some particular professors who are especially interested in the Negro race and go out of their way to become better acquainted with their Negro students. While on the subject of attitudes, it might be well to consider the advice given to Negroes who are interested in entering certain

fields. Students are 'not encouraged' to enter certain fields such as elementary and commercial education, medicine, engineering and advanced sciences rather than being positively discouraged or denied admission to the schools. Negro students, as a rule, go right ahead if they can meet the entrance qualifications. They hope that some organization will employ them after graduation and feel that the University placement bureau will recommend them for positions for which they qualify.

"With the foregoing facts in mind, we submit the following as the beginnings of a conscious effort to eliminate some of the problems which arise among Negroes attending an urban white university:

1. That Negroes get rid of the idea that they are inferior because of their color.
2. That by a series of deliberate efforts they try and educate some of the white students and instructors about the accomplishments of Negroes.
3. That Negroes take a more active part in campus life by joining organizations in which they are interested and doing their best work when they get in them.
4. That Negroes learn more about vocational opportunities both in their own district and in others when a curriculum of study is being chosen.
5. That Negroes try to make as high marks as possible to show the professors and students that they are not inferior.
6. That the Negro students form an organization which might act as a go-between when some problem arises on the campus.
7. That Negro students learn to cooperate in problem-solving and any other difficulty which might arise.

Committee Membership,

Mr. ROBERT KING
Miss ALMA THOMAS
Miss PHYLLIS WASHINGTON
Miss MARION BAYLESS, Chairman

The problem of the mixed institution is complicated since it involves not merely the trustees, administration, and their respective faculties but also students, parents, alumni, and society at large. This being the case, the authorities of the mixed institutions must, to some extent, be conscious of the demands of the various social pressures in this regard. Nevertheless, far be it from your Commission to justify the present conditions. On the contrary, all constituencies of the mixed institution should jointly develop a program whereby the rest of society will come to recognize the fact that both democracy and Christianity demand the proper solution of the difficulties at hand. There can be no effective compromise with the demands of democracy and Christianity.

On the other side of the picture, Cheyney and Lincoln are greatly handicapped on account of the lack of funds. While these two institutions cannot afford to reduce their laudable efforts in promoting the physical, social, aesthetic, and spiritual growth of their students, they are, nevertheless, institutions for higher learning and as such are finally expected to achieve standardly in this area. What a task?

Without a considerable increase in their present funds, it is difficult for them to properly enroll and so instruct, in four years, the typical Negro student that at graduation he or she can fulfill the expectations of a college graduate. How could it be otherwise, when the typical Negro student must learn many things at college which the typical white student has learned through numerous avenues of informal education? In other words, the environmental opportunities of the typical white student correlate much more closely to the accepted aims of a college education than do the environmental opportunities of the typical Negro student. To these difficulties, we must add another rather serious one, namely, that the Negro undergraduate is aware of the fact that neither educational institutions nor society in general will give the proper reward for excellent accomplishments in the criteria of college or university success. Astonishingly enough as it may appear to many, every other institution of the State will experience, in a great measure, this same difficulty. Enjoying and contributing to life on the college level involves more financial resources, more freedom of participation, and a greater recognition of merit than our present social order permits to any considerable number of Negro citizens.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The present unfavorable economic status of the Negro in Pennsylvania arises out of more than two centuries of circumscription, separation, and discrimination which have always exceeded that of the general population or any other element thereof. Although there have been many individual examples to the contrary, as compared with the general population, Negroes have been deprived of their share of skilled, supervisory, managerial, professional, governmental, industrial, commercial, and financial means of earning a living. Thus, Negroes have been disproportionately concentrated in the most unremunerative and insecure occupations.

38. A Brief Occupational Background of Pennsylvania Negroes

It has been observed that the majority of Negro slaves were farm "hands", farmers, and domestic servants. However, among both slaves and freemen, there were many semi-skilled and skilled workers. After freedom in Pennsylvania, Negroes continued in their former occupations but seemed to have increased their skills. They also established business enterprises such as restaurants, barber, shoe, and tailor shops. At certain periods in their history, they had a considerably large part of the skilled work in Philadelphia. In 1837, Negroes were engaged in some thirty or more different occupations in the Pittsburgh area. In 1838, they were engaged in fifty-seven different occupations in Philadelphia. During this period, the evidence seems to indicate that the percentage of Negroes operating business establishments and those who were occupied in semi-skilled and skilled trades was in excess of the Negro's ratio in the general population. Moreover, many Negroes became independent and several became wealthy during this period. Nevertheless, this favorable status did not last long. The numerous riots, anti-abolition sentiment, the influx of foreign-born workers, many of whom opposed the presence of Negro workers in semi-skilled and skilled capacities, and many other unfavorable factors all combined to produce the effect that by 1880, it was very obvious that in terms of occupational diffusion, Negroes had definitely lost much ground which they have never regained.

The census report for 1930 gave the employment of

Negroes in Pennsylvania as 214,319; there were 148,288 Negro males and 66,031 females. 61% of the total Negro population ten years of age and over were gainfullly employed in 1930. The percentage of gainfully employed males was 82.9; of females 38.3.

Table XXV indicates those types of male employment having the greatest numbers:

TABLE XXV

LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO MEN

	Number
Laborers and Helpers, Building Construction	15,596
Laborers, Blast Furnace and Steel Rolling Mills ..	10,102
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers and Traction Drivers ..	8,745
Operatives, Coal Mines	7,574
Servants	7,465
Janitors and Sextons	5,635
Porters and all types of Laborers in stores	7,886

Among the most significant findings relative to the occupational status of Pennsylvania Negro males ten years and over in 1930 are: (1) that of 148,288 only 3,718 or 2.50% of them were engaged in agriculture. This decline has been gradual, especially since 1900. (2) Although Pennsylvania Negro males were acceptable in nearly as wide a range of occupations as were white Pennsylvania males, more than four-fifths of the Negro males were unskilled, semi-skilled, and domestic and personal service workers. Hence, (3) although there was a gain in the volume and variety of Negro employment over former decades, there was a serious lack of occupational diffusion among Negro males. In fact, in terms of white occupational diffusion, the typical Negro male worker of 1930 made relatively no significant gains in occupational diffusion over the typical Negro worker of 1900, 1910, and 1920. Moreover, although as yet, a complete analysis of 1940 employment and occupational data is not available, the available data tend to indicate that the decade of 1940 is not significantly different from the 1900-1930 period.

Table XXVI below lists the types of employment in which Negro women were most frequently engaged in 1930:

TABLE XXVI

LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN

Servants	43,474
Laundry Operatives	2,574
Waitresses	1,875
Hairdressers and Manicurists	899
Operatives, Cigar and Tobacco Factories	832
Teachers	668

Relative to the 66,031 Negro females, ten years and over, who were gainfully employed in 1930, the following facts seem significant: (1) that of the nearly ninety different occupational classifications and sub-classifications listed for Negro males, Negro women were listed as being employed in only twenty-one of them. Although as compared with white men, white women are rather restricted in terms of occupational diffusion, by comparison, they do not suffer as badly as Negro women. (2) From Table XXVI it will be observed that 43,474 or approximately two-thirds of the Negro women were engaged as domestic and personal servants. (3) Moreover, twelve of these twenty-one occupational classifications account for 78.58% of the total Negro female labor which was gainfully employed in 1930. (4) Practically, it meant that in more than four-fifths of the instances, when a Negro woman sought work to take care of herself, or most often, to supplement the family income, she had to look forward to domestic service or some other type of employment of similar pay. In accordance with competence, Negroes, like other people enjoy work in jobs of their choice and interests. Thus, such discriminatory employment not only means sub-marginal and marginal living but it means economic waste and blighted employment outlook all of which tend greatly to destroy morale.

In order to get a more concrete picture of the exceedingly narrow limitations of Negro employment opportunities Table XXVII is presented:

TABLE XXVII

LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA—1930

	Number	Percent of total workers
MALE:		
Unskilled Laborers: Business, Trade and Industrial Plants	20,729	42.0
Unskilled Laborers: Railroad, Road, and State ..	4,418	47.7
Laborers: Public Service	1,649	45.
Domestic and Personal Services	15,227	35.0
Industrial and Building Trade Craftsmen	7,910	4.4
Chauffers and Truck Drivers	5,311	21.6
Business: Clerks, Dealers, Salesmen, etc.	4,773	2.8
Industrial Operations	3,082	4.
Longshoremen	2,227	55.
Professional Services	1,795	5.4
FEMALE:		
Domestic and Personal Service	36,349	52.
Industrial Workers (mainly tobacco and clothing)	3,708	5.9
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	640	19.0
Professional Services (excluding School Teachers)	597	3.8
Office Clerks, Stenographers, Typists, etc.	476	0.35
School Teachers	461	4.5
Store Clerks, Saleswomen	364	1.6

It is observed that although Negro men were 11.3% of the total male Philadelphia population, they constituted from 42 to 47% of the city's total unskilled laboring force. Proportionately, there were more than three times as many male Negro domestic servants as there were whites. Further, with the possible exception of longshoremen, Negro men were far below their quota in the better paying types of employment. Despite the fact that Negro women were 11.3% of the general female population, they constituted more than one-half of the city's total number of domestic servants. On the whole, it is very obvious that although the volume of Negro employment in Philadelphia was tremendous, it was restricted to those types of employment yielding the lowest incomes. More specifically, the incomes of approximately ninety percent of the Philadelphia Negroes were sub-marginal and marginal. The case of Philadelphia is typical of other muncipalities.

It is true that most of the major occupational characteristics of Pennsylvania Negroes are not unique to the state for it is obvious that the status of Pennsylvania Negroes fits very well into the national picture. Nevertheless, insofar as white citizens are responsible for the employment limitations of the Negro citizens of the State, the typicality of the situation does not offer a valid excuse herefor. On the contrary, given the natural and human resources of the State, the traditional cultural ideal of Pennsylvania, the federal constitution, and the war aims

of the United Nations, white citizens of the State should accept the challenge to improve the situation immediately and permanently.

Although most of the 1930 employment gains by Negro men did occur in unskilled or common labor occupations, the opportunity to secure a foot-hold in industries is not without its advantages. The point remains, however, that a study of business cycles and immigration will show that Negroes came East in considerable numbers only when there was a shortage of European labor or when there were other types of common labor shortages. The results of such studies are as significant for Pennsylvania as for other non-southern states. Thus, during World War I when production was multiplied to meet war-time needs, also a time during which foreign labor supply was being cut off, Negroes were recruited to eastern factories. The Negro population in several localities, where the need for workers was most acute, grew very rapidly.

The years from 1923 to 1926 drew additional thousands of Negro workers into Philadelphia, Steelton, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and other parts of Allegheny County, Chester, and Coatesville to work in steel mills, railroad yards, shipyards, and along the piers. In 1923, more than 57,000 Negroes were employed in Pennsylvania industries and the proportion of Negroes reached the high point of 4.19% of the total industrial workers. So far as the number of jobs is concerned, employment in many other areas was just as good as in industry.

In Allegheny County, Negro coal miners increased very rapidly. The Negro's entrance into the coal mining industry in large numbers came during 1925 and 1927 in the role of strike-breakers. As late as 1920 only 72 Negroes had been employed as miners in the Pittsburgh District. Prior to the 1927 coal strike, 7% of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's normal force of 11,000 and 20% of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company's normal force of 3,000 were Negroes. During the strike the number of Negroes employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company rose to 3,500 or 40% of the total in December, 1927.

As Table XXVIII indicates, 1923 was the peak year for Negro employment in Pennsylvania industrial and mining establishments. The manner of the decline is indicated. From another angle, it may be observed that as compared with the decline in the volume of white employment, the Negro decrease has ranged from 1.37 to 7.73 times that of whites.

TABLE XXVIII

NUMBER OF NEGRO WAGE EARNERS IN PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY, 1922-1940

Year	Total Wage Earners	Negro Wage Earners	Percent Negro
1922	1,248,905	42,569	3.41
1923	1,363,986	57,112	4.19
1924	1,269,165	49,845	3.93
1925	1,275,044	52,066	4.08
1926	1,298,781	54,122	4.18
1927	1,278,904	49,818	3.89
1928	1,237,970	46,836	3.78
1929	1,275,245	45,877	3.60
1930	1,191,983	39,732	3.33
1931	1,083,113	32,216	2.97
1932	929,022	25,392	2.73
1933	1,015,298	28,875	2.84
1934	1,092,784	30,194	2.76
1935	1,122,952	30,654	2.73
1936	1,216,727	34,790	2.86
1937	1,284,439	36,967	2.88
1938	1,093,056	30,140	2.76
1939	1,161,893	32,216	2.77
1940	1,250,744	34,478	2.76

The picture presented by Table XXVIII is characteristic of what happened in all areas of employment. Nevertheless, there are rather positive indications that unemployment may have been even worse in other areas. Many types of factors: the depression, personal, social, racial, economic, technical, and otherwise, combined to produce the very drastic reduction in Negro employment. Why were Negro workers "first to be fired and the last to be hired"? For the moment, let us deal with these factors which were largely caused by the "times" themselves, the depression and recession, not forgetting, however, the interplay of the factors to be mentioned later.

First, the chief occupations in which Negroes engaged were more severely affected by the depression than other occupations. For instance, the "let down" in the building and construction trades resulted in the displacement of thousands of Negro laborers. The slowing up of steel production caused many to lose jobs obtained in the Steelton, Coatesville, and the Pittsburgh areas. The reduction of shipping activities in and out of the Port of Philadelphia put out of work wholly or placed on a part-time basis, several hundred Negro longshoremen.

While the exclusion and restrictive policies of business establishments have hindered Negro citizens of the State for scores of years, Negroes shared the jobs in the domestic service fields in numbers far in excess of their proportion in the total population. However, the depression was accompaned by considerable reduction in family incomes so that thousands of Negroes either lost their jobs or their wages were reduced below the requirements of bare existence. Indeed, relief grants, in numerous instances, are known to have been more profitable than certain wages offered in the domestic service fields. The so-called "slave markets" which arose as a result of these general conditions are well known.

The following quotation from a 1934 unemployment survey in Allegheny County is rather significant:

> "The foreign-born workers and the colored workers are to a very large extent unskilled labor heavily concentrated in those lines of activity which were more nearly paralyzed during the depression, such as heavy manufacturng and construction. The foreign-born are greatly concentrated in communities in which opportunities for girls and women are limited. For Negro girls and women also, gainful opportunities are limited, existing largely in domestic service and related menial tasks in which, with the crash of both family and business income, curtailment was severe."

Second, the fact remains that Negro workers in Pennsylvania business establishments are the new comers having the least favorable length-of-service records; and partly as a result thereof, they occupy the position of marginal workers. This is but another way of saying that the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Thus, in addition to increased experience, employees with seniority had greater opportunities to work themselves into the good graces of the management and to establsh the impression that their services are more indispensable.

Often, various means other than seniority are used to influence the management in the selection of employees to be retained; in such instances, the Negro suffers most.

A third factor operating against the Negro worker has been his lesser skill in instances where he was thrown in competition with workers of many years of experience. Remembering that during normal times Negroes were not "up-graded" as rapidly as were other workers, when jobs were at a premium, skilled workers have often applied for jobs of lesser skill than those to which they are normally accustomed. Thus, in order to increase production, without increasing labor costs, Negro workers were often displaced. Although the Negro suffered, this procedure is generally regarded as good business practice.

Fourth, technological advancement takes its heaviest toll on unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Moreover, when technological advancement eradicates or reduces to a bare minimum, entire divisions of industrial employment, unskilled and semi-skilled workers find it most difficult to adjust themselves and also to find new employment. Since the vast majority of Negro workers are unskilled and semi-skilled, the consequences of technological unemployment affects Negroes more severely than workers of the general population. For example, in Pittsburgh, machine technology has advanced rapidly in the steel industry, with the result that the number of Negroes employed has been steadily diminishing in proportion to the total working force. Thus, it was months after Pearl Harbor before Negroes reached their former ratio in the steel industry.

Due to the four factors listed above and others soon to be listed, an employment survey of Philadelphia, for instance, made by the Department of Industrial Research, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1931, revealed that Negroes were unemployed to the extent of 34.8% of their total employable number. In other words, one of every three Negro persons of employable status was without a job. At the same time the percentage of unemployed native whites was 23.9; and of foreign-born whites, 25.0. Negro male workers were unemployed 1.39 times native whites. As of April, 1933, 59% of the employable Negro workers were unemployed; whereas only 44% and 43.6% of the native white and foreign-born employable workers respectively, were unemployed.

In Pittsburgh, the picture was also one of a disproportionate unemployment of Negro workers. As late as 1937, according to the Unemployment Census of that year, Negroes comprised approximately 17.4% of the city's unemployed while their percentages in the total employable population was only 8.4%. Of those totally unemployed, those working on emergency projects and those partly employed, Negroes comprised 17.7%, 20.6% and 12.8% respectively. In 1937, 16,299 Pittsburgh Negroes were unemployed. In other words, 40% of the Negro employable population was unemployed, while of the 440,684 employable whites only 83,916 or 17.2% were unemployed.

The tendency of Negroes to be unemployed many times their proportion in their respective total populations was found to prevail on a nation-wide scale in 1935. The following passage from the report is rather valuable:

> "The Negro has been forced to seek aid from relief agencies because of all the reasons which affect white persons plus a number which affect the Negro only. In general, the Negro's economic position is so insecure that he has been one of the worst victims of the depression. He has been forced on relief rolls by traditional factors directed against him because of his race."

In enumerating some of the reasons "which affect the Negro only," practically the same factors were given as have been given in the previous section of this report. The first six were:

> "1. Concentration of Negroes in economic groups which have contributed heavily to the relief rolls; i. e., unskilled labor and domestic service workers.
>
> "2. Lower wage scales for Negroes than whites.
>
> "3. Racial discrimination in lay-offs and re-employment. The Negro worker is traditionally the first to be discharged and the last to be rehired.
>
> "4. The displacement of Negro labor. He is being crowded out of traditionally 'Negro jobs' and occupational shifts brought about by the depression are crowding him out of the cheap labor field.
>
> "5. Industrial color bans. There have always been industries which have refused to employ Negro workers.
>
> "6. Color bans among organized labor. The Negro is frequently denied membership in labor unions. This discrimination has severely restricted his opportunities for employment, particularly under that part of the recovery program which gives preference to organized labor."

More than four thousand questionnaires were sent to employers whose names were drawn from the "Ninth Industrial Directory." More than three thousand and five hundred questionnaires were sent to other types of business concerns. No questionnaires were sent to business establishments in localities in which there were less than one hundred Negroes. In order to keep abreast the rapidly changing employment picture, several additional sample studies were made beginning in October, 1940 to November, 1942. The quality and volume of Negro employment will be discussed elsewhere. For the moment, we shall confine our discussion to those aspects of these sample studies which pertain to factors underlying restrictive and exclusion employment policies and practices regarding Negroes. Although those firms which employed Negroes did so in excess of their proportion in the total population, they relegated more than 80% of the Negro workers to the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. In the supervisory, technical, managerial, executive, administrative, and similar positions, Negroes are a negligible quantity. In short, Negroes as a group were found in the lowest paid jobs in all types of business concerns.

All business establishments were asked to indicate whether or not they employed Negroes and if so, did their respective firms have restrictive policies regarding the typs of employment given Negroes. In addition, the staff made numerous field trips to discuss these matters with personnel men in twelve different localities covering 90% of the state's Negro population.

In summary, our returns indicate that the chief reasons given for the exclusion or restriction of Negro workers seem to be:

> 1. Negroes are not employed because it has been the custom of the firm to employ only whites.

2. Negroes allegedly lack training to do the skilled tasks involved.

3. Negroes have not applied for work.

4. Unionization prevents the employment of Negroes.

5. Negroes and whites do not work together harmoniously.

Thus, public opinion, some employers, the lack of skilled training on the part of most Negro workers, some labor unions, and other employees contribute to discriminatory policies against the employment of Negroes. Due to the ramifications prejudice and increased competition in the labor market, the nature and supply of Negro labor has influenced public opinion, on the demand side of the picture. It is considered proper to give certain types of work to Negroes and to refuse them others. This opinion has, in many cases, been faddish, so that a change in style has often deprived Negroes of jobs which they formerly held. This is particularly true in domestic and personal service.

Public opinion is, in part, of course, a composite of the opinions of employers so that often a mere foreman formulates employment policies or is responsible for employment policies with respect to Negroes. Too often, employers misjudge public opinion with respect to the positions Negroes may hold. The public is often much more tolerant than many employers indicate. The role of some unions in restricting the employment of Negroes regardless of the opinion or indifference of the employer, is well known. Because of the exclusions and restrictive policies of the vast majority of firms and labor unions, many Negroes become discouraged and fail to apply for work at a number of firms. Admitting that many employers may be in error when they say that no Negro has applied, we have reason to believe that, in many instances, the statement is true. In such instances, the employer can hardly be at fault. However, in localities in which there are Negroes, this is not true in the majority of instances.

On the employment questionnaires, a comparative rating of Negro employees was requested with respect to punctuality, dependability, honesty, efficiency, interest in work, reliability, and regularity. The returns from the State for the April, 1941 sample are taken from the PRELIMINARY REPORT of the Commission:

TABLE XXIX

RATING OF NEGRO EMPLOYERS ON PERSONAL QUALITIES

Ratings	Punctuality	Dependable	Honesty	Efficiency	Interest in work	Reliability	Regularity
Excellent or Very Good ..	12	3	8	6	9	9	10
Satisfactory or Good	40	29	36	27	49	26	28
Average or Fair	47	28	36	40	38	16	27
Variable: Yes or No ..	6	4	7	9	11	8	7
Below Average or Poor	10	7	12	10	17	16	24

Table XXIX affords evidence of the fact that those firms which do employ Negro labor find it satisfactory in the majority of instances. In November, 1942, a number of personnel representatives of firms which had formerly hired only a few Negroes were asked to compare Negro and white workers in terms of the above qualities. On the whole, the reactions were favorable. That they were no more satisfactory was due, in a large measure to the inability of management to select the most competent Negro labor and adjust some of the problems involved. These problems are discussed below.

The two sample studies of the Commission are largely substantiated by other studies. Mr. William Barnes O'Conner of the National Industrial Conference Board requested one hundred and two managements of industries which employ Negroes to compare them with white workers on certain qualities regarding ability and skill. One management said that Negroes were superior, thirty-one said they were poorer but seventy indicated that Negroes were equal to whites. In terms of production, although twelve managements stated that Negroes were poorer, five stated that they were better, and eighty-five stated that they were equal to whites. The record for regularity is perhaps a little worse but not seriously so, for whereas thirty-two stated that Negroes were poorer, five stated that they were superior and sixty-four stated that they were equal to whites. Considering the numerous handicaps of the Negro worker, these estimations of management in regard to the general desirability of the use of Negro labor are most encouraging. It requires little imagination to see where Negro labor would stand if given a fair chance.

That Negroes are capable of rendering efficient, dependable and reliable service was established by the "Negro Survey of Pennsylvania" conducted by the Department of Welfare in 1924. At that time hundreds of employers of Negro labor, including such companies as the Pennsylvania Railroad, United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Westinghouse Electric, Lukens Steel Works, Atlantic Refining, to name a few, were highly complimentary of their colored employees. One firm replied: "They are among the best we have"; another, "As good or probably better than whites for services required"; a third, "Compare favorably with other groups". A petroleum refining company employing over six hundred Negro workers at the time, with nearly one-half skilled or semi-skilled positions remarked: "We find colored labor as efficient, regular and desirable as other races". Your Commission has in its files hundreds of statements just as good as these.

Faithfulness to those who give them a "square deal" is an almost universal trait of the Negro. Even in spite of restrictions and exclusions, and in spite of the fact that almost any foreigner has a better chance of promotion, sabotage and other forms of disloyalty are nil among Negro workers. Consequently, it is impossible to understand why Negro workers are not given better opportunities for advancement to responsible positions.

In spite of the comparatively low status of Negro workers, in the majority of business establishments, most employers feel that the Negro can hope for advancement into higher paying positions, provided he improves the quality of his labor. Most probably this indicates that racial discrimination can be overcome, in many instances, by above average and exceptional ability and performance. Some employers recommend more education, particularly in the vocational arts, as a means of improving the quality of workmanship and preparing for better jobs. In other cases, it is advised that Negro workers try to improve certain personal qualities which tend to hold

them back; to avoid intoxication, stealing, dishonesty, aggressiveness, and tardiness, and to take more interest in their jobs. No doubt, Negro workers need to improve the quality of their services. This they must do in spite of their handicaps. On the otherhand, employers, and others must realize that the best way to improve the quality of Negro labor is to advance it on the same basis as white labor is advanced. Other incentives, though they possess the wisdom of Solomon, shall not change the situation significantly.

39. Unemployment and Charity

With underprivileged and economically insecure people it is but a short step from the loss of jobs to dependency upon charity. In 1937, it was reported that 19.89% of those receiving general assistance in the State were Negroes. Hence, Negroes were on relief rolls more than four times their proportion of the total population. This discrepancy between proportion in the total population, unemployment, relief, and WPA proportions is brought out in Table XXX. If the figures for NYA, aid to dependent children, blind pensions, and other forms of public and private charity were added, one could get a more complete picture of the excessive degree to which the Negro ctitzens of the State were dependent upon charity especially from 1931 to 1940. While we do not know how reliable are figures at hand for all forms of private charity, we do know, however, that Negroes were recipients of private charity far in excess of their proportion in the total population and also far in excess of the amounts which they contributed to private charity.

TABLE XXX

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO TOTAL UNEMPLOYED WITH PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO TO TOTAL GENERAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND WITH PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO TO TOTAL WPA EMPLOYEES

	Percentage of Negroes to Total		
	Unemployed—Federal Census of Nov., 1937	GA Recipients[1] Aug., 1937	WPA[2] Employees March, 1939
The State	11.3	19.9	9.1
Philadelphia	28.7	41.9	28.0
Pittsburgh	18.9	28.5	21.0
Scranton	0.8	0.7	0.5
Erie	3.1	4.0	2.4
Reading	4.7	3.6	6.5

[1] Data shown are for the respective county units containing the cities listed.
[2] Data shown are for the respective WPA districts containing the cities listed.

Tables XXXI and XXXII indicate that, proportionately, there was little change in the relief situation during the year 1939. Whereas the 1940 census indicates that Negroes were 4.7% of the population, 16.13% of the dependent children were Negroes. This indicates further family disorganization for which situation unemployment and low income are partly responsible. The fact that Negroes receive blind pensions in excess of their proportion in the total population is partly due to their greater health hazards, poorer health, and their low economic status.

TABLE XXXI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS IN PENNA.
(Estimated 1939)

	Number			Percentage	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
General Assistance	744,000	596,000	148,000	80.11	19.89
Old-Age Assistance	83,000	79,300	3,700	95.54	4.46
Aid to Dependent Children	93,000	78,000	15,000	83.87	16.13
Blind Pensions	12,350	11,500	800	93.52	6.48

TABLE XXXII

EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Estimated 1939)

	Amount			Percentage	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
General Assistance	$91,646,000	$73,415,000	$18,231,000	80.11	19.89
Old-Age Assistance	20,329,000	19,434,000	894,000	95.82	4.40
Aid to Dependent Children	10,841,000	9,085,000	1,756,000	83.80	15.46
Blind Pension	4,432,000	4,145,000	287,000	93.52	6.48

From Tables XXXIII and XXXIV below it is evident that in 1940, there was a very drastic reduction in the number of recipients of general relief. With reference to white people, this reduction most probably is a fair indication of the effects of the National Defense program but it is very doubtful if the reduction of the Negro relief load represents this tendency to the same extent. Admitting that there was an increase in employment among Negroes. the percentage of increase certainly was not proportional to the reduction of Negroes on relief. The Executive Director was informed by officials in several communities, that automatic reduction in the number of relief recipients during 1940 and the large part of 1941 were ordered from the main office in Harrisburg.

TABLE XXXIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS IN PENNA.
(Estimated, 1940)

	Number			Percentage	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
General Assistance	503,000	403,000	100,000	80.12	19.88
Old-Age Assistance	97,000	91,200	5,800	94.02	5.98
Aid to Dependent Children	129,000	104,000	25,000	80.62	19.38
Blind Pensions	15,000	12,130	870	93.31	6.69

TABLE XXXIV

EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Estimated, 1940)

	Amount			Percentage	
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro
General Assistance	$60,923,000	$48,799,000	$12,124,000	80.10	19.90
Old-Age Assistance	25,326,000	23,806,000	1,520,000	94.00	6.00
Aid to Dependent Children	16,659,000	13,444,000	3,215,000	80.70	19.30
Blind Pensions	4,672,000	4,359,000	313,000	93.31	6.69

In interpreting Tables XXXIII and XXXIV in the PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION, the Executive Director stated:

> "Considering the sizeable reduction in the total number of recipients of general relief, one wonders whether the sizeable increase in the number of persons receiving old-age assistance is due wholly to natural causes or whether it is influenced by other factors. Howbeit, it seems evident that there have been some factors, such as budgetary limitations, or a change in the policies for the eligibility, or a change in the administration of aid to dependent children, influencng the increase in this aid because the regulations involving eligibility for aid to dependent children are such that, if there is a very drastic reduction in the relief loads, which should indicate an upward trend in business, there should be some reduction in the aid to dependent children load. It is not expected that the decrease in the aid to dependent children load should correspond directly to the general relief reduction but the trend of these two assistance loads should be in the same direction."

In a letter to the Commission dated September 16, 1942, the Honorable Howard L. Russell, Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance stated:

"From these rather scanty data we have prepared the following estimates showing the average percentages of Negroes and whites, respectively, in the general population, who have received State assistance under each of the four State programs during each of the years from 1937 to 1941. It is impossible to make a scientific guess regarding a race breakdown of recipients for the years prior to 1937 and the data which I am furnishing below for the later years may contain a considerable degree of error:

PER CENT OF NEGROES AND WHITES IN GENERAL POPULATION RECEIVING STATE ASSISTANCE OR BLIND PENSIONS

	Negroes					White				
	GA	OAA	ADC	BP	Total	GA	OAA	ADC	BP	Total
1937*	19.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	21.5	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	5.5
1938	27.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	29.3	5.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	7.1
1939	31.6	0.8	3.2	0.2	35.8	6.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	8.0
1940	21.1	1.2	5.3	0.2	27.8	4.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	6.5
1941	11.6	1.7	10.6	0.2	24.1	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	4.8

* Per cent ratio of average number of recipients to total population of each race.

"The increases in OAA and ADC during the last two or three years may be attributed to changes in eligibility requirements for those types of assistance rather than to changes in assistance needs. In large measure, they represent transfers from the general assistance rolls."

As of January 1, 1941, Negroes constituted 12.4% of the total WPA employees of the State which means that they were employed by WPA 2.75 times their proportion in the total population. Official information shows that Negroes remained on WPA longer than whites. In 1939, 28.2% of the Negro WPA employees had been working three or more years, whereas only 22.8% of the white employees had been working for the same length of time. This partly explains the fact that, as of January 1, 1941, whereas Negroes were 12.4% of the total WPA employees they received 12.8% of the wages. In general, State NYA statistics for the periods involved are very similar to WPA data.

Far more serious than income from public and private charity is the fact that there were many thousands of Negro workers whose mean annual income, due to part-time employment and to extremely low wages in a very wide area of employment, was not significantly higher than that received by relief clients. An astounding study was made in Phliadelphia, in 1936, which showed that there were 203 companies and agencies covering many representatives of the manufacturing field, building and construction trades, the utilities, governmental units, hospitals and other health fields, and the various service fields, which gave full-time employment to people to whom they paid wages so low that their income had to be supplemented by relief grants. There were hundreds of similar fields providing part-time employment paying wages which had to be supplemented by relief grants. However, the minimum wage law changed the situation considerably with reference to full-time employment in all of those areas to which the law was applicable. Unfortunately, it so happens that this law did not affect areas of employment in which the majority of Negroes were engaged.

There were also many thousands of full-time Negro porters, janitors, elevator operators, laundry workers, and certain types of factory workers whose mean annual income was within the income range of WPA workers. The fact is that the jobs most frequently offered Negroes did not compare favorably with WPA employment in terms of either or all of the following factors: rates per hour, working conditions, desirable work experience, creative experience, security, and the amount to be earned.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out that even in "good times," the majority of Negro citizens lived on sub-standard and marginal incomes. Thus many reliable agencies have showed that the income of the Negro masses is insufficient to enable them to meet accepted standards of living.

During the past decade, public and private charity have afforded more than half the income of the Negro population. For thousands of Negroes, only the worst sub-standard living was possible. However, this does not adequately represent the facts; for, in almost every basic fundamental requirement, public and private charities and philanthropists have subsidized thousands of Negroes, not officially on public charity, through free services and services at considerably reduced costs. To these agencies and individuals, many thanks are given, but the real need of the Negro is equal occupational opportunity and not alms. Your Commission submits that the same sympathetic, humane, and altruistic motives which have led public and private agencies and individuals to permit Negroes to share a much larger proportion of public and private charitable funds than their ratio in the total population may well prompt them to take the lead in the most advanced democratic and Christian program of promoting economic justice among all citizens of the State.

40. THE STATUS OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT SINCE 1938

The 1940 census indicates that whereas Negroes were only 4.70% of the total population of the State, they constituted 5.12% of the total number of persons fourteen yeras of age and older who were in the State's labor force. Nevertheless, of the 204,455 Negroes fourteen years of age and over in the labor force, 55,204 or 27% of them were "seeking work" that is, persons who were without work and who desired to work. However, only 523,175 or 13.84% of the 3,779,886 whites of the same classification were seeking work. As has been indicated elsewhere, the percentage of Negro women in the labor force was 1.44 times that of native white women; it is nearly three times that of foreign-born white women. However, of these actually gainfully employed in occupations other than public emergency work, 80.9% of the native white men who were in the labor force were employed; only 61.8% of the Negro men were so classified. Although the percentage of native white women in the labor force was much smaller than that of Negro women, 83.4% of the native white women in the labor force were employed whereas only 70.4% of the Negro women were employed. A further indication of the disproportionate unemployment of Negroes is indicated by the fact that whereas only 4.9% of the native white males in the labor force were engaged in public emergency work: WPA, NYA, CCC, etc., 10.5% of the State's Negro males were so classified. For the women of the two races, the percentages were, 3.0% and 8.2% respectively. Hence, the fact that Negroes were seeking work in percentages which were twice as high

as whites check favorably with the fact that Negroes were engaged in emergency work in percentages which were more than two times larger than native whites.

Despite the fact that the 1940 unemployment rate for Pennsylvania was greater than that of the nation, the disproportionately large unemployment rate of Negroes can be explained chiefly on racial grounds. That Negro male employment lagged very far behind on exclusion and restrictive grounds, is party indicated by the fact that whereas only 11.1% of the experienced native white males in the labor force fourteen years and over were seeking work, the corresponding percentage for experienced Negro males was 24.3% or more than twice that of white males.

A complete analysis of the 1940 census employment data is not available. However, the volume of placements and registrations of the United States Employment Service offers the next best substitute for the census data. It is to be remembered, however, that data from the United States Employment Service, as compared with census data, is limited in that census data covers the entire labor force fourteen years and over, whereas the Employment Service data pertains more specifically to those persons registered with the Service. Since, in normal times, the vast majority of employable persons are either working or will seek placement (1) through labor unions, (2) private employment agencies, (3) the personnel departments of the respective firms, (4) newspaper advertisement, (5) through friends and relatives, and (6) various other means, the work of the USES comprehends only a part of the employable population. Nevertheless, for the non-unionized semi-skilled fields, unskilled, domestic and personal service fields, the USES statistics is representative. However, recently, the service has increased both its representativeness and its coverage. In general, the Negro labor market is such that USES figures are more representative of Negro employment than of white.

Given this background, the USES data will be presented. Through the kindness of Mr. Roland S. Wallis and Mr. George P. Scurria, employment figures have been prepared for the Commission covering the State from January, 1938 to August, 1942. In 1938, 7,287 or 6.49% of the 112,175 persons placed were Negroes; in 1939, 8,752 or 7.57% of the 115,555 persons placed were Negroes. In 1940, 11,788 or 8.23% of the 143,216 persons placed were Negroes. During the first eight months of 1941 17,611 or 11.68% of the 150,665 persons placed were Negroes. However, from September, 1941 through February, 1942, 19,679 or 15.33% of the total 128,306 persons placed were Negroes. From March, through July, 1942, 22,893 or 16.49% of the 138,827 persons placed were Negroes. Thus Negro placements were in excess of their proportion in the total population. In 1940, Negro placements were 1.75 times their proportion in the total poulation; during the first eight months in 1941, Negro placements were 2.48 times their ratio in the total population. From September, 1941, through February, 1942, and from March through July, 1942, the figures were 3.26 and 3.50 respectively.

During the forty-four months, from January, 1938, through August, 1941, there were 542,151 placements; of these, 45,438 or 8.38% of them were Negroes. Thus, Negroes were placed at a rate of nearly twice their proportion in the general population. However, whereas, only 202,215 or 50.98% of the 396,713 total white placements were women, 32,718 or 72% of the 45,438 total Negro placements were women. From September, 1941, through February, 1942, whereas only 40.52% of the total white placements were female, 68.06% of the total Negro placements were female. Moreover, in the period from March through July, 1942, whereas white female placements were only 34.87% of the total white placements, Negro female placements were 63.80% of the total Negro placements. Here again are evidences that because of the occupational restrictions and exclusions of Negro men, Negro women must seek employment in much greater proportions than white women. Moreover, it is evident that white women are preferable to Negro men in the general employment field.

From January, 1938 through August, 1941, whereas 55% of the white women were placed in domestic and personal service, 97.01% of the Negro female placements were in domestic and personal service fields. It is rather astonishing to note that in this entire forty-four month period, only 50 of the 32,718 Negro female placements were skilled jobs. Perhaps what is more startling is the fact that whereas only 33.3% of the total white placements were in service fields, 78.01% of all Negro placements were so classified. In the period from September, 1941, through February, 1942, only 41.12% of the total white female placements were in the service fields; however, 96.51% of the Negro female placements were in the service fields. From March, through July, 1942, 39.86% of the total white female placements were in the service fields; in that same period, 78.93% of the total Negro female placements were in the service fields. Thus, there is to be noted a reduction in the percentage of Negro women in the domestic and personal service fields. Later data show that this trend toward wider occupational diffusion is significant.

With reference to the period from January, 1938, through August, 1941, whereas 7.06% of the white men were placed in domestic and personal service jobs, 29.14% of the Negro men were so placed. 3.59% of the Negro men and 18.97% of the white men were placed in skilled jobs; in semi-skilled jobs the percentage of placement was 8.22 and 16.02 Negro and whites respectively; in unskilled jobs, however, the percentage was 53.82 and 45.67 for Negroes and whites respectively. Thus, during this forty-four month period from January, 1938, through August, 1941, whereas 34.99% of the white men were placed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, only 11.81% of the Negro men were thus placed. In the period from September, 1941, through February, 1942, only 7.72% of the male white placements were in the domestic and personal service fields, 25.5% of the male Negro placements were in these fields. From March, 1942, through July, 1942, whereas 6.05% of the male white placements were in the service fields, 21.42% of the male Negro placements were in these fields.

In the period from September, 1941, through February, 1942, whereas the total Negro placements were 3.26 times their proportion in the total population, Negro placements in skilled jobs were only 1.91% of the total skilled placements; in semi-skilled and unskilled areas, Negro

placements were 5.5% and 11.27% respectively of the total volume. In the period from March through July, 1942, whereas Negro placements were 3.50 times their proportion in the total population, only 1.31% of the total skilled jobs went to Negroes; 5.49% and 12.39% of the total semi-skilled and unskilled placements respectively, went to Negroes. More recent employment data show some improvement in the situation but the lack of occupational diffusion still remains a major disturbing factor in the Negro employment picture. It seems rather obvious that unless Negro workers are up-graded and are given a wider range of occupational diffusion, they may experience the same difficulties in the post-war period which characterized them before the war. On the otherhand, during these times, when the most efficient use of all labor is most urgently needed to win the war, it would seem that patriotism should be sufficient to improve matters very greatly.

Discussion with personnel representatives of business establishments, mechanics, industrialists, and vocational experts indicate that many men of both races often think that by virtue of former training or experience or both, they are thereby qualified as semi-skilled or skilled workers. However, due to technological advancement, many persons who were formerly qualified as skilled or semi-skilled workers may not later be so classified. Some jobs have disappeared; others have been changed. Changes are due largely to technological employment. However, changes in the form of a dilution of skills are methods of meeting acute labor shortages. Hence, retraining is often necessary for several reasons. From our knowledge of Negro employment difficulties, these conditions may adversely affect Negroes in a greater degree than whites. However, such explanations cannot and are not intended to explain the great disparity between Negro skilled and semi-skilled applicants on the one hand and white placements in semi-skilled and skilled jobs on the other.

It is obvious that even though Negroes are not prepared for as wide a range of occupations as are whites, this range is larger than most experts indicate. Moreover, Negroes are prepared by training and experience for a much wider range and a larger volume of skilled and clerical jobs than they are able to obtain in normal times. It should be said, however, that as of this date, no individual or agency actually knows what the American labor market actually is. For this reason, the following data of Table XXXV are important:

TABLE XXXV

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGRO LABOR SUPPLY IN 1938 AND THE VOLUME AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS—USES

Occupation	Number of Registrants	% of Total Registrants	Number Placed	% of Total Placed
Service	32,102	36.62	5,376	73.77
Skilled	5,850	6.68	91	1.24
Semi-skilled	14,218	16.22	419	5.74
Unskilled	25,315	28.88	1,272	17.45
Profes. and Mgr.	1,438	1.64	50	0.68
Clerical and Sales	2,408	2.74	70	0.96
Unknown	6,320	7.21	9	0.12
	87,651	99.99	7,287	99.96

As Table XXXV indicates, in 1938, 36.62% of the total Negro registrants seeking jobs through USES were classified in the various service fields. However, 73.77% of the total Negro placements were in the service fields. In 1938, whereas, 6.68% of the Negro applicants were classified as being skilled, only 1.24% of them were placed in skilled jobs. In that same year, although 16.22% of the Negro applicants were classified as semi-skilled workers, only 5.74% of these Negroes placed by USES obtained semi-skilled employment. The fact that 28.88% of the 1938 Negro applicants were classified as unskilled and that the unskilled placements were only 17.45% is not too difficult to understand. Many of these applicants being without funds, had to take whatever jobs were available for them, chiefly domestic and personal service.

By 1940, white men had begun to earn higher wages also; an increasing number of white women were able to find employment; both of these factors increased the demand for domestic service. Hence, although only 30.87% of all 1940 USES applicants sought employment in the service fields, 80.87% of the Negro placements were in these fields. Despite the fact that 6.67% of the Negro applicants were classified as skilled workers, only 1.04% of the total Negro placements were in skilled jobs. Only 2.77% of the total Negro placements in 1940 were in semi-skilled jobs; however, 17.74% of the applicants were classified as semi-skilled workers. 14.70% of the total 1940 Negro placements were in unskilled jobs yet, 40.65% of the Negro applicants were classified as unskilled workers. In view of the state of national emergency, it may be well to review further the USES data for the first eight months of 1941. During this period, there were 27,799 Negro applicants of whom 30.72% were classified in the domestic and personal service fields; however, 77.15% of the placements were in these fields. Although 8:10% of the Negro applicants were skilled, only 1.19% of the total Negro placements were skilled. Only 3.90% of the Negro placements were in semi-skilled jobs despite the fact that 15.66% of the Negro applicants were classified as semi-skilled. Although only 14.42% of the Negro placements were made in unskilled jobs, 39.91% of all Negro applicants were classed as unskilled workers. Unfortunately, the statistics of registrants after August 1941, is not available.

By September 1, 1941, the National Defense program had long been under way. Moreover, the President of the United States, in full knowledge of the urgent need of all of the nation's manpower, irrespective of race, creed, or color, on June 25, 1941, issued Executive Order 8802. In 1940, 24.32% of all white placements were in manufacturing whereas only 2.95% of the Negro placements were in that field. Interestingly enough, Mr. Van Pelt's statement of actual total figures for whites and Negroes comes rather close to these data. It was observed that in 1940, 2.77% of the total employees in Pennsylvania industries were Negroes. During the first eight months of 1941, 34.20% of all white placements were in manufacturing and only 4.4% of the total Negro placements were in that field. However, this situation improved very much in 1942.

With reference to professional, managerial, clerical, and sales registrants, in 1938, there were 3,846 Negro applicants; only 120 of them were placed. During the twenty months from January 1, 1940 through August, 1941, there were 29,399 Negro placements of which 15 were in the professional and managerial fields. However, 142 of

these 29,399 total Negro placements were in clerical and sales fields. Only a relatively few of these 157 placements in professional, managerial, clerical, and sales fields were in white private establishments. On the contrary, the majority of these placements represent employment in Negro establishments and in government positions. Given these 157 placements, one may desire to know if more Negroes were available in these fields. During the same twenty months in which the 157 placements were made in the professional and managerial, clerical, and sales fields, there were 1,927 applications.

As has been indicated elsewhere, the Commission has made sample studies of Negro employment. From its total returns, the staff drew a sample of 510 firms covering the period of December 9, 1940 to April 8, 1941. Of the 178,581 employees, 5,535 or 3.09% of them were Negroes. This figure was perhaps a little high for it was most likely biased in favor of those firms which hired Negroes. Moreover, the total number of schedules returned as of that date, listed the Negro's percentage of the total employment as being 2.91%. Nevertheless, it should be said that those firms which did hire Negroes, did so in excess of their proportion in the total population. Another sample study in December, 1941, indicated that Negro employment was 3.13% of the total employment in the State. In February, 1942, another sample indicated Negroes as having 3.79% of the total employment; another sample in November, 1942 indicated 4.09%. No doubt another such study would reveal even higher percentages of Negro employment. The indications are that at the present writing, the volume of Negro employment is approximately in proportion to his ratio in the total population. However, this pertains to volume only. There is a great lack of occupational diffusion. Domestic and personal service, semi-skilled, and unskilled labor jobs, today, as they did in 1900, account for the vast majority of Negro unemployment opportunities.

As of July, 1942, Mr. Donald Rooney, Regional Economic Analyst, Third Region, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, estimated that there were 250,000 persons in the Philadelphia area employed in war industries excluding the Navy Yard, Frankford Arsenal and other federal agencies doing war work. Of this number, there were approximately 12,000 Negroes. Had Negroes been employed in war industries according to their ratio in the city's total population, their employment would have been 32,500 instead of only 12,000. As is well known, the mean weekly income from war industry employment exceeds that received from the types of employment which the typical Negro has. In addition to holding only 36.92% of the war jobs which they should have held, according to population ratios, all indications point to the fact that in proportion to their part in the total population, Negroes are no being "up-graded" in war industries.

To some extent, the USES is responsible for the general employment status. Although at present there is much improvement, formerly one difficulty involved the classification, registering, and referral practices of the USES itself. Too often, instead of classifying and registering Negro applicants according to their occupational training, experience, etc., they registered them in terms of traditional patterns of job opportunities. Likewise, in numerous instances, when requests for workers were received, placement officers, consciously or unconsciously, either elected to refer only white workers without consulting the employer or refer Negro workers in such a manner as to jeopardize their placement. These actions on the part of numerous local officials, however, did not represent the Federal policy of the USES. Several confidential letters specifically warning against such practices have come from the main office in Washington. One such letter was sent by Mr. Martin F. Carpenter, chief of the United States Employment Service, on April 26, 1941. However, there is official evidence, as of September 16, 1941, that a number of local managers in the State seemed not to have been aware either of the Executive Order 8802 or of Mr. Carpenter's letter referred to above. Howbeit, on October 10, 1941, Mr. Carpenter sent another such letter:

"To: All State Employment Security Agencies
October 10, 1941

Operating Policy and Procedure

"Reiteration of Policy and Instructions to Insure Full Utilization of Local Labor Supply

"Purpose of the Letter

"In order to attain the fullest use of local labor and stimulate employer acceptance of workers and trainees who might otherwise suffer from the effects of discrimination, the Bureau deems the issuance of this letter advisable. All State employment services have an obligation to promote employer acceptance of workers who may be adversely affected by discrimination. This responsibility extends to all workers who because of age or sex, or who are members of minority groups, aliens, naturalized or derivative citizens, may suffer from discrimination. The Bureau, therefore, feels it necessary to reiterate fundamental employment service referral policies that insure equitable treatment of all applicants.

"Required Policy

"Policies governing the placement process in the public employment service are set forth in State Operations Bulletin, No. 10, Part IV, The Placement Process in Public Employment Offices. Section 1053 states:

"The employment office which meets its full responsibility of community service should know jobs, job requirements, and the labor supply which affects an employer's needs. Possession of this information will enable employment office personnel to take the initiative in aiding employers to establish their job specifications. This will be particularly true in those occupational groupings where labor shortages exist and where rigid requirements will need to be relaxed to meet the situation. If it is known that all possible sources of available or potentially available qualified workers have been checked and qualified workers cannot be found, the employer should be advised of conditions so that he can determine whether or not he will change his requirements to such an extent that an applicant can be located who meets them. It is equally true that by careful handling, specifications which have no relationship to successful performance on the job may be relaxed or changed."

"Action Necessary

"In connection with minority groups and all other persons who because of sex, age, race or nationality, may be affected by discrimination, the above policy and the President's Executive Order of June 25, 1941 reaffirming the policy of non-discrimination, should be implemented by specific action in the local employment offices as follows:

1. Register and classify minority group applicants

by the same standards that are required for other applicants or trainees.

2. Acquire an understanding of employer, organized labor and community attitudes toward minority groups.

3. After efforts have been made and failed to fill an employer order according to the employer's specifications, the local office should advise employers through personal visits by an employment service representative of the possibilities of meeting his labor needs from the local labor market if his hiring policies based on age, sex, race, creed and national origin are modified.

"Reports on Lack of Employer Cooperation

"Full utilization of the local labor supply will depend upon employer hirings in accordance with employment service referral policies. Discriminatory specifications based solely on race, creed, color, national origin, age or sex, should be reported according to the following procedure, after efforts to obtain relaxation of employer's specifications have been made.

"1. When an employer fails to hire or to consider qualified members of minority groups, an immediate specific report shall be made by the local office to the State agency.

"2. If the State agency find the situation unaltered, an immediate and specific report of its action including the report of the local employment office shall be forwarded in quadruplicate to the appropriate Regional Labor Supply Officer.

"3. Upon receipt of the State agency's report, the Regional Labor Supply Officer shall, in behalf of the Bureau of Employment Security, refer the matter to the Regional Labor Supply Committee for action, transmitting two copies of the State agency's report to this Bureau.

"4. The Regional Labor Supply Officer will advise this Bureau of any action or recommendaton on this report taken by the Regional Labor Supply Committee.

"This information should be transmitted immediately to all local offices. Sufficient copies of the precedure are being forwarded to each State agency for local office distribution.

Very truly your,

(Signed) MARTIN F. CARPENTER, Chief
U. S. Employment Service Division"

There was no modification of this principle until July, 1942 when Mr. John J. Carson, Director, United States Employment Service, sent out Bulletin No. C-45 which was a very unfortunate order, for, in effect, it negated Executive Order 8802 and the work of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. However, this was such an obvious error that, in principle, it was recinded. At present, due to labor shortages and the increased power of the War Manpower Commission, which in a very large measure determines the policy of the United States Employment Service, the situation is much better.

In general the defects of the United States Employment Services in Pennsylvania are characteristic of the nation as a whole. No one in the naton is better prepared to make suggestions for the improvement of this service than is Mr. Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, who, in his "Report of Progress in the War Employment of Negro Labor," July, 1942, recommends that regional and state Employment Service directors take the following steps:

"(1) In-service training courses for employment interviews to improve their competence in handling Negro applicants.

(2) The appointment of Negroes to Employment Service staffs in all types of jobs without racial restriction.

(3) A more aggressive job of interpretaton of Negro workers' qualifications carried on among employers and labor leaders.

(4) Greater use of Negroes on state and regional staffs to assist in this interpretation.

(5) Refusal to accept discriminatory job orders from employers.

(6) Closer cooperation between State Employment Services and the Negro Manpower Service of the War Manpower Commission.

(7) An official statement from the Director of the Federal Security Admnistration forbidding the handling of war job orders that discriminate against any minority group."

Nevertheless, even though the misgivings of the various regional, state, and local offices of the United States Employment Service weigh disproportionately against Negro workers, they cannot be regarded as the chief cause of the present unfavorable status of Negro employment. However, it is almost criminal that Federal employees should discriminate against citizens in this regard. Clearly administrative procedures should be immediately set up whereby such persons would be dismissed once their guilt is determined. On the other hand, it must be recognized that except in a relatively few cases of extreme prejudice, the various employees of the United States Employment service hardly do more than reflect both the dominant attitudes and general standards of efficiency of the localities in which they are. The major difficulties of the unfavorable status of Negro labor are, therefore, involved in three interrelated factors: (1) the relatively lesser skill and experience of Negro workers, (2) discriminatory practices on the part of some employers, and (3) some employees within and outside of the ranks of organized labor.

The disadavantage of Negro youth in securing vocational education and apprenticeships have been discussed elsewhere. In the period between 1935 and 1937, Mr. Donald Wyatt at that time, Industral and Research Secretary of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, supervised the WPA study of Negro skilled and white collar workers in Philadelphia. During 1940-41, Mr. Wyatt was Assistant Executive Director of the Commisison; upon request he gave the staff permission to make a sample study of his files. The sample indicated that approxmately one-third of the Negro white collar and skilled workers in Philadelphia obtained their training by "experience only", thereby indicating no vocational training in schools or no apprenticeshp. Approxmately one-fourth of them received their training by "apprenticeship and experience." Likewise, it was pointed out that in 1941, according to the records of the Department of Public Assistance, 4.2% of the whites and 6.2% of the Negroes who were on relief and unemployable were so by reason of their "lack of training." Thus, proportionately, there were 1.47 times as many Negroes who were unemployable on account of the lack of training than whites. These are but a few of the indications of the greater lack of general training among Negroes than whites.

In view of the difficulties which Negroes experienced in obtaining vocational education in the public schools and also in serving apprenticeships, many Negro leaders welcomed the opportunity afforded by the various Vocational Education for National Defense, NYA, and WPA training programs. Forthwith, the Commission instructed its staff to study the effects of these programs on Negro employment trends. The first sample studies were made in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in October and November of 1941. In Philadelphia, a door-to-door survey was made of 295 enrollees in VEND programs. 39.6% of the enrollees had moved since their enrollment in the courses; 15.5% were not at home at the time of the visit of staff members, 7.1% made no response to the ring of the door bell and 3.7% had given the incorrect address. The staff was able to fill out survey forms for 33.9% of them.

48% of the persons surveyed had completed their respective courses; 42% did not; and 10% answered the question in such a manner as to make their tabulation unsatisfactory. Of the 48% who had completed their respective courses not one of them was employed in the job for which the given VEND course had prepared them. When those who dropped out of the courses were asked their reasons therefor, the answers were as follows: 7% dropped out because of illness; 35% because they secured jobs; 5% had conflicts between school and their job hours; 3% claimed inability to pay car fare; 2% found the work too hard; 2% were not making enough money to support their families and dropped out to look for work. 1% was laid off by WPA and 1% is finishing now. In 1% of the cases, class was discontinued, 1% was transferred to other schools without receiving a slip with the number of hours of training completed, 1% was too advanced for the course, 1% didn't like the course and 22% were dropped for absences. Others did not answer this question.

Of the 62 former trainees who were employed:

20	secured their jobs through a public agency	32.2%
1	through a private agency	1.6%
37	secured it otherwise	59.5%
3	did not answer	4.8%
1	did not know	1.6%
62		99.7%

Since 37 of the 62 employed trainees did not receive their jobs through a public or private employment agency, it was desired to find out through what means their jobs had been obtained. The replies were:

13	Secured their pobs by personal or written application at the place of employment.
21	Secured their jobs through a friend or relative.
2	Secured their jobs by answering a newspaper advertisement.
1	Secured their job by answering an advertisement in a shop window.
37	

Only 6% of the former trainees were employed in semi-skilled jobs; only 8% of them were employed in skilled jobs and 38% of them were employed in unskilled jobs. When it is pointed out again that not one of them was employed in a job for which he or she was prepared by the VEND program, it becomes evident that the Negro trainees were not profiting as much as they should by these courses. The Pittsburgh sample was very much like the Philadelphia study. The results of both studies were so startling that the Commission authorized further study.

The press all over the nation was pointing out difficulties which colored citizens were experiencing with the VEND program. This alarm was not without basis in fact. Earl Brown and George H. Leighton summarized a great part of the difficulty in the following sentence:

> "In 1941 the records of the United States Employment Service showed that only one out of every fifty Negro graduates of training schools could be placed."

While things were somewhat better in Pennsylvania. the situation was very alarming. However, in spite of the importance of a more thorough observation of the VEND program, the Commission was unable to continue the study unassisted. The Executive Director worked out a mutually cooperative plan with Professor William C. Ash, Director of Vocational Teacher Education, at the University of Pennsylvania whereby Mr. Percival Bolen Hunt, a graduate student at the University, would continue the study. The study was to determine, among other things:

1. The extent to which Negroes were participating in the program and the comparative manner of their participation
2. The comparative extent to which Negroes completed the courses for which they were enrolled and the reasons for their "dropping out"
3. The extent to which Negroes who completed the courses were employed in occupations for which their respective defense courses prepared them
4. What, if any, suggestions may be made to improve the effectiveness of the program so far as Negroes are concerned.

The study was made by Mr. Hunt, with the assistance of a few volunteer workers and the following staff members of the Commission: Miss Eleanor T. Hill, Mr. Richard Langston and Mrs. Naomi L. Cheatham. After a preliminary study, it was decided to make a field survey of the 1,003 trainees with the idea of obtaining both statistical and case data. The study follows:

TABLE I

THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,003 FORMER NEGRO TRAINEES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM IN PHILADELPHIA
(By Occupations)

Occupation	Total number	In Army	Moved to unknown address	Deceased	Not known at address	Unemployed	Return to WPA	Employed	Correct address no information
Electricity	194	4	19	0	10	31	6	69	55
Auto Maintenance	323	5	45	1	9	34	13	127	89
Machine Shop Pr.	182	3	19	1	6	18	6	70	59
Mechanical Dr.	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	4
Blacksmithing	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2
Welding (gas)	42	0	4	0	2	11	0	14	11
Welding (elect.)	47	0	2	0	2	7	6	16	14
Sheet Metal	123	0	15	0	3	12	4	60	29
Detailing-Trac.	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	6
Coppersmithing	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Foundry Pract.	11	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4
Shipfitting	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Marine Pipe Fitt.	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
Power Mach. Op.	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3
Blue Print Read.	15	0	2	0	0	1	0	8	4
Ordnance Inspect.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Erecting-Assemb.	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Jr. Instrument	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	1003	12	110	2	32	122	37	403	285

ANALYSIS OF TABLE I

"The distribution reveals interesting and pertinent information. Eight hundred and twenty-two, approximately 80 per cent of the Negro trainees, had been enrolled in only four occupations—electrical maintenance, auto maintenance, machine shop practice, and sheet metal. The other 20 per cent were distributed over fourteen other occupations.

"Three hundred and twenty-three, approximately one third of the total, were enrolled in auto maintenance classes.

"One hundred and ten, approximately 11 per cent, had moved to unknown addresses. The mobility of people in the lower income brackets is reflected by these figures. In attempting to trace those who had moved, it was found that some had moved at least six times since they had registered for the coursse.

"Two hundred and eighty-five, approximately 28 per cent, were not contacted because all members of the family were either working or else were engaged in other pursuits that took them away from home (information obtained from neighbors). These homes were visited several times but no positive results were obtained. No doubt, further visits might yield significant information.

"Thirty-two of the total number, approximately 3 per cent, were either not known at the given address or else had given addresses that did not exist either by street or number. Many addresses investigated turned out to be vacant lots.

"One hundred and fifty-nine, approximately 16 per cent, were unemployed, and 403, approximately 40 per cent were found to be employed.

"Since one of the objectives of the study was to determine employment status of the former trainees, the listed columns of the employed and unemployed in Table 1 have been broken down into the Tables II and III respectively, in order to obtain significant trends or indications.

TABLE II

AN ANALYSIS OF 159 NOT EMPLOYED (By Occupation)
(Including 37 Who Returned to W.P.A.)

Occupation	Completed Course	Did Not Complete Course	Total Not Employed
Electricity	20	17	37
Auto Maintenance	21	26	47
Machine Shop Prac.	11	13	24
Mechanical Drawing	1	0	1
Blacksmithing	0	1	1
Welding (gas)	5	6	11
Welding (electric)	6	7	13
Sheet Metal	5	11	16
Detailing-Tracing	0	1	1
Coppersmithing	0	1	1
Foundry Practice	1	2	3
Shipfitting	0	0	0
Marine Pipe Fitting	0	0	0
Power Machine Op.	0	1	1
Blue Print Reading	1	0	1
Erecting-Assembling	0	0	0
Ordnance Inspection	0	0	0
Jr. Instrument	0	2	2
Totals	71	88	159

"The importance of the relationship between training and employment has profound significance in the attainment of objectives as they apply to the program. The training of individuals who are not subsequently integrated into the industrial life of the Nation has serious consequences. In view of this, it seems advisable to analyze the 403 who were found to be employed in order to secure the following information:

1. Number who were found working in the occupations for which they were trained.
2. Number who were found working in defense industries
3. Number found working at related occupations.
4. Number found working at occupations having very little or not any relation to the fields in which they were trained.
5. Number who completed the courses.
6. Number who did not complete courses.

The above information is reported in Table III.

TABLE III

AN ANALYSIS OF 403 CASES OF TRAINEES FOUND TO BE EMPLOYED (By Occupations)

Occupation	Number complete courses	Number did not complete courses	Working in trade trained for	Related	Other	In defense job in work trained for	In defense job not trained for
Electricity	25	44	7	4	58	0	10
Auto Maintenance	59	69	15	32	80	2	21
Machine Prac.	28	42	8	4	58	5	13
Mech. Drawing	1	3	2	0	2	0	1
Blacksmithing	1	3	1	0	3	2	1
Welding (gas)	3	11	0	0	14	0	2
Welding (electric)	6	10	0	0	16	0	1
Sheet Metal	22	38	4	5	51	2	6
Detailing-Tracing	1	5	2	0	4	0	0
Coppersmithing	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Foundry Prac.	2	2	0	0	4	0	0
Shipfitting	1	3	0	0	4	0	0
Marine Pipe Fitting	1	4	0	0	5	0	1
Power Mach. Op.	1	4	3	0	2	0	0
Blue Print Reading	3	5	2	0	6	0	2
Ordnance Inspect.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Erecting-Assemb.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Jr. Instrument	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Anglesmith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	153	250	45	45	313	12	57

ANALYSIS OF TABLE III

"Forty-five, approximately 11 per cent, were employed in occupations for which they were trained. Twelve of these 45, approximately 3 per cent, were found employed in defense jobs for which they were trained.

"Forty-five, approximately 11 per cent, were employed in occupations related to the fields for which they were trained.

"Three hundred and thirteen, approximately 78 per cent of these found to be employed, were engaged in occupations other than those for which they were trained. Those individuals were found employed in diverse occupations, some of which are listed below:

Classified and unclassified laborers
Handy men in fruit and vegetable markets
Bus boys in cafeterias and restaurants
Porters in factories, drug stores, hotels and department stores
Cooks
Stevedores
Shipping clerks
Domestic servants
Semi-skilled factory workers
Time clerks
Barbers
Car washers and garage attendants
(Were not trained in auto maintenance)
Laborers in the city's department of sanitation

"While a small number of trainees in various trades had found employment in the field for which they were trained, those trained in welding (gas and electric), coppersmithing, shipfitting, marine pipefitting, ordnance inspection and in erecting and as-

sembling did not find employment in either the fields in which they were trained or in related fields.

"Defining national defense industries as those industries holding contracts from the government for the manufacture of ships, munitions, planes, guns, tanks and equipment and supplies for the needs of soldiers, sailors and marines, and defining employment in these industries as that type of work concerned directly with the production of these war materials, it will be noted from the table that of the 403 found to be employed, twelve, approximately 3 per cent of the trainees who found employment, were found engaged in defense industries in work for which they were trained. Fifty-seven, approximately 14 per cent of those found to be employed, were working in defense industries but not in fields for which they were trained.

"Two hundred and fifty, approximately 62 per cent of the 403 found to be employed, did not finish the courses in which they enrolled while one hundred and fifty three, approximately 38 per cent, did finish the courses in which they enrolled.

TABLE IV

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINEES WHO DROPPED OUT FROM COURSES AND THOSE WHO FINISHED COURSES

Occupation	Number Who Dropped Out	Number Finished Courses	No. Not Contacted For Various Reasons	Total Number
Electricity	61	45	88	194
Auto Maintenance	95	79	149	323
Machine Practice	55	39	88	182
Mechanical Drawing	3	2	5	10
Blacksmithing	4	1	2	7
Welding (gas)	17	8	17	42
Welding (electric)	17	12	18	47
Sheet Metal	49	27	47	123
Detailing-Tracing	6	1	6	13
Coppersmithing	2	0	0	2
Foundry Practice	4	3	4	11
Shipfitting	3	1	1	5
Marine Pipefitting	4	1	2	7
Power Machine Operation	5	1	3	9
Blue Print Reading	5	4	6	15
Ordnance Inspection	1	0	2	3
Erecting-Assembling	3	0	3	6
Jr. Instrument	4	0	0	4
Totals	338	224	441	1,003

"The large number of 'drop-outs' as indicated in Table IV shows a disproportionately high percentage. A list of the major causes for this condition has been prepared from the statements of trainees as they answered the third question on the inquiry blank.

"1. Perhaps the greatest single factor in the high percentage of 'drop-outs' was the economic factor. Many trainees had family obligations and needed jobs. When a job opportunity arose they took it regardless of the type of work called for. This was also true to some extent of the W. P. A. trainees who found the remuneration inadequate to meet their expenses.

"2. Lack of employment opportunities in the fields for which they were being trained discouraged many and led to their dropping out.

"3. Lack of guidance in the selection of courses caused many to enroll in courses which they did not like, or which they were not prepared to pursue with profit.

"Minor causes for 'drop-outs' were:

1. Age—'I am too old.'
2. Poor health
3. Dislike of instructor
4. Did not like night work
5. Did not understand work

ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE CLASSES

"In order to obtain some idea as to the number of Negroes who were participating in national defense classes, and the occupations for which they were being trained, the October 31 monthly report of the Vocational Education for National Defense (Philadelphia report) was studied for enrollment figures by occupations. Table V indicates the distribution:

TABLE V

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO TRAINEES ENROLLED IN NATIONAL DEFENSE CLASSES AS SHOWN FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1941

Occupation	Total Number Enrolled	Number of Negroes	Percentage of Negroes
1. Auto Body Reconditioning	31	3	9
2. Auto Maintenance	265	21	8
3. Blacksmithing	17	4	24
4. Blue Print Reading	670	2	Less than 1%
5. Detailing and Tracing	142	11	5
6. Mechanical Drafting	364	19	5
7. Electrical Construction	145	34	24
8. Electrical Maintenance	518	44	20
9. Electrical Switchboard Assoc.	38	4	10
10. Erecting and Assembling	21	15	71
11. Foundry Practice	73	14	23
12. Instrument Inspection	20	3	15
13. Light Manufacturing	84	13	15
14. Machine Tool Operation	2376	175	7
15. Ordnance Inspection	127	1	Less than 1%
16. Radio Communication	215	1	Less than 1%
17. Related Graving	116	4	3
18. Related Instruction (Metal)	477	6	1
19. Related mathematics	118	1	Less than 1%
20. Sewing machine Operation	288	70	24
21. Sheet metal	1366	113	8
22. Shipfitting	235	11	5
23. Welding (gas)	358	20	6
24. Welding (electric)	922	33	3
25. Occupations listed below	1185	0	0
Total	10181	622	6%

Not any Negroes were listed in the following occupations:

1. Airplane mechanics
2. Army Cadet Corps training
3. Clothing inspection
4. Coppersmithing
5. Glass blowing
6. Industrial instrument
7. Lens grinding
8. Machine maintenance
9. Marine pipe fitting
10. Naval stenography
11. Operative hand embroidery
12. Patternmaking
13. Precision lathe
14. Related auto
15. Related electricity
16. Related shipbuilding
17. Screw Machine operation
18. Sheet metal layout
19. Ship mold loft work
20. Ship rigging
21. Shipwright
22. Steam fitting
23. Shipyard storeroom

"The 622 Negro trainees listed in this report for October represent approximately 6% of the total enrollment, which is less than half of the Negro's proportion in the total population of Philadelphia.

Conclusions:

"1. Of the 1,003 Negro trainees whose given home addresses were visited in connection with this study, only 12, approximately 1.1 per cent, were found to be employed in national defense industries in occupations for which they had been trained. Fifty-seven, approximately 5.7 per cent, were found to be em-

ployed in national defense industries in occupations other than those for which they had been trained.

"2. The fact that 81 per cent of the trainees with whom contact was established has been trained in only four of the eighteen occupations offered by the V.E.N.D. Program would seem to indicate the need for a study of the factors responsible for this unbalanced distribution.

"3. The fact that 78 per cent of those found to be employed were engaged in occupations other than those for which they were trained, and that only 3 per cent were found engaged in defense industries in the field for which they were trained would seem to indicate that, despite the national emergency, Negroes are rarely employed even after they have been trained for employment by agencies financed by the Federal Government.

"4. Forty-five, approximately 11 per cent of the trainees found to be employed, were in work for which they had been trained. Twelve, only 3 per cent, were found to be employed in defense industries in occupations for which they had been trained. These facts seem to indicate that factors other than the lack of training have avoided the employment of Negroes particularly in national defense industries.

"5. The fact that 250 of the 403 employed, approximately 62 per cent of those who found employment, did not finish the course, and 153, approximately 38 per cent, did finish would seem to indicate that completion of the training is not any advantage to the Negro in securing employment.

"6. The fact that 338 of the total number of 562 who were contacted, approximately 60 per cent, did not finish the courses indicates the need for a study to determine the causes for this high mortality.

"7. The Negro represents 13 per cent of the total populaton of Philadelphia. Despite the fact that the Philadelphia Public School System has offered full opportunity for Negroes to enroll in national defense classes, only 6 per cent of the total number of trainees enrolled in training courses for the month of October were Negroes.

"8. The absence of Negroes in many of the training courses, and the failure of any Negroes trained in certain of the occupations to secure employment would seem to indicate the need for guidance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"It is recommended that:

"I. Studies be made concerning the following:

1. To discover occupations in which there are employment opportunities for Negroes.

2. To discover the circumstances which make difficult or prevent the employment of Negroes in certain occupations.

3. To discover steps which may be taken to relieve the impending circumstances. (In these studies special attention should be given to occupations in national defense industries.)

"II. Appropriate agencies be provided to conduct the recommended studies toward the end of more efficient guidance and placement of the urban colored population."

Through the kindness of Mr. Urwin Rowntree, Chief, Industrial Education, State Department of Public Instruction, the Commission is able to present the data of Table XXXVI below which summarizes the situation for the State:

Table XXXVI

NEGRO PARTICIPATION IN WAR TRAINING PROGRAM
January 1. 1941 to June 30. 1942—Pre-employment Training

	Negroes	Others	Total	% of Negroes
Trainees registered in pre-employment classes	9,640	109,863	119,503	8.06
Trainees placed in employment	642	27,313	27,955	2.29
Trainees completing courses	1,961	25,876	27,837	7.04
Trainees otherwise discontinued course	5,622	25,304	30,926	18.17
Supplementary Trainees				
Trainees registered in supplementary classes	1,451	95,879	97,330	1.49
Trainees placed in employment	29	2,982	3,011	.096
Trainees completing course	331	34,325	34,656	.095
Trainees otherwise discontinued course	627	25,032	25,659	2.44

It will be noted that the percentage of Negro trainees is nearly twice the Negro's proportion in the total population. However, the rate of "drop outs" is approximately four times his ratio in the general population. It is encouraging to note the number of Negroes who completed their respective courses; however, only 2.29% of them were placed. It would be very interesting to know the number of Negroes who are employed in the jobs for which the given training prepared them or jobs most closely related thereto. Unfortunately, these figures are not available for the State as a whole. However, as sample studies have shown in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, only a relatively few of the Negroes placed have been given jobs for which their respective war training programs prepared them or which were closely related thereto. It should be said that since July, 1942, there has been a very favorable change. As the labor shortage becomes more acute, the situation will tend to become more favorable in this regard. The advancement of Negro labor is a most urgent need; otherwise, the typical Negro citizen will continue to be sub-marginal and marginal. It will be noted that in supplementary, as in pre-employment training, "drop outs' w'ere very high. As has been indicated previously, there are numerous reasons for "drop outs" However, this factor will readily reduce itself to normal proportions when a sufficient number of Negroes are placed in jobs for which they are trained and are advanced thereon.

In considering the difficulties of Negroes in receiving vocational training through the public schools and apprenticeships, the role of organized labor was discussed. On the other hand staff conferences with the labor leadership of some of the unions and the locals thereof which discriminate against Negroes indicated that in addition to the prevailing race prejudice against Negroes, the occasional role of the Negro as a strike breaker, and the fact that the average white worker thinks that the hiring of Negroes by management means lower wages and poorer working conditions, account for the opposition of a considerable part of organized labor to the Negro. Most of these labor leaders agree, however, that such claims are unjust and that such white workers must be properly educated along these lines. During the past decade, and especially since the war, much progress has been made in this direction.

Nevertheless, most experts of both races agree that irrespective of the handicaps involved, Negro labor must

become integrated into and identified with organized labor at least in proportions as are other workers. These experts point out that the importance of the Negro's relationship to organized labor is based upon the ever increasing power of organized labor and also upon the fact that proportionately, more than any other racial group, the Negro is a wage earner.

That the Negro is essentially a worker needs no proof. A brief review of the types of union contracts and their extensiveness will indicate the power of organized labor: (1) the closed shop union contract prevents an employer from hiring any but union members and forces workers to remain in the union in order to keep their jobs. (2) In the union shop, although non union members may be employed without union consent, such workers must, after a given time, become union members; otherwise, they cannot work. (3) In the preferential shop, the management must give union members the preference in employment. Likewise, when lay-offs are necessary, this must be done according to union preference. It means that non union members will be laid off first. (4) Although management may hire whom it pleases in the exclusive bargaining shop, the union has the right to bargain for all workers irrespective of their union or non union affiliation. (5) The maintenance of membership shop permits the management to employ whomsoever it desires and does not force a given worker to join the union. However, the union has the legal right to solicit memberships and once a member joins, he must remain a member; otherwise, the employer must discharge him. (6) The bargaining for members only shop is the one which some people feel is the most democratic but labor leadership is often quick to point out that this is the weakest type of organized labor contract.

Although all of the unions and locals in the clothing, construction, shoe, and printing fields are not closed shop, the closed shop type dominates in these fields. Howbeit, so far as the courts are concerned, the legality of the closed shop seems to be in doubt. For instance, up to January, 1942, the courts in some twenty-four states had given decisions upholding and outlawing them. In fourteen states, closed shops are upheld; in ten others, Pennsylvania included, they were held, in effect, to be illegal. Nevertheless, the National Labor Relations Act allows the closed shop agreement. On the contrary, the Railway Labor Act seems to prohibit the closed shop in that it forbids carriers to force their employees to join unions. Be this as it may, so far as Negroes are concerned, some of the unions and locals in the closed shop field seem to be fair toward Negroes. Numerous clothing and construction locals may be cited as examples. On the other hand, the locals in the printing fields, are, in general, guilty of discrimination.

The union shop is often characterized by the United Mine Workers. This international union and its many locals must be commended for fairness toward Negroes. They have many Negro organizers who are a credit both to the union and to organized labor. Although Negroes do not fare as well in the exclusive bargaining shops, there are a number of locals especially in the steel locals in which Negroes are making rapid strides. This is very significant since the steel locals cover such a large number of Negro workers in the State.

Irrespective of the merits of the different types of union contracts, it is evident that in view of the fact that in only one of the six types of contracts is the management even theoretically free to hire, bargain with, retain, and advance non union labor without union consent, the Negro has no choice except to seek to become a part of organized labor. On the other hand, it is equally evident that it is the duty of the State to enact and enforce legislation which will prohibit any local from discriminating against any wage earner on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. Consequently, that legal judgment is repugnant to the Federal constitution which holds that a labor union is exclusively a private agency having the unrestricted power to determine the eligibility of its members. Likewise, these courts are equally in error which hold that labor unions are private agencies and as such the courts have no jurisdiction over their rules governing the eligibility for memberships. Clearly, since the Wagner Act specifically forces management to recognize as legal and enforceable by order of the courts, types of union contracts in which (a) only union members can be hired, (b) in which workers must join the union after being hired, (c) in which union men must be given preference in hiring, and (d) in which the union bargains for all workers, a labor union must be quasi-public agency. Otherwise the government will be enforcing a contract in which one party thereto has the right to discriminate against eligible workers in a manner which is detrimental to the other party thereof. Moreover, the subject of discrimination is extraneous to the legitimate essentials of the considerations contracted for, namely, LABOR AND COMPENSATION therefor. Clearly, even if two contracting parties were desirous so to do, they could not enter into a contract which infringes upon the inalienable rights of other citizens for equal work opportunity. Further, be it remembered, that since, at least in part, the Federal government administers, or supervises in a quasi administrative-judicial manner, the National Labor Relations Act chiefly through the National Labor Relations Board, it is therefore incumbent upon the Federal government to (1) prohibit discrimination against contracting parties and also (2) to provide equal protection under the law by prohibiting discrimination against persons who are eligible to contract but who may be denied the exercise of their right of contract by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Admitting that organized labor is a very potent factor in the status of Negro employment, how has it worked out? It is reliably estimated that only nineteen of the more than two hundred national and international unions exclude Negroes by their constitutions or rituals. Although some of these unions are independent, ten of them are said to be AFL unions. No national or international CIO unions excludes Negroes by constitutional and ritualistic methods. The organization of the CIO is such that it is stronger centrally and can oppose discrimination somewhat better than the AFL. In numerous instances through the State and nation, Negroes have got redress by appealing to the given international officers of the CIO union or locals in which discrimination has occurred. Likewise, it is generally profitable to appeal to the central AFL body and also to the international officers of the given AFL union whose locals have discriminated against

Negroes. Thus, from a practical point of view, whether AFL, or CIO, etc., excepting these unions which exclude Negroes constitutionally or ritualistically, the matter resolves itself into the dominant attitude of a given local. For instance, a given local of a union may exclude Negroes entirely; another local, of the same union, may admit Negroes and elect them to positions of influence and responsibility; still a third local, of the same union, may admit Negroes but restrict them in any number of ways.

Unions and their respective locals may discriminate against Negroes in many ways. Only a few of them need be listed here. (1) Some unions, as has been pointed out, discriminate against Negroes constitutionally and ritualistically. (2) Some locals deny that they discriminate against Negroes but refuse every Negro applicant, many of whom seem to have every qualification for membership except that of being white. (3) Other locals select only a few Negro members from a very large number of qualified Negro applicants. This type of theoretical admission but practical exclusion is often called "token" admission. (4) Other locals, often under pressure, issue competent Negroes temporary work permits on a quota basis which is somewhat proportional to the Negro's part in the total population. (5) Other locals organize or urge the organization of auxiliary Negro units whose members do not have the right to vote in the parent local but who pay the given parent local for the right to work and for whatever other privileges the parent local may desire to give them. (6) Some locals permit Negroes to work without giving them temporary work permits or without recognizing auxiliary Negro auxiliary units. They simply have no record of the presence of Negro workers. In such cases, however, the proof of the discrimination lies both in terms of the given type of contract which the given specific local may have as well as in the fact that the workers of no other race are treated as though they did not exist. (7) Other unions admit Negroes to full membership but discriminate against them in various ways ranging from practically excluding them from employ ment to partial and limited employment. In such instances, shop stewarts, business agents, and members of the given local may be involved. Instances are reported in which labor leadership and management cooperated in the exclusion and restriction of Negro workers.

The approximately sixty locals in Philadelphia illustrate the above categories very well. Some of the Philadelphia unions and their respective locals having Negro members are: the International Ladies Garment and Waists and Dressmakers Union; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Filling Station, Garage and Parking Lot Employees Union; Moulders Union; Wood-Wire-Metal Union; Coopersmith's Union the International Longshoremen's Association; Bakery and Confectionary Workers; Laborers and Hod Carriers' Union; Carpenters and Joiners Union; Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plasters and Painters Unions; the Knitgoods Union; the Wharf and Dock Builders Union; Laundry Workers, Hotel, Club and Institutional Employees Union; the National Maritime Union; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union and the Teachers Union. In addition to the above, Negroes held comparatively large memberships in the several tobacco, canned foods, teamsters, and restaurant locals. These locals represent independent, AFL, and CIO unions. Some of these locals should be cited for their exemplary attitude toward democracy in organized labor and democracy in American life. The local Teachers Union, the National Maritime Union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, constitute five instances in which locals and their leaders fight race prejudice by precept and example. To be sure, there are several others which, in varying degrees, are to be commended. On the other hand, there are at least a score of important locals which are guilty of gross discrimination.

In Pittsburgh, the CIO dominates the production field. Although there is still much progress to be made, CIO leadership is definitely opposed to discrimination. Their success in this regard illustrates what organized labor everywhere can do if once it is determined to develop democratic attitudes and practices in organized labor. Thus, on the whole, Negroes are making considerable progress in the production field in Pittsburgh. The AFL dominates the construction field in Pittsburgh, here, there are several examples of fairness and of discrimination. However, discrimination does not always mean that Negroes are excluded from employment. On the whole, the Negro in Pittsburgh has made considerable progress in organized labor in the Pittsburgh area during recent years. In general, what has been said of the metropolitan areas of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, is characteristic of the State so far as Negro labor is concerned.

In summary, the Commission finds that in spite of many examples of discrimination, there are many unions and scores of locals thereof which accept Negro membership, solicit Negro membership, and elect Negro members to positions of trust and honor. In addition thereto, there are numerous examples in which organized labor has demanded justice for the Negro both within and outside of organized labor. What is more, there are thousands of white workers throughout the State who are willing to promote equal job opportunity for Negro labor. This constructive and democratic side of organized labor needs greatly to be magnified. Clearly, the situation offers an opportunity for Negro and white leadership within and outside of organized labor. As has been indicated, organized labor has some of the most able leadership in the Negro race. This leadership must be encouraged, by the entire Negro community, in its efforts to solicit the interest of a much larger number of Negroes in the organized labor movement. It must also indicate a larger number of Negroes to become qualified in a wider range of skills. On the other side of the picture, interracial leadership must encourage a larger number of locals to accept Negro members, solicit Negro membership, to promote and elect them to positions of trust and honor. These locals should inform their respective employees that they desire to see Negro workers employed and up graded in accordance with their abilities. Moreover, it will be very strategic if such decisions are widely publicized in both the Negro and white press. Such decisions will be vastly more important if these locals can, in the same announcement, show that they have Negro shop stewarts, business agents, Negro members on their bargaining committees, grievance committees, metropolitan and regional

councils and other positions of influence and responsibility. As has been indicated, there are a few locals in the State which can go all the way in this program; there are scores of them which can take several of these decisive steps. Here is a challenge for Negro leadership. This is a positive constructive, and creative program. It is what every American likes it is ennobling. On the other hand, since organized labor determines the status of the American wage earner, Negro and white leadership, both within and outside of organized labor, should urge the enactment and enforcement of legislation which prohibits any form of discrimination on account of class, race, color, creed, or national origin.

The role of the employer in the status of Negro labor has been discussed in part elsewhere. It was inferred that management was only partly responsible for (1) technological unemployment, (2) the unemployment of technology and the depression, (3) the lesser skill of the Negro, and (4) his comparatively unfavorable length-of-service record. (5) Moreover, management's slogan of maximum production at the lowest cost applies, in principle to all business establishments and all labor irrespective of race. Further, admitting that certain parts of this competitive system need modification, wage earners, financiers, and consumers as well as management and employers must be involved in the necessary changes. It must be remembered that in terms of profit, quality, volume, and variety of goods, and saleable services, maximum production at the lowest cost brings most benefits to the consumers of whom wage earners are by far the greater part.

Therefore, so far as the unfavorable status of Negro labor is concerned, management is responsible only to the extent to which it has failed to adhere unswervingly to those principles and qualities in the labor force in which it can have a legitimate employable interest. Too often, against both its own interest as well as those of Negroes, management and employers have failed to keep this factor in mind. With reference to the labor force, the legitimate interests of management are the competitive production, transportation, and sale of goods and services. Thus, since in general, management agrees that Negro labor is capable, each Negro worker should be dealt with on the same basis as are the workers of other races. Aside from the unreasonable prejudices of a comparatively few employers, the two most serious handicaps to equal employment opportunities for Negroes are two greatly over estimated and often non-existent fears: (1) that Negroes and whites cannot work together harmoniously and on equal terms, and (2) that the public will react unfavorably to equal employment opportunities for Negroes.

Everywhere there is ample evidence of the fact that Negro and white workers can and do work together harmoniously. It is rather certain, however, that if the Negro is to be given equal employment opportunity, American management must be wise and courageous. But these requirements do not exhaust the genius of American production; it has wrought miracles. The magnitude and difficulty of the problems involved are minor as compared with other problems solved daily by American management. Moreover, it is good business to insist upon fairness to all workers for it would (1) bring into the labor force many Negro workers and members of other minority groups and (2) enable management to make the most efficient use of its labor. Clearly, any other point of view is both wasteful and unjust. Above all, it is the patriotic duty of American maangement to help integrate the Negro into the labor force with equal opportunity for advancement. This responsibility is inescapable.

Management itself is a profession; moreover, employees have always recognized that the human factors of production, transportation, and commerce are more important than their technological and financial factors. No one could be suspected of thinking that human labor is of less value than machines, goods, and profits. Hence, there are no new factors in the equation. For some employers, the factors merely need to be given their correct values. The great body of experience developed by these business establishments which have made much progress in integrating the Negro into the American labor force is available to those who desire to use it. In addition thereto, the National Urban League of New York City has spent decades in building a vast body of experience and techniques of integrating Negro workers into the American labor force. This organization is always happy to render services free of cost to those desiring them. Many local branches of the United States Employment Service, the various War Manpower Commission offices, and the FEPC have also a wealth of experience in this regard. Most employers will profit by reading "How Management Con Integrate Negroes in War Industries," prepared by Mr. John A. Davis for the Committee on Discrimination in Employment of the New York State War Council. The pamphlet is excellently written and covers briefly all major problems which confront management relative to Negro labor in war production.

In the following principles, suggested by Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, Industrial Relations Field Secretary of the National Urban League are most timely:

> "Certain principles have been shown by experience to be sound guides in the use of colored workers. These are as follows:
>
> 1. They should be employed in accordance with American standards of living and with due regard for their self-respect.
>
> 2. They should not be employed as a threat to the interests of white workers—i.e., to lower wage levels, to serve as strikebreakers to block union organization of a plant.
>
> 3. Judgment of the efficiency and competence of colored workers should not be based on experience in using merely a few of them.
>
> 4. They should, if feasible, be introduced along with other workers when a plant is just opened or is expanding, and both white and colored employees should be permitted to progress in their jobs together.
>
> 5. When colored personnel workers are employed, their main concerns should be selection, morale and efficiency. Under no circumstances should they be drawn into controversial situations that might develop between the employer and organized labor. For example, colored personnel employees have reportedly been used to dissuade colored workers from joining unions. The result of such a practice is bound to be resentment, disorganization, and conflict between both races.
>
> 6. Employers would do well to keep in touch with some responsible and experienced agencies dealing with race relations problems within the community.

They will prove helpful in recruiting competent colored workers.

7. In common with other employees, colored workers are the object of labor organizational drives. Their participation in constructive labor activities or their membership in local unions should not be considered a measure of their appreciation or loyalty any more than is the case with other workers.

8. They should receive the same opportunities for training and upgrading as other workers.

9. There should be no differential in wages based on color."

As has been pointed out, public opinion is often more tolerant than many employers seem to think. The American sense of fairness must not be under estimated. Here again, the genious and courage of American management must assert themselves. From a practical point of view, management has little to fear from public opinion regarding the possibility of unfavorable reaction to Negro employment. To begin with, public opinion is, in a very large measure, composed of wage earners and management. Moreover, management is influential in the control of those agencies which create and maintain public opinion. Therefore, given the weighted mass volume of labor and the influence of management, the American sense of fairness and the war aims of the United Nations, public opinion should be the very medium whereby fairness toward Negro labor will be created and maintained.

Just as organized labor has been asked to solicit the membership of Negroes in much larger numbers, integrate and advance them in accordance with their competence, so should management be asked to include more Negroes in its personnel. If this is done equitably, it would be most fortunate. It would match liberal labor leadership and do much to improve that management's chief interest in any and all labor is the competitive production, transportation, and sale of goods. In numerous instances, management is making progress along these lines. However, like labor, it still has much to do in this regard. This is the constructive side of American management.

On the other hand, the same proposed law which forbids labor organizations from discriminating against persons on account of race, class, creed, or color, should likewise prohibit employers from so discriminating. So long as the law equally binds both parties, there should be little opposition. New York and New Jersey have such laws as they pertain to public employment and war production. Pennsylvania will do well to follow their example. In the meantime, leadership in both races must seize every opportunity to promote the integration process through the most positive, constructive, and creative procedures suggested above.

Your Commission was authorized "to examine, report upon, and recommend measures to improve the economic . . . conditions of the colored urban population of the State." Hence, the Commission was not charged with the responsibility of obtaining jobs for Negroes. Nevertheless, the techniques of examining and reporting had to be conceived and conducted so that the Commission would be "within the law" and at the same time obtain the most valid evidence upon which to base its recommendations. Theoretically, this meant (1) examining and reporting in such a manner as to evaluate regularly used employment practices, (2) experimenting with new ones, and (3) examining other aspects of the Negro labor market. However, a most important by-product of these efforts was to get scores of jobs for Negroes. Often, new jobs were obtained in establishments which had not previously employed Negroes. Moreover, some "up-grading" was accomplished. It is understood, however, that no jobs were created for Negroes, they merely filled vacancies which existed or were merely given their due promotion.

In Pittsburgh, the experimental work was done by the Assistant Executive Director of the Commission who had the benefit and cooperation of the Industrial Research Department of the Pittsburgh Urban League which is nationally known to be one of the best of its kind in the nation.

In Philadelphia, a committee of leading citizens of both races representing various occupations and interests were invited to do the experimental work in unofficial capacity for the Commission. The Committee was known as the "Job Adjustment Committee." Its efforts covered the various public training programs: VEND, and its successor, the War Production Training Program, WPA, NYA, and those conducted by Federal government agencies themselves in which trainees were selected through civil service. As one letter indicates, some attention was paid to private educational institutions on the various levels of instruction. Likewise, the pre-production and training within Industry programs of private firms were observed. So far as possible, "up-grading" problems were covered.

The Report of the Job Adjustment Committee was written by its very able, fearless, untiring, and patriotic Chairman, Dr. John H. Brodhead, Principal of the Arnold School, Philadelphia:

"Summary of the Work of the Job Adjustment Committee

"The announcement of a vast employment expansion in governmental agencies and the birth of the President's Executive Order 8802 which was designed specifically to integrate the Negro and all minority groups of Americans in our total war effort, served as stimuli for social action committees everywhere throughout the country. In Philadelphia, the Job Adjustment Committee was organized.

"This committee, interracial in its makeup, and representing a cross-section of our population had three chief objectives: To insure the adequate representation of Negroes in labor and industry; the sifting out of potential cases of discrimination for the economy of time, money, and energy of the FEPC: and the adjustment of all differences in employer-employee, union-employee, or union-employer relationships involving Negroes in governmental agencies. Later, these objectives were extended to private industry

"The types of discrimination practiced were many and varied; but there was that common denominator of similarity in almost all of them. The governmental agencies showed prejudice most frequently in: (1) their rejections of qualified Negroes by the interviewers, (2) their prejudice against clerical workers, (3) failure of Civil Service to make referrals of Negroes or the neglect of an agency to send a candidate's name back to Civil Service within a reasonable time, (4) failure to upgrade Negro workers, and (5) the frequent firing of Negroes 'with prejudice.'

"In industry and war training classes, the Negro woman received the brunt of race bias. Hiring offi-

cers were allowed to enter training classes and on the floor to select the workers he needed; the Negro trainee was seldom, if ever, selected. In training classes, there were two Negro teachers among eight hundred; and they both were released for flimsy reasons. Industry refused to hire Negroes in skilled jobs regardless of training and qualifications. The employment picture is brighter now because the bottom of the labor market is being reached; but, even now after one year of war, the number of Negroes working at skilled trades in industry is almost negligible.

"Each case of discrimination was a story rather than data for statistical records. The techniques employed were of many different types. In some individual cases, every type of technique known to us had to be employed. Some of the approaches of these problems were: personal conferences with the aggrieved worker or with the employer of chief governmental personnel officer; letter writing with persistent follow-ups; telephonic contacts with everybody concerned; advice to a dissatisfied worker counselling service; publicity of most stubborn cases in the daily press; and the referral of cases to the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

"As a result of our work, we make the following observations:

1. That a continuing state agency be at work along these lines in the post-war period of see to it that the Negro is continued in industry and is not the first one fired when peace comes

2. That the state make a special appropriation for the continuance of the preparation of youth and adults in the vocational skills that are labeled 'essential'

3. That Negroes be appointed to the state Labor Board so that they might be able to do something for Negroes in the apprentice field which will surely be more active in peace times; and that Negroes might be properly interpreted to employers and the unions

4. That an interracial State Fair Employment Practice Committee be organized with power to effect the integration of all minority groups in the post war period

5. That more careful supervision be exercised over State Employment Offices to the end that Negroes receive referrals on every order.

6. The adjustments we have effected by personal conferences impel us to urge the establishment of a dynamic Public Relations Secretary or assign several persons to that particular task in behalf of Negroes.

"Since each case handled is a 'story' rather than statistical data, some of the letters received from the beneficiaries of our labors, are included with this report:"

The following letters are self-explanatory:

"* * * I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your valuable time and effort spent in my behalf, which resulted in my obtaining the position of Junior Procurement Inspector Trainee at Drexel Institute of Technology.

"I realize what a hard up-hill battle you must have had in view of Drexel's policy concerning Negroes. Therefore, I stand in readiness to lend any further effort to you and your committee in their fight to create new opportunities for the Colored American.

"Wishing you and your committee further success in their patriotic efforts, I remain

* * * * *"

"My sister, Mrs. S called you in regard to my Civil Service appointment. I took the examinations May 20, 1942 for junior clerk. I received a call to come for an interview June 7th. When I arrived I was told that there were no vacancies but that I would be called as soon as possible. On July 8th I received a telegram asking me to come immediately and this time I was told th same thing. My rating on the examination was 90.

"I would like to know if anything could be done so that I could get the appointment, as I feel that I am capable of the position?

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank your committee for being instrumental in securing me an appointment at the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

"On January 14, 1942, my name was placed on the eligible list as Junior Typist, as a result of my having passed successfully a Civil Service Examination. Despite the fact that the need for typist is very great, my name remained on the eligible list eight months, during which time I had five referrals to various government agencies, but still no appointment.

"After all my own efforts were frustrated, on September 15, 1942, I decided to let your Committee handle my case. As a result of their fine work, I am now working in the capacity of Junior Clerk-Typist at the Signal Depot.

"Thank you again for your splendid cooperation."

In addition to the types of activity indicated in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, as has been stated elsewhere, numerous conferences with labor leaders and scores of Negro and white workers both within and outside of the ranks of organized labor, the staff observed the employment practices and techniques of various professional employees in the following United States Employment Service offices: Harrisburg, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Chester. Some of these results have been given above. Numerous conferences have been held with personnel officers of large establishments holding war contracts. The placement procedures of several of the larger private placement agencies through newspapers, and the radio were examined. Likewise, as has been indicated, Negroes have been asked to enumerate the agencies and sources through which they received their jobs.

Finally, realizing that all of the above agencies and organizations and individuals are influenced by as well as help to constitute public opinion, an experimental program of community organization and mobilization was inaugurated. The main idea was to use the Negro and white press, the radio, public schools and educational institutions as a means of informing the public about the status of Negro employment in a manner as to influence favorable action in this regard. Conferences involving fact findings were held at Cheyney, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg. Staff members and others interested in the Commission's program participated in conferences, mass meetings, and delivered a number of addresses all of which were designed not merely to report upon conditions but for the purpose of influencing democratic social action. Upon request, the staff gave suggestions to numerous employers and others who had problems regarding Negro labor. These firms were most often advised to employ competent Negroes in their personnel departments. Some few public and private establishments have already done so with much success. The techniques developed by nationally known experts covering the whole field of employment have been observed. Conferences have been held in New York and Washington with leaders in this

field. The results of these efforts have been given in part in various sections of this report. Other results are indicated in the Conclusions and Recommendations.

Regarding the findings and suggestions of all these efforts, they could not be better epitomized than is stated in the following quotation from a PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET, "The Negro and the War," by Earl Brown and George R. Leighton:

"Things You Can Do

"As an employer—

"After suitable preparation with your present personnel, fill at least part of your war-time vacancies with carefully selected, qualified Negro workers.

"Make sure that the Negroes in your employment get the same pay and opportunities for advancement as your white employees.

"As a worker—

"See that your labor union does not discriminate against Negroes.

"Back up your employer if he seeks to give Negroes a square deal.

"As a citizen—

"Try to see that the Negroes in your community have the same opportunities for work, home life, and recreation that are open to white citizens.

"Support the organizations that are working on these problems in your community."

INTERRACIAL CONTACTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The history of the Negro in Pennsylvania began with his position as that of a slave whose master was white. This relationship, combined with differences in race and cultural background, gave rise to a caste system which thereby developed in theory and practice, the separation, limitation, circumscription and segregation of Negroes in every area of life.

Colonial Christianity recognized the necessity of converting both slave and free Negroes. However, when Negroes went to church, they were generally segregated. Often, they did not sit with whites, they went to the altar at different times and did not take Holy Communion together. Thus, the Christian Church, whose special mission is to proclaim the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man was persistent in promoting racial discrimination. Because of these discriminatory practices Richard Allen and Absalom Jones organized separate Negro churches. As time passed, the Negro church developed more and more into an all-Negro affair. Today with a very few exceptions, Negroes are generally members of and attend all-Negro churches. As a rule, when more than two or three Negroes attend a church whose pastor and congregation are white, they are most often referred to a colored congregation of the same denomination; if there is no Negro congregation, they are often advised to become members of Negro congregations belonging to other denominations. However, in instances where there are only a few Negroes, say from one to three families who are Episcopalian, such Negroes often worship with or become members of congregations whose other members are white. Although there are all-Negro Catholic congregations, in general, the relatively few Negro Catholics are a part of the regular congregations in their respective communities. However, as a rule, except for special purposes, white Christians very seldom attend churches whose congregations are colored.

Just as there is separation in the congregation, there is often denominational separation. The majority of Negroes are Baptist; only a relatively few Negro Baptist Churches are closely affiliated with white Baptists in the State. On the contrary, they belong to Negro Baptist denominations. Methodists are next in numerical order. There is a considerable number of Negro Methodists congregations who are an integral part of the now very large Methodist denomination. Even in this Church, there has always been various forms of separation. However, the majority of Negro Methodists belong to denominations having all-Negro constituencies. The various branches of the Holiness Church are all Negro. Although the membership of the respective congregations are separate, the Negro clergy and congregations of the Congregational, Episcopal, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and the largest Methodist denomination hold a closer official relationship. This is partly because of the manner in which these denominations are legally constituted and partly because of the desire for Christian fellowship. However, in a very large number of instances, in terms of real Christian fellowship, one wonders whether these partly official interracial relationships are any better than occasional meetings of Negro and white Baptists. By and large, it is safe to say that among the clergy and laity of the Church there is hardly more interracial fellowship on the basis of equality and brotherhood than there is in any other major area of activity.

The lack of regular contact between these Christian brethren and what it typifies, have led to many differences between the Negro Christian Church and the white Christian Church. There has been a difference in the sermon, services, program, music, and the emotional reactions of the worshippers. For decades, many people have thought of "shouting" as being typical of Negro churches. It is well known that "shouting" and similar emotional releases are characteristic of unlettered peoples. Today, except in the Holiness and Sanctified Churches, and some other congregations of the more unlettered type, "shouting" is atypical of Negro churches. It occurs with no more freqency in churches attended by intelligent Negroes than it does in white churches whose congregations are of a similar intellectual status. Next, the Negro church is located in a mixed or all-Negro neighborhood; and hence, reflects its surroundings. Negro church property represents a much larger proportion of total Negro wealth than is correspondingly true of whites.

At a time when white were developing good public schools, and gradually freeing their private schools from denominationalism, the Negro church developed private schools as a means of educating their own children. Negro churches in Pennsylvania founded, advocated, and promoted "sick benefit societies" as a means of caring for their sick. Most congregations had various charitable clubs and "sick" visiting clubs. Other types of welfare work have been sponsored regularly. Negro churches organized and supported building and loan associations as a means of encouraging Negro home ownership at a time when only a very few white congregations were so doing. Negro churches, largely because they were best suited for

the necessity, were the places in which mass meetings were held. White churches were likewise used but not with as great a frequency because there were many other places which were more suitable for whites. Today, as in former times, the Negro church building is used more than any other place for lectures, concerts, musical contests, and other intellectual and artistic gatherings. Although not as much as in former years, the Negro church is a center of social activity. They are also places in which political campaigns are conducted. Most of the other activities have been generally good and were organized, promoted, or tolerated largely because of the lack of their development elsewhere. Truly, the Negro church has been the backbone of the race's progress. Most unfortunately, the political activities of the Negro church have, on the whole, been more harmful than otherwise.

In summary, it is evident that in terms of membership, clergy, official management, and program, there has long been a vast difference between typical Negro and white churches. Although many of these difference are disappearing, there is little progress in the main area of the Christian fellowship.

For a long period, it was illegal for Negroes to be taught; later, when their education became legal, there were generally separate and distinct schools for Negroes. The "charity schools" established by the Friends, were established for Negro pupils although a few white children did occasionally attend some of these schools as long as they had mixed faculties. Gradually, the teaching personnel became all-Negro. Many of the Friends were sincere in their belief that separate institutions were desirable in that they afforded an opportunity for Negro leadership. The schools operated by Negroes had an entirely colored constituency. Thus, from the beginning of Negro education in 1740 until 1881, in general, there were separate educational systems for the two races. Today, despite a number of restrictions, there are numerous wholesale contacts between the two races. In Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia, York, and Washington Counties, there are all-Negro schools. In some of these counties, there are schools in which a Negro teacher has all of the Negro pupils in one room but has no white pupils.

In certain mixed elementary schools it has been observed that during recess, children tend to separate and play along racial lines. Other differences have been noted. However, none of these difficulties are so serious that they could not be improved immediately and satisfactorily. In the junior and senior high schools, with the exception of purely social activities, there are frequent contacts between students. Classroom activities, athletic, and other co-curricular activities afford many contacts between the pupils of the two races. Nevertheless, as we have seen elsewhere, there are sufficient undemocratic policies and practices in the school system to identify it as having restrictions and exclusions.

As has been pointed out, there has been and still is either on both physical and psychological segregation in housing. Because of sub-standard income, the pattern of residential segregation with its consequent artificial housing scarcity, admitting a few exceptions, Negroes are forced to occupy the more blighted and deteriorated areas and the most sub-standard dwellings of any neighborhood in which they live. As compared with other citizens, Negro occupied dwellings are not in good condition, they are old, damp, either difficult or expensive to heat, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, overcrowded, inadequately serviced with bathing and toilet facilities, are below standard in the quantity and quality of modern conveniencies, and cost more to occupy. As compared with other neighborhoods, the typical Negro neighborhood constitutes greater fire and health hazards; its recreational facilities are more inadequate; it is inadequately policed; it is more noisy and dirty.

What about the sphere of economics? The present unfavorable economic status of the Negro in Pennsylvania arises out of more than two centuries of circumscription, separation, and discrimination which have always exceeded that of the general population of any other element thereof. Although there have been many individual examples to the contrary, as compared with the general population, Negroes have been deprived of their share of skilled, supervisory, managerial, professional, governmental, industrial, commercial, and financial means of earning a living. First, proportionately, more than other citizens, Negroes are wage earners. Second, as a wage earner, he is disproportionately concentrated in the most unremunerative and insecure occupations. In brief, the income of the typical Negro is substandard. Nevertheless, marginal and sub-marginal living obtain in spite of Herculean efforts to overcome this evil. In 1940, after a decade of depression and recission, 6.5% of the State's male urban Negro population, fourteen years of age and over, was classified as "employers and own account workers;" only 10.4% of the male native white population of the State was so classified. For the women of the two corresponding groups, the percentages were 5.8 and 4.5 respectively for Negro and white. Hence, in spite of the numerous disadvantages of the Negro, the male native white urban citizen exceeds him only by 1.6 times in business and professional enterprises. This is heroic. Aside from the loyalty of the Negro citizen to his country, this is perhaps the highest tribute which can be paid to him.

The dark side of this picture is that Negro business is restricted and, with the exception of catering, is too much confined to Negro patronage. Since Negro enterprises contract only a fraction of the total volume of money expended by the Negro population, it follows that Negro business establishments are rather small; a plurality of them are owner-operated. In other words, although the number of Negro business establishments is rather favorable, the volume of Negro business and the profits therefrom are exceedingly small. Even so, credit bureaus, bank officials, wholesale dealers, State banking and insurance officials indicate that a considerable number of these enterprises are sound and reliable. The Bureau Savings and Loan Association, founded by Matthew Anderson, as compared with scores of such business establishments in the State is small but sound and strong. Banking authorities have informed a staff member that the same thing can be said of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia of which Major R. R. Wright is President. In review, Negro business and professional establishments, although energetic, suffer, in

the main, from the same types of restrictions and exclusions which characterize discrimination in other fields.

Here and there, a Negro lawyer gets a white client but for the most part, Negro lawyers earn their living among Negroes. The positions which they secure through politics are most often because of their representation of and identification with Negroes. In some communities, Negro physicians and dentists have a considerable amount of practice among whites, chiefly among the foreign-born. However, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, most of the patients of Negro physicians and dentists are colored. Nevertheless, taking the State as a whole, whites patronize the Negro medical profession in greater volume than all other professions combined.

Democratic and Christian sympathies have provided a considerable group of white friends of the Negro. Some few of them have been Christian friends of Justice rather than of the Negro per se. These persons have expended millions of dollars, and immeasurable energy in philanthropic efforts to aid Negro educational, religious, and charitable institutions. For these efforts, there is but praise. These persons are still beloved by thousands of Negroes. Nevertheless, the experience of the past philanthropy is that it was inadquate. Furthermore, it treated symptoms but not the disease. Unfortunately, in former years, many friends of the Negro found it far easier to give millions of dollars and life services to Negro educational, religious, and welfare institutions than to help give him equal job opportunity. Today, these friends are still needed but they must place their major emphasis upon economic and political justice. Such groups may well have as their slogan that of the National Urban League: "Not alms but opportunity." They should help convince the public that Negro labor and professional services must be permitted to enter the American labor market on equal terms with those of other Americans. In proportion as this type of philanthrophy is successful, just so shall the Negro cease to be a special problem. He will become a major contributor to various community chests rather than a recipient of philanthropy. He will, then, pay the State more taxes than he receives tax-supported services. Until there is economic freedom and justice, many other injustices will continue to exist. The Negro should not need charity; he needs equal job opportunity. He should not need special pity; he needs democracy, and Christian brotherhood.

Separation, restrictions, and exclusions in church, school, philanthropy and in the area of economics had their counter a part in the State. As has been pointed out, discriminatory legislation began in Philadelphia in 1693, in the colony in 1700; the "Black Code" was enacted in 1725-26. In general, during the Colonial period and until 1780, when slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, the law made a distinction between slave and free Negroes between a slave and a white servant of the limited debtor slave class; and between a slave and all white persons of the non-servant class. There were also various regulations regarding free Negroes and other inhabitants of Pennsylvania. In general, Negroes, whether slaves or free, were restricted in their liberties and were given different penalties from whites who committed the same offense. These laws had the effect of a black and a white legal code within the same geographical boundaries.

In 1780, laws giving Negroes civil rights began to be enacted in Pennsylvania. This first law repealed was that legislated in colonial days providing for separate trial courts for Negroes and allowing them no provisions for civil suit. Nevertheless, when taken as a group, these laws failed to give the Negro full citizenship. However, Pennsylvania Negroes, especially those of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, began to fight for equal rights in the State and also encourage and assist Negroes in other non-slave holding states to fight for equal rights. Resolutions pointing out the numerous unfair and unconstitutional laws throughout the country were drawn up; and delegates were urged to memorialize the proper authorities whenever they felt their race unjustly treated. The Fifth Annual Convention was held from June 1 to June 5, 1835, at Wesley Church in Philadelphia. This convention emphasized the need of securing favorable public opinion as a means of obtaining justice.

Negro conventions, abolition societies, and the Underground Railroad had their counterpart in organized opposition to Negroes. In addition to frequent riots throughout the State, often special legislation was attempted. In 1837, approximately eighty leading Negroes of Pittsburgh and vicinity sent a document entitled "A Memorial of the Free Citizens of Color in Pittsburgh and Vicinity Relative to the Right of Suffrage," to the State's law-making body. It was read before the convention on July 8, 1837. Because of its excellent historical statement of the Negro's case, it is presented here in full:

"MEMORIAL"

"To the Honorable Convention assembled for the purpose of proposing to the people of Pennsylvania, amendments to the existing Constitution of Pennsylvania.

"The Memorial of the undersigned free citizens of colour, residing in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, respectfully represents: That they have heard, with surprise and alarm, of an intention seriously expressed by some of the members of your honorable body, so to amend the Constitution as to make the right of suffrage depend not on the fact of being a freeman and a tax-payer, but on the complexion, whether dark or fair, which it may have pleased God to confer on the good people of this Commonwealth.

"That such an attempt should be mediated by a single individual in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, may well be regarded as matter of astonishment.

"It has been deemed both at home and abroad, a matter of just sarcasm. that, whilst the Declaration of Independence boasts of the universal equality of man, in many of the States one half of the community is the absolute property of the other subject to the despotic will, nay to the passion, caprice and cruelty of a master. In Pennsylvania public sentiment has triumphed over this glaring inconsistency. The brave spirits who achieved the Revolution, laid the foundation of a system by which slavery has been extinguished. The preamble of the noble act of the 1st of March, 1790, breathes a spirit which surely cannot have departed from the land. We beg leave to recall its imperishable language:

" 'When we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us, when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants in many

instances have been supplied, and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were doomed and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature and complexion. It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours and from each other, from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously infer, that He who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization by removing as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest proof of our gratitude.'

"Such were the sentiments promulgated fifty-seven years ago, by the fathers of this Commonwealth! The undersigned cannot but believe that to discard these now and to fall back upon barbarous prejudices, would be not less impolite than unjust and cruel. The danger under which some of our sister states is now trembling is, that they held within their bosom a population cut off from social rights, and looking with sullen discontent or eager hostility on all around them. In Pennsylvania the colored man, under her liberal and enlightened policy, has been taught to feel that he has an interest in common with the white man in sustaining her free institutions. He has felt that he shared in the blessings of her condition; and it has been his pride to show by his conduct as a citizen, that he is not unworthy of having been restored to the rights of humanity."

It is interesting to know that some of the leading Negro citizens of Pittsburgh today are descendants of the signers of this document. By 1838, Negroes were voting in seven counties of the State; though Philadelphia County was not one of them, it followed later. However, when Philadelphia Negroes sought to exercise their right of franchise in the spring elections of 1871, great disturbance and rioting ensued as the whites tried to prevent them. Police protection was so poor that United States marines were called to re-establish order. In the elections of the following fall, Jacob Gordon, a Negro, was shot down "on cold blood" on October 10; the night before and the next morning, assault and intimidation ran rampant. About a score of Negroes were wounded in the Fourth and Fifth Wards, and some were killed. Among these latter were Isaiah Chase and Octavius V. Catto. Despite this terror, Negroes continued to exercise their right to vote.

Up to 1880, the only jobs given Negroes in the various departments of the county or city governments were of a menial nature. Even these were not obtained through the political demand of the Negro voter. A Negro who happened to be in contact with some white person who was influential politically might get a job. The small group of independent voters tried many times, but unsuccessfully, to remedy this unjust situation. They were aided this time by a group of non partisan white voters headed by John Wanamaker. William Still, Robert Purvis, James Forten, and Dr. Nathan F. Mossell were the colored leaders in this movement. A bitter fight was waged for the mayorality and the Democrats were the victors. When Mayor Samuel G. King became Mayor early the following year, he appointed four Negro policemen: Charles Draper, David Truitt, James Davis, and Lewis Caldwell. For the remainder of the century, Philadelphia Negro voters held the balance of power politically, and they continued their battle for political patronage unceasingly. When the century ended, Negroes were employed in most, perhaps all, of the departments of city and county government. Moreover, some progress had been made in Pittsburgh, Chester, and Harrisburg. By 1898, there was Negro representation in the State Legislature.

On January 13, 1865, Negroes in Philadelphia began a struggle to win the right to ride on street cars. A meeting was held at Concert Hall on this date, and a large interracial committee was appointed to promote the case. The committee appealed first to each president of the nineteen street railways. William Still secured the signatures of 360 outstanding white citizens in behalf of the movement. One president, George Williams, of the Tenth and Eleventh Street Railways, proposed giving passengers ballots upon which to vote for or against granting Negroes this privilege. The street car conductors were made "judges", and all signed ballots were turned over to them. These "judges" returned a large majority against accepting Negro passengers. Negroes were often rejected from cars by the assistance of police. The Committee's next appeal was to the Mayor, he, however, refused to aid them. The committee then appealed to the State Legislature. A bill to allow Negroes to ride on street cars was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lowry. Upon its passage by that body, it was sent to the House where it was defeated. Nevertheless, the committee continued its efforts. Test cases of Negroes ejected from cars were frequently sent to the courts. Every means of arousing public opinion was used. However, all efforts proved fruitless, until the weight of public opinion turned the scale. As a result of this, an act was passed on March 22, 1867, forbidding any railroad or railway corporation in Pennsylvania to exclude Negro passengers. Twenty years later on May 19, 1887, additional legislation enacted extended this law to cover restaurants, hotels, omnibus lines, theatres, concert halls, places of entertainment or amusement.

In spite of the law of 1887, and some public sentiment in favor of justice, discriminations continued. For several years, there was a growing sentiment among liberal whites and Negroes that the law of 1887 should be amended and strenghtened. Such a bill was introduced in the 1935 Session of the Legislature by the Honorable Hobson R. Reynolds; it passed both houses. Immediately, several pressure groups particularly the Pennsylvania Hotel As-

sociation urged the Governor not to sign the bill. The Honorable Homer S. Brown informed Governor Earle that a resolution was being introduced to have the bill recalled from his desk. The Governor replied: "Let them pass any resolution they want to. The Bill is now the law of the State of Pennsylvania. I am happy to have the opportunity to help to right a great wrong." The bill became Act 132 of the 1935 Session of the General Assembly which is as follows:

"No. 132

AN ACT

"To amend section one of act, approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred thirty), entitled 'An Act to provide civil rights for all people, regardless of race or color', amplifying and extending the provsions of said act increasing the penalties for violation thereof.

Section 1, Act of May 19, 1887 (P. L. 130) Amended.

"Section I Be it enacted, & That section one of the act approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (Pamphlet Laws one hundred thirty), entitled 'An Act to provide civil rights for all people regardless of race or color', is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section Be it enacted, &, That (any person, company, corporaton being owner, lessee or manager of any restaurant, hotel, railroad, street railway, omnimus line, theatre, concert hall or place of entertainment, or amusement, who shall refuse to accommodate, convey or admit any person or persons on account of race or color over their lines or into their hotel, or restaurant shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars) all persons within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to, any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any such places shall, be refused, withheld from, or denied to, any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom there at of any person belonging to, or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, within the meaning of this article, shall be deemed to include inns, taverns, roadhouses, hotels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests, or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, or restaurants or eating houses, or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises, buffets, saloons, barrooms, or any store, park or inclosure where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, ice cream parlors, confestionaries, soda fountains, and all stores where ice cream, ice and fruit preparations, or their derivations, or where beverages of any kind, are retailed for consumption on the premises, drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bath houses, theatres, motion picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, musi halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges and universities, extension courses, and all educational institutions under the supervision of the commonwealth, garages of all public conveyances operated on land or water, as well as the stations and terminals thereof. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any institution, club or place or places of public accommodation, resort or amusement which is or are in its or their nature distinctly private, or to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to a specific written inquiry.

Accommodations of public place shall not be denied to any person on account of race, color or creed

Private Clubs

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or who shall aid or incite the violation of any said provision shall for each and every violation thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days not more than ninety days, or in the discretion of the court, both such fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

Approved—The 11th day of June A. D. 1935.

GEORGE H. EARLE."

Numerous persons of both races throughout the State have been interviewed with reference to the above Act. Most of them feel that it is unfortunate that such an Act is necessary, but feel that it has done some good. Staff visits in the various communities have shown that in no case has this law increased segregation; in many instances, it has broken down segregaton or mitigated it; in many others, it has had little observable effect. In cases where the law is still violated in this regard, many violators deny it and use several types of subterfuge to escape the consequences of their acts; some of them violate it without any attempt to conceal their lawlessness; others openly admit that they do not intend to observe ths law.

Moreover, in several communities, it is reported that law enforcement officers do not seem interested in enforcing it. It has been reported to the Commission that in a number of communities, managers of hotels and restaurants seem to have an unwritten agreement with the police that whenever a Negro insists upon being served, he is reported as disturbing the peace and is arrested therefor or asked by the police to leave the given hotel or restaurant. This type of premediated violation of the law is said to be a rather effective means of intimidating Negroes. Open intimidation has also been reported.

According to complaint and also the investigations of the staff, tourist houses and camps, roof gardens, taverns, roadhouses, restaurants, and night clubs and hotels are the

most frequent violators of the law in this regard. Owners, managers and others responsible for policy making in instances where Negroes are refused service or are offered restricted services, indicate very often, that the pesence of Negro patrons is detrimental to their business, in that their white guests object to Negro patrons. To be sure, some whites do object. However, so far as the Commission can determine, the vast majority of whites would not cease patronizing hotels or any specific hotel because of Negro patrons. Some few hotel managers who serve Negroes have admitted that they can see no reduction in business due to Negro patrons. Where the management is determined to observe the law, there seems to be relatively little difficulty.

Throughout the State, many restaurants have been reported as openly violating the Civil Rights Law of the State. There are many others which keep the letter of the law but violate it in spirit. Among the practices reported are (1) very long delays in service, (2) excessive costs for food, (3) informing Negroes that all seats are taken or are being reserved for a party which is expected or due very soon. (4) serving food improperly in such a manner as to make it very obvious that Negro patronage is not wanted, (5) breaking the dishes out of which Negroes have eaten in their presence, (6) the practice of having Negro patrons make several selections and saying after each selection that the order is "Just out" or "It will not be ready for an hour or more", and similar methods of discouraging and embarrassing Negro patrons. Obviously, in the very nature of the case, restaurants have little grounds upon which to base such practices. The fact that a few persons of another race object to Negro patrons is not valid reason for violating the law.

There have been numerous reports over a long period of time relative to discriminaton on one of the major interstate bus lines operating in the State. Many bus drivers of this line are known to insist that Negroes take seats in the rear. Many ticket agents habitually "reserve" rear seats for Negroes. In many instances, they are known to cooperate with bus drivers in enforcing segregation. The staff of the Commission gathered some evidence which seems to support this complaint. Many Negroes have protested this practice; others have refused to be seated in such a manner and have had their tickets reclaimed rather than submit to discrimination. Alterations between Negro passengers and bus drivers have been reported as a result of this practice. However, it is not an acknowledged policy of the Company under consideration; it seems to be the idea of a number of the drivers. There are a number of drivers of this particular Company who observe the law. Nevertheless, so far as has been reported, the Company has never been known to discipline a driver for violating the law in this regard. On the whole, the Company is at fault, for if it disciplined its drivers and ticket agents who violate the law, the practice of insisting that Negroes sit only in the rear of the buses would cease.

In addition to this major interstate bus line, there is a smaller interstate bus line whose drivers seat Negroes in the rear of the bus under the pretense that all of the front seats are "reserved". Often, the ticket itself gives the driver some privilege in this respect. On the other-hand, there are other interstate bus lines which are reported as observing the law in this matter and are reported as being as courteous to Negro passengers as to others. Thus, it is rather obvious that discrimination is not a preference of white passengers. It seems to be a preference of some drivers and ticket agents who seem to be supported by their respective companies.

Theatres have been reported to the Commission as violating the Civil Rights Law. "Sold Out" is the usual term; in addition thereto, other subtle methods are used to exclude Negroes. How be it, total exclusion is not the most frequent manner in which theatres violate the law. Violations occur most often by seating all Negroes in the same area, or by giving them only rear seats, or seats in the balcony only, and by refusing to sell Negroes box and orchestra seats. In several instances, when Negroes have protested these actions, quarrels, altercations and arrests have followed. Generally, the Negroes involved believe that they have been given more severe penalties for such disturbances than whites. In a similar manner, as has been pointed out elsewhere, many amusement parks, skating rinks, etc., restrict and exclude Negro patrons.

Violations of the Civil Rights Law by persons engaged in business is not without its counterpart in government owned and controlled parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc. On the otherhand, such restrictions and exclusions are by no means universal for, in hundreds of instances, Negroes make use of public facilities without any friction. However, wherever they have occurred, many Negro citizens have often protested these restrictions. Frequently, riots have resulted therefrom. One such place in Philadelphia has been the source of much interracial friction for many years. Recently, one Negro and one white policeman were assigned to keep order. Both of these men are well prepared for their jobs. In addition thereto, a very well trained Negro life guard was assigned to the swimming pool. Later, another well trained Negro life guard from a neighboring settlement house came and conducted classes in swimming. It was reported in August 1942, that white boys outnumbered Negro boys in his classes. Thanks to the Crime Prevention Association, the Department of Public Safety, and the Wharton Settlement, race riots have thus far been turned to a good example of interracial cooperation. The case for intelligent enforcement of the law is established. Wise leadership and cooperative planning on the part of private, semiprivate, and public officials are the obvious answer to such problems. This example should be multiplied many times throughout the State.

As has been indicated, many other discriminations against Negroes today fall within the realm of government. Too often, the agencies of justice have permitted citizens who discriminate against Negroes to go unapprehended or if apprehended, not brought to trial, and have otherwise permitted such offenders to violate the inalienable rights of Negro citizens with impunity. In addition to the misfeasance and malfeasance indicated above, many public servants in other branches of government have discriminated against Negroes. Likewise, so far as Negroes are concerned, democracy has disproportionately discriminated against those whom it has elected to positions of influence; those on whom it has conferred delegated authority; and those whom it has permitted to be

selected to positions of influence and responsibility through civil service.

Exclusions, restrictions, and other forms of physical and psychological discrimination have created "social distance" between the two races which by its very nature tends to prevent better understanding. The following statement of Bishop R. R. Wright which was written many years ago is equally true today:

> "In dealing with the Negro, it is difficult for the community as a whole to do the race justice. The old instinct in all of us which prompts us to magnify the evils and minimize the good of a group, different from ours, affects the Negro in all walks of life. White men do not associate with the best Negroes; they rarely enter their homes; they are excluded from their social circles; they cannot become members of their secret societies; they do not become members of their churches; they are seldom business partners and they cannot know the inside life of the higher group of Negroes. On the other hand, they are often benefactors of the poorer Negroes; they meet the criminal Negro in the court, the pauper at the poorhouse; they have the servant in their kitchen, and they read the newspapers in which are sensational reports of Negro crimes, written by reporters, most of them who never saw the inside of the homes of the well-to-do Negro.
>
> "It is not an exaggeration to state that the community as a whole, is ignorant of the real life of Negroes. It is a very rare thing to find a white man who rightly interprets the facts which come to him regarding Negro life. It is difficult for trained investigators to secure accurate information, especially, if these investigators be white. Time was when a Negro would, for the mere asking, or in order to secure sympathy, reveal his life to the Northern white man but the time has passed in Pennsylvania at least, and they are few and fortunate indeed to whom the Negro, intelligent or ignorant, will reveal his soul".

In brief, the social distance created by these discriminatory policies and acts is so vast that there often appears to be two culture patterns in one geographical area having the same political ideology and the same God. Howbeit, white citizens are not always entirely at fault in all of the separations and distinctions which they establish maintain, and promote. Too often, upon the advice and request of so-called Negro leaders, well-meaning white citizens have upheld, preserved, and promoted separation and segregation; thereby, further perpetuating the caste system. Nevertheless, irrespective of the cause, source and its nature, the nearly three centry old Caste System persists.

By some strange, illogical, and unscientific methods, even many intellectuals held that the Caste System was personal and private and had no essential and required relationship to democratic government. Nothing could be further from the truth. Life is an unity which cannot be divided into mutually exclusive and unrelated areas. Hence, these discriminatory policies and acts do not exist because they are permitted by democracy though they may often be the will of the majority. On the contrary, they mock democracy and make justice both blind and lame. In a democracy, the majority imposes its will upon the minority for the benefit of the common good. In addition to being unjust, discrimination is undemocratic in that one form of discrimination begets another until the entire society is engulfed; hence, since every citizen belongs to some political, economic, religious, racial, educational, social, or cultural minority, any form of discrimination is against the common good. Moreover, the greatest evil of discrimination is that it curses alike, those who are discriminated against and those who discriminate.

Therefore, your Commission submits to Your Honorable Bodies and His Excellency, and through them, to the people of this great and good Commonwealth, that the inalienable rights of no group can be violated without correspondingly jeopardizing the rights of all citizens. It is, therefore, the democratic duty and high Christian privilege of the citizens of the State to secure to the Negro population equal opportunity with the general population in the areas herein set forth.

Exhibit No. 1

Prepared by:

Wilson S. Borland, Executive Director; The Pittsburgh Housing Association—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

1. What is the total number of substandard dwellings occupied by whites and Negroes respectively?

   It is rather difficult to estimate the proportion of substandard dwellings occupied by Negroes since, to my knowledge, there is no accurate record of dwelling occupancy upon that basis. The 1940 housing census, when available, will contain records of dwelling occupancy by race but condition will not be recorded. A rough estimate can be approached, however. In 1934, over 17 per cent of the city's dwellings were substandard (in need of major repair and unfit for use). Since then there has been some demolition and some new building, but the total picture remains about the same.

   Approximately three-fifths (59 per cent) of the city's Negro population lives in the areas of worst housing: the Hill, North Manchester, East Liberty, the Strip, and Hazelwood districts. Of 1481 homes visited on complaint in these areas by the Pittsburgh Housing Association during 1941, 864, or 58.3 per cent, were Negro occupied. Of the Negro families visited, the great majority were found living in "substandard" dwellings (those in need of major repair or unfit for use). Seventy-seven per cent of the Negro relief families, 74 per cent of those on WPA, and 54 per cent of those privately employed were living in such quarters. (See pp. 19-21, the Pittsburgh Housing Association's annual report for further information).

2. Of the total number of cellar dwellings in Pittsburgh, how many are Negro?

   Unfortunately, the City of Pittsburgh does not register cellar dwellings so that we have no total information in this category. However, from our field inspection we know that entirely too many such dwellings still exist despite our efforts to get them vacated. Of 67 instances (mostly concentrated in the "Hill" district) on which we have complete information as of this Spring 88 per cent were Negro and 12 per cent white.

3. Of the total number of lodgers in Pittsburgh, how many of them were white and how many Negro?

   No record available. The 1940 housing census will contain information on furnished rooms, but those data are not yet available. Latest reports indicate that the housing census for Pittsburgh will be released in a month or two.

4. Does your study of demolition by wards or districts show that the rate has been greater in Negro neighborhoods than in white neighborhoods? Where do Negroes go who move from demolished dwellings?

Very definitely. Roughly two-thirds of the demolitions in the last seven years have been concentrated in the areas where Negroes live. (Cf. maps in the Association's 1941-1942 annual report).

As to where persons go from demolished dwellings, the Association has made no follow-up studies recently. However, a copy is enclosed of a study made several years ago of families dispossessed by demolition of unsafe dwellings and a copy of a map indicating the relocation (by census tract) of families moved from the sites of three housing projects. Since the majority of the dispossessed families were Negro, these will give some idea of what happens.

5 and 6. Questions concerning violations of housing laws.

No such information available. From the Housing Association's observations in the field, we would say that, generally, the "responsibility" for violations, particularly in the majority of low-rent Negro dwellings, should be placed on the house itself. Most of the dwellings are so old that they disintegrate faster than they can be repaired.

7 What suggestions would you offer for the reduction of the present substandard housing among Negroes?

This is a large question and one difficult to answer, particularly in view of the restrictions on housing in wartime. New construction, except in critical areas and for defense workers only, is out for the post-war period, looking toward more public low-rent housing, "mutual-ownership" (or cooperative) plants for higher income families, limited dividend housing, etc. I feel that the job will never be done by private builders in their hit or miss fashion. The problem, in urban areas particularly, is tremendous and must be attacked on exactly as great a scale.

For the duration we must think in terms of making the best possible use of what we have. We must enforce standards and, therefore, repair. Even now landlords who know their rents will be generally frozen are trying to evade responsibility by not making repairs on the excuse that materials are not available, etc. This, of course, is erroneous. Materials are available for maintenance and repair, and the fight for standards must be continued. This must be done by pressure on enforcement authorities from citizen groups, social agencies, tenants' leagues, etc. There is good possibility that assistance in the struggle may come from two federal sources: (1) the Home Utilization Agency, a new section of the National Housing Agency and now in the state of formation; (2) the Rent Control Program, under whose regulations existing services (that is, standard maintenance work) may not be diminished even though rents are frozen.

8. To what extent is the rental income from the present occupied substandard housing commensurate with the risks and investments of the landlords?

This question is a complex one, difficult to answer without many qualifications and reservations. However, one can state a couple of generalities which are true. If an owner is conscientious and concerned with the adequate maintenance of his property, it is doubtful that he can do much more than break even over a period of years. For example, over the last ten years it is very doubtful that slum property has been able to do anything but carry itself on the average income over the years. Only in the last couple of years has the rental income from such property been greater than its liability. In the depression years even unscrupulous landlords lost money.

"In the Pittsburgh 'Hill District', for example, the assessments are completely out of line, based not on economic reality but on fallacious theories. That is, the assessors say here is 50 front feet of property that, because of its nearness to town and its possible future use, is worth about $3000. Add to that a dwelling worth $2000 and we'll tax it on $5000. Actually, in its present use and condition, it is not worth more than about $2000 and the owner cannot rent for more than a $2000 property would bring. A reputable realtor states that as much as 60 per cent of the rental income from Hill District property under his management goes for taxes. The only landlords who can really 'get much' from slum property are those who buy up old stuff for a song, forget to repair and pay taxes, milk the property for every cent they can, and then let it go to the city for the delinquency.

9. To what extent is it possible for private capital to provide standard low-cost housing for recipients of relief, persons who are on WPA, and similar types of income?

I do not believe that it is possible for private capital to provide for the lowest incomes except in rare cases of rehabilitated property and even then the family will have to pay a too great share of income for rent.

The large public low-rent projects in Pittsburgh, which provide good if simplified accommodations, were built most economically, their construction cost being below that for private construction of equivalent accommodations. Nevertheless, the rents actually paid average about 50 per cent of the economic rent and therefore considerably less than 50 per cent of the commercial rental level. And it must be remembered that these rents are scaled to the tenant's income.

In a study completed early in 1941 by Allegheny County Board of Assistance, in cooperation with the Housing Association, it was found that relief families paid from 57 per cent to 168 per cent more than their shelter allowance (maximum of $9.75), thereby encroaching greatly on the amounts intended for food, milk, and clothing.

10. Approximately what is the lowest income group for which it is possible to provide standard housing?

In public low-rent housing (subsidized), the relief level income group can be housed. However, to make it at all feasible, not more than 20 to 25 per cent of the units can be rented at that level. It would, therefore, take many more such projects than we now have. In rehabilitated housing, if publicly sponsored and operated, a higher percentage of relief recipients could be housed.

Of the few examples we know of privately 'rehabilitated' dwellings, an income level of, say, $1200 a year could be reached (assuming 25 per cent of income for rent). Of new, standard, privately constructed housing, I do not see how an income group lower than $1500-$1700 could be provided for."

11. Considering the given location, state of repair of the given structure, and modernity of accommodations, do Negroes pay higher rents than white persons?

Definitely, YES. See pp. 19-21 of the Association's 1941-1942 annual report.

12. In what way, if any, do the various defense housing problems adversely affect Negroes?

One way that has not received much attention is the effect on political organization. For example, the 2d Ward of Homestead was almost solidly Negro. When that area was cleared to allow for a new mill, the former residents were scattered in various sections of Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh and their organized political strength completely dissipated.

Another aspect to be noted is the differential between Negro incomes and those of whites. Figures are not immediately available but it is established that a far higher percentage of Negro defense workers have low incomes than whites. As a result the Negro worker's standard of living must be lower than the white's in order to pay the same rent.

13. As compared with other citizens, to what extent, if any, is there an inadequacy of defense housing for Negroes in Pittsburgh?

In the City of Pittsburgh itself, the proportion of public defense houses allotted to Negroes is most inadequate. When fully tenanted, the city projects will be about 50-50 Negro and white. Although there has been some "defense" housing built by private builders, this is mostly for sale and in white suburban areas outside the city limits. The County Housing Authority, operating outside the City lines has assigned public housing to some Negro families but not on the same scale as the city authority. When the county projects are fully tenanted, probably 10 per cent of the dwellings will be Negro occupied

Exhibit No. 2

Prepared by: Richard McCaskey, President
Octavia Hill Association, Inc., Philadelphia

I have, as far as we are able, answered the questions you put. The following answers are numbered to correspond with the numbers on your questionnaire:

2. There are very few cellar dwellings in this area and these have windows above ground line. Cellar dwelling is illegal.
4. Tenant migrations (due to demolitions) are about equally divided between white and colored.
(a) Tenants usually try to find accommodations in their old neighborhood, and prefer houses to apartments. They frequently move in with relatives.
5. As we do not permit violations of housing laws, these are corrected when they come to our attention. The principal violation is the use of oil stoves for heating. No data on number of white and colored tenants involved.
6. No data.
7. We believe that if entire blocks in slum areas could be acquired, the living standards could be appreciably raised, but not when only a part of a group is controlled. Negroes with a living wage and some education are anxious to live in a decent environment. The education of Negroes, with classes in hygiene for instance, by members of their own race; education of owners and programs to stimulate community interest would be helpful.
8. A program for tenant education should include
1—Utilization of material attained—
1—Meeting most of present conditions
2—Cleanliness
3—Decorations
2—Saving for Living—
1—To buy home if possible or
2—To make home place to live
3—"Makeshifts"
3—Home programs—
1—Keep children occupied
2—Recreation for family
3—Building up neighborhood, etc.
9. "Private capital can not provide adequate low cost housing on any normal investment basis. Such housing must be subsidized in some way to be effective."
10. "Rental income from substandard housing is not very stable investment, but pays a high return when the working conditions of the country are satisfactory."
11. Any housing plan which does not consider all income levels, can not be considered completely successful.
12. Negroes do pay higher rents than white tenants for similar accommodations. They are also more liable to be destructive.
13. I do not believe that defense housing affects the Negro adversely.

Exhibit No. 3

Statement Submitted by Sydney Maslen, Chairman of the National Committee of Housing Associations, and Secretary of the Committee on Housing of the Community Service Society, New York, to the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population

Your secretary, Mr. Laurence Foster, in his letter to me on March 5, 1942, asked me to prepare a short document on the following questions:

1. Suggest a program of tenant education which you think would be valuable to all persons whose socio-economic conditions are similar to those of Negroes.
2. To what extent is it possible for private capital to provide decent housing for recipients of relief, WPA workers, and persons of similar income?
3. Approximately, what is the lowest income group for which it is possible to provide decent housing? (Kindly consider the Middle Atlantic States as a regional basis for consideration.)

Following are my answers to these questions:

1. Tenant Education. The educational program of tenant organizations, such as the United Tenants League and the Consolidated Tenants League in the City of New York, provides valuable training and experience in tenant education for persons whose socio-economic conditions are similar to those of Negroes, in my judgment. Such an educational program might well include the following:
(a) Participation in the activities of a tenants league as mentioned above.
(b) Current information on tenants' rights under the Civil Practice Act, under rent control laws, under health, building or housing codes, and under the public housing legislation.
(c) Guidance on how to develop public support for improvements in the laws mentioned above and in other social and housing measures.
(d) Participation in the organization and management of a consumer cooperative society and the development of a cooperative approach toward the solution of mutual problems.
2. "Under conditions which prevailed in the building industry before and during the war, it has not been profitable for private enterprises to build dwellings which meet minimum requirements for health, safety, sanitation, convenience and comfort, and rent these within the means of the majority of wage earners.
"Recipients of relief, WPA workers and persons of similar income usually can be provided with healthful housing only by a subsidized public housing program. This, however, does not rule out the possibility of including this group in dwellings operated by semi-philanthropic housing enterprises which are operated as housing societies."
3 The lowest income group which it is possible for private enterprise to provide decent housing under the normal conditions of the building industry are those who can afford to pay $10 per room per month, or $15 in New York City. Obviously, these figures will need to be adjusted to meet particular local conditions.
Should the building industry be reorganized after

the war and put on a large-scale basis and if the prefabricated housing industry develops, it is conceivable that the economic rent could be reduced below $10 per room per month. Even so, the lowest one-third to one-half of the income group probably could not afford to live in dwellings operated by unassisted private enterprise.

Attached are reports on "Recent Trends in Housing in the United States," which contains a further discussion of the part which private enterprise can play in rehousing the slum dweller, and a copy of a special study made by the Committee on Housing of the Community Service Society on cost reduction in housing construction, entitled "Toward Lower Cost Housing."

Exhibit No. 4

Prepared by:

Mrs. Hannah N. Bornheimer, Executive Secretary, Tenants and Homeowners-Security League—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1. What suggestions would you offer for the significant reduction of the present substandard housing among all racial groups whose socio-economic conditions are similar to those of Negroes?

There are a number of constructive suggestions which may be made in answer to this question but, today, they have to be considered in the light of a nation at war.

Efforts which might have been made a year ago to change substandard housing conditions either cannot be effected today or will need redoubled effort. Undoubtedly, substandard housing is responsible to some degree for the shortage of available man power. The socio-economic conditions controlling those who are forced to live in this way are responsible for unhealthy citizens lacking in proper morale. Hospitals and jails testify to this as do increased cost in police and fire protection which result from such neighborhood pattern existence.

To implement any program today which would obliterate these conditions would mean that the best forces of the community would have to join in the efforts.

But that these efforts should be made if we are to prosecute this war to a speedy victory goes without saying. The health and morale of our citizens is all important. Neither good citizens nor good fighters come out of substandard housing.

Therefore, we the Tenants League of Philadelphia, do hereby suggest the following program for our city. This general outline could be used for any community where similar housing conditions exist.

A. Registration and classification of all dwelling units, individual or multiple to insure compliance at least with legal standards.
   1. Inspection on a semi-yearly or yearly basis.
   2. Certificates to be issued for certain fixed nominal charge after inspection shows that unit complies with Housing Code of 1915.

B. An Abatement Fund of $250,000 to be allocated by City Council to implement above and which would be subsequently recoverable.
   1. Certificates and repayments from liens on properties would render this a revolving fund.
   2. Section 49 of Housing Code could be enforced.
   3. Legislation to compel providing of adequate heating facilities for all dwelling units. (This already exists in most states to minimize fire hazards.)

C. The coordination of city departments of Building Inspection, Department of Public Health and the Fire Department. All officers and personnel and inspectors to be under Civil Service to insure a competent personnel.

D. Federal cooperation in order to obtain necessary funds and priorities for vital rehabilitation and in order to implement above Section 49 of Housing Code.

E. The formation through State and Federal cooperation of landlord cooperatives in order to change localities where the neighborhood pattern shows a majority of substandard units.
   (Note) Landlord cooperative brought into force through proper legislation have been very successful in England, Sweden and Holland.

F. Citizens' Committees composed predominantly of tenants themselves to extend neighborhood patterns in low income areas where the vacancy rate has practically disappeared.
   1. To break down discrimination against Negro families who are forced to move.
   2. To cooperate with the Fair Rent Committee to see that rents are not raised.

2. Suggest a program of tenant education which you think would be valuable to all persons whose socio-economic conditions are similar to those of Negroes?

The average lease, (if such a document is available to any tenants living in substandard housing), is of such a nature that the tenant has a minimum of privilege and therefore necessarily feels a minimum of responsibility. The Tenants League has given great consideration to the education of tenants. But under existing tenant-landlord agent relationships, where the emphasis is placed as it is on the necessity for the greatest possible revenue from the properties (a recent survey by the Philadelphia Housing Association showed that the average profit in this class is between 13 per cent and 33 per cent), tenant education is a difficult proposition. So, in answering this question, the fact that landlords and agents are concerned with property values and are not at all concerned with the health or general welfare of the human beings who live in these properties, has to be taken into consideration.

Therefore we suggest that in order to implement a constructive program for tenant education, the following steps should be taken:

A. A fair and standard tenant-landlord lease, insured by legislation or through efforts of Citizens' Committees such as Fair Rent Committee. Such to include clauses that rights of tenants cannot be waived.
   (Note) New York City has such a "favorable" lease and finds that better tenant cooperation can be obtained.

B. A pamphlet or booklet for tenant use to include their rights under the Housing Code and under leases and the aspects of landlord-tenant relationship. (The Tenants League has done this with excellent effect on tenant cooperation.) This should contain suggestions and instructions as to duties and responsibilities towards the home. We have found that in many cases of southern Negro families where the previous living conditions have not included the necessity for heat and where the family income is not sufficient to cover that expense, the results is that all available wood in the household construction is used for heating purposes. Therefore the inclusion in such a pamphlet of simple instructions covering ordinary repairs to loose rails, steps, door knobs, shelves, window ropes, etc., would seem advisable. It should also include care of plumbing and heating facilities; economic use of water and toilet facilities; instruction as to care of cellar, home and

adjacent premises. Many tenants comply willingly when certain standards are fixed for them. (See USHA Housing Bulletins).

C. An Educational Program under competent leadership comprising the following points:

1. Group meetings of residents of neighborhoods where a library may be set up of pamphlets and housing material issued by State and local Housing Authorities. Consumers Guide (U. S. Government publication to be included.)
2. Meetings of such groups to consider immediate problems involved.
   a. Housing problems including inspections, conditions, legislation, etc.
   b. Cooperative buying of coal, tools for minor repairs, paint, etc.
   c. System of exchange of tools, etc., and barter of services.
3. A local Bulletin Board where items of interest, notice of meetings, etc., could be posted.
4. A class in housing for the local tenants. To be given by local leaders.
5. Entertainment and social features to be a portion of each program. Housing movies. Speakers from City organizations.
6. Educational trips through improved neighborhoods where the pattern has been changed through landlord-tenant cooperation.

3. To what extent is it posisble for private capital to provide low cost housing for recipients of relief, persons on WPA, and similar types of income?

With government subsidy, there would be no limitation to what could be done for the groups mentioned above. But private capital has proved that it cannot be invested in this way, if it is to be assured a reasonable profit. Mr. Arthur W. Binns of Philadelphia has demonstrated this probably better than anyone else in the United States. Through a national magazine he advertised that private builders of low cost homes—or rehabilitated houses—could have a 12 per cent profit. This he repudiated later, privately. First, the Binns' rents were not low but for middle income tenants; secondly, houses were definitely substandard; and third, this sort of thing cannot be done profitably and he admitted that private interests must get subsidy to provide such housing. (See Amazing Case of Mr. Binns. published by the Tenants League.)

The fact that no great amounts of private capital have been invested in low-cost housing would seem in itself to force the conclusion that it cannot be so invested at reasonable profit. Rehabilitation schemes have proven uneconomic in the long run since depreciation is excessively high.

4. Approximately what is the lowest income group for which it is possible to provide decent housing,

With government subsidy and city cooperation it has been shown that low-cost decent housing can be built for the lowest income groups. The achievements to date have taken this out of the realm of experiment.

Schools, hospitals, libraries, clinics, roads, water systems, police and fire departments and such other facilities are organized by the city, state and Federal governments for all income groups. Why should decent housing be excluded since it falls in the same social category and tends to eliminate the same social evils and reduce similar social costs.

5. To what extent, if any would it be possible for public and private interests to cooperate in providing decent housing for all families whose income is similar to those of Negroes,

With proper legislation and the cooperation of private capital, together with the above mentioned government subsidies, an adequate program might have been developed. At the present time and under war conditions, it is difficult to say just how far any such program could be taken. The question of priorities has to enter vitually into any such movement. But there are still 90,000 substandard dwellings in Philadelphia and there is little doubt that if all forces joined to remedy this condition, great improvements would result. (Note) England arrived through such a program of cooperation prior to the outbreak of war, with private interests buildings for middle income groups but cooperating on a master plan to rehabilitation and beautification.

6. As compared with other citizens, to what extent, if any, is there an inadequacy of defense housing for Negroes?

In the city of Philadelphia, there is at present no defense housing for Negroes. Twenty-four hundred homes have been allocated to the city. According to the Philadelphia Housing Authority there is no way of determining at present how many will be used by Negroes, and there seems to be no indication that any of it will be so used. (Note locations). It is safe to assume though that if the present discrimination against the employment of Negroes by certain firms having war contracts continues, not many will be placed in these homes.

In answering these questions, it has been difficult to have to leave out entirely the question of percentage of rent in comparison to total income. It would seem that this percentage, ranging as it does from a normal of 20 per cent—25 per cent to an abnormal of 60 per cent, should be given consideration. The Tenants League finds that rentals in Negro neighborhoods are considerably higher than those for the same type of homes in white localities.

On the basis of assessment values, usually lower than is similar type white areas, this would seem an unfair condition, as it is directly related to substandard housing inasmuch as it leads to overcrowding, and undue depreciation forcing slum neighborhoods where Negroes reside. It also tends to crowd Negroes into the most delapidated sections.

In conclusion, may we express the hope that this Commission will be able to persuade our city and state, and also arouse Philadelphians to the fact that decent housing for all groups is a valuable and necessary help to our war efforts; that it will be able to break through the vigorous opposition to all public low-cost housing which has been made by real estate interests locally and nationally; and that it will be able to influence our city and state governments along the lines suggested for the benefit of the nation as a whole and for national unity.

Exhibit No. 5

Prepared by:

Elizabeth H. Pitney, Research Secretary

Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association

Enclosed is a table which summarizes the activities of the twenty-seven chest clinics forming the Philadelphia Association of Tuberculosis Clinics. The figures have been made available through the courtesy of Miss Gertrude K. Langton, Executive Secretary of the Association. While representing the bulk of the diagnostic work which is done in the city, they do not, of course, include an undetermined amount of work carried on by private physicians, schools, universities and professional schools, material and child hygiene clinics and other agencies, nor the results of the Army's case-finding program at induction centers. Despite these limitations it would seem that the clinic figures afford the best avail-

able index of the distribution by color of the measures which are being taken for the diagnosis and control of tuberculosis. For the sake of simplicity the data have been classified in two catagories, white and non-white. The figures for the non-white population may be taken as almost identical with those for Negroes, since Negroes constitute 99.3 per cent of Philadelphia's non-white population.

The magnitude of the tuberculosis problem among Negroes may be read in the mortality figures. The Negroes, constituting 13 per cent of the population, suffer 45 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths.

On this basis it might be expected that 45 per cent of the new cases diagnosed would be found among Negroes. Such is not the case, only 34 per cent of the cases first diagnosed in the clinics during 1941 occurred among Negroes. It has been observed in other urban centers that the ratio of new cases to deaths tends to be lower in the Negro than in the white population and this has been attributed in part to the rapid course which the disease process often appears to follow in Negroes. It must also be assumed that case finding methods are less successful with the Negro than with the white population in discovering tuberculosis before it has progressed to a fatal conclusion.

Since Negroes constitute 41 per cent of the patients under clinic care, it would be expected that 41 per cent of the clinic facilities would be devoted to their care. As a matter of fact they did receive in 1931, 39 per cent of the sputum examinations, 37 per cent of the X-ray procedures and 60 per cent of the tuberculin tests.

In the matter of hospitalization it will be noted that 31 per cent of the clinic patients having tuberculosis were Negroes and that precisely the same proportion were admitted to hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. The second table which is enclosed gives a more complete picture of the hospitalization of tuberculous patients from Philadelphia.

The figures would suggest that while clinic facilities, as adequate as for white patients are available for the Negroes who present themselves for diagnosis and treatment, the control program is relatively defective in respect to case-finding among Negroes. This is not only an administrative problem but one which is closely related to the social and economic problems of Negroes in Philadelphia.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS PHILADELPHIA, 1941

Item	Number			Per Cent		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Clinic patients, Jan. 1-Dec. 31	17,174	10,166	7,008	100.0	59.2	40.8
Tuberculosis	4,527	3,128	1,399	100.0	69.1	30.9
Non-tuberculosis	12,647	7,038	5,609	100.0	55.6	44.4
Patients first diagnosed tuberculosis Jan. 1-Dec. 31	1,792	1,173	619	100.0	65.5	34.5
Patients entering institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis	1,393	964	429	100.0	69.2	30.8
Tuberculin tests	6,224	2,458	3,766	100.0	39.5	60.5
Sputum examinations	10,226	6,259	3,967	100.0	61.2	38.8
X-ray procedures	24,656	15,527	9,129	100.0	63.0	37.0
Film examinations	8,970	5,983	2,987	100.0	66.7	33.3
Fluoroscopic examinations	15,686	9,544	6,142	100.0	60.8	39.2
Addenda						
Population, April 1, 1940	1,931,334	1,678,577	252,757	100.0	86.9	13.1
New cases reported to Health Department, 1941	2,173	1,436	737	100.0	66.1	33.9
Tuberculosis deaths, 1941	1,131	628	503	100.0	55.5	44.5

Tuberculosis death rate, 1941 (deaths per 100,000 population)

Total	59
White	37
Non-white	199

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS DURING 1941

Institution	Total	White	Non-white
State Sanatoria			
Cresson	90	49	41
Hamburg	171	116	55
Mont Alto	293	(185)[a]	(108)[a]
Other Institutions for Tuberculosis[b]	669	627	42
Other State and County Institutions[c]	44	30	14
Municipal Hospitals			
Philadelphia General Hospital	1,520	811	709
Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases	85	31	54
Federal Hospitals	155	122	33
General Hospitals in Philadelphia	814	589	225
All Institutions	38,41	(2,560)[a]	(1,281)[a]

Source: Questionnaire mailed to the above institutions by the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association. All figures are for 1941 unless otherwise noted below.

[a] Estimated on the assumption that admissions to Mont Alto are distributed by color in the same ratio as at Cresson and Hamburg.

[b] Chestnut Hill Home for Consumptives, Children's Seashore House (New Jersey), Devitt's Camp, Eagleville Sanatorium, Jefferson Chest Department, Loomis (New York), Mount McGregor (New York), Rush Hospital (including Malvern), Rosemere Sanatorium, Trudeau (New York, 1940), Wawa Chest Institute, White Haven Sanatorium.

[c] Allentown, Farview, Norristown, Philadelphia and Wernersville State Hospitals, Eastern State Penitentiary (1940), Philadelphia County Prison (1940), and Pennhurst State School.

[d] Veterans Facilities at Aspinwall and Castle Point, U. S. Marine Hospital at Ellis Island and U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia (1939).

[e] Broad Street, Chestnut Hill, Children's, Community, Doctor's, Douglass Memorial, Episcopal, Frankford, Friend's, Germantown, Graduate, Hahnemann, Joseph Price Memorial, Lankenau, Mercy, Methodist Episcopal, Misercordia, Mount Sinai, Nazareth, Northeastern (1940), Northern Liberties, Pennsylvania, Presbyterian, Roxborough Memorial, St. Agnes, St. Christopher's St. Joseph's (1940), St. Luke's and Children's, St. Mary's, Temple University, Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, Women's Homeopathic (1940), Woman's Medical College, University.

Exhibit No. 6

Prepared by:

Dr. C. R. Reynolds, Director, Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

I. (A) Total number of persons treated for tuberculosis in state-owned hospitals during the year 1941 was 4,719; whites 4,118, Negroes 601 — proportion of Negroes treated 12.7 per cent. Negro population in Pennsylvania in 1940 was about 4.7 per cent.

II. Number of persons treated at State Tuberculosis Clinics in 1941 was 27,679. Whites 25,128; Negroes 2,551.

Note: These figures refer only to State Tuberculosis Clinics and do not include a few of these clinics not yet reported. or the Tuberculosis Clinics under the administration of city governments of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

III. Tuberculin Skin Test

Whites	10,407
Negroes	1,200
Total	11,607

X-ray Examinations		Cases of Active Tuberculosis	
Whites	15,183	Whites	3,038
Negroes	1,890	Negroes	478
Total	17,073	Total	3,516

Note: The tuberculin skin test is given chiefly at the clinics, not in the case-finding surveys.

The x-ray examinations were made at the clinics, State Teachers Colleges, Lincoln University, Dauphin County (Negro population) and a few institutions such as the Scotland Orphan School and the YWCA. The x-ray surveys were most productive among the colored groups at clinics and Dauphin County colored population and Lincoln University. Results were almost negligible at State Teachers Colleges, 4,136 x-ray examinations—6 active tuberculosis cases found

IV. Based on the proportion of Negroes in the total population of Pennsylvania there is no relative inadequacy of tuberculosis facilities and services for Negroes. The records for 1941 show that the Negro population was approximately 4.7 per cent of the entire population of Pennsylvania while the number of Negroes in the three State Tuberculosis Sanatoria was approximately 12.7 per cent. Based on the mortality rates for tuberculosis among whites and colored there is still a relative inadequacy for the treatment of Negroes in the tuberculosis sanatoria. The State Sanatoria, the State Tuberculosis Clinics, and the State Pneumothorax Center facilities are available to all persons eligible for diagnosis and treatment because of inability to meet the costs without regard to race or any other distinction except as to aliens.

Negroes are admitted to all State Tuberculosis Clinics. There are, however, clinics especially for Negroes at Harrisburg and Chester. At these cities Negroes may choose either the colored clinic or the regular clinic.

V. The Vital Statistics for Pennsylvania for the year 1941 have not yet been broken down as to color.

The death rates for tuberculosis of all kinds in 1939 and 1940 for white and colored were as follows:

In 1939 the total deaths were 4,235; annual rate per 100,000 population 42.9.

Deaths, among Negroes, 870—rate 185.4.

Deaths, among whites, 3,365—rate 35.8.

In 1940 the total deaths were 4,213; annual rate per 100,000 population 42.5.

Deaths, among all others (mostly Negroes) 872—rate 185.3.

Deaths, among whites, 3,341—rate 35.3.

VI. The high prevalence of tuberculosis in the colored race is due largely to economic causes—poor housing with overcrowding which favors spread of the disease which is definitely reflected in the higher rates in urban populations; lack of environmental facilities for outdoor exercise and physical recreation; nutritional deficiency which predisposes to the disease by lowering resistance. The case fatality rate in young Negroes is higher than in adults. This is believed by many to be due to an inherent lack of acquired immunity. However, the environmental factors which favor infection and spread also operate to prevent recovery.

Tuberculosis control measures adapted to colored communities are challenged by the most important factor or difficulty in health administration—lack of funds to promote education of these people as to the nature and prevention of this and other diseases and to carry on the social service required to improve the living conditions contributing to the spread of the disease. As adequate housing facilities, improvement in nutrition and other elements of good hygiene are long-time planning projects, the immediate demand is for more adequate hospital facilities to remove infective cases of tuberculosis from contact with the public.

Exhibit No. 7

Prepared by: Dr. Edgar S. Everhart, Chief,

Venereal Disease Division, Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

1. Attached is a report covering the period January 1 to June 30, 1941 which shows the new cases of syphilis reported to this Department by hospitals and clinics that are not under the supervision of this Division; the new cases reported by private physicians and the cases reported by penal institutions. For your information, I am attaching a copy of the syphilis reporting regulations, which, as you will note, requires that syphilis of four years' duration or less or syphilis that presents open lesions shall be reported.
There is also enclosed a report of the new cases of syphilis and the new cases of gonorrhea that entered the clinics operated under the supervision of this Department from the period January 1 to June 30, 1941.
Please be informed that gonorrhea is not a reportable disease.
Attached are the latest statistics which this office has received covering the number of cases of syphilis detected among the whites and the Negroes in connection with the examination of registrants with the Selective Service and volunteers. This report covers the period from the beginning of the examinations through April 15, 1941.
2. The reports mentioned in Paragraph 1 furnish all the available information in this office.
3. The only statistics on serologic tests which are available covering the whites and the Negroes are those from the main laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Attached is a copy of the report which has been prepared by that laboratory. As you will note, the tabulation is made for the Premarital, Prenatal and Selective Service cases. I have been informed by the Director of the laboratory that the report in regard to clinic specimen would be of little value inasmuch as the request cards are not completed by the physicians as to color.
4. The facilities and services are for the control of venereal diseases in Pennsylvania are not adequate, and in my opinion the inadequacies are as applicable to whites as they are to Negroes. The Department of Health has established the following clinics for the treatment of Negroes. They are staffed by Negro personnel.

2405 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh
1112 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg
1908 West Third Street, Chester
1137 S. Twentieth Street, Philadelphia
1129 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia
Twentieth and Berks Streets, Philadelphia
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, Phila.
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia

There is a large clinic conducted in the Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia, and in the Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh, in which the clinic patients are predominantly Negroes. All the clinics conducted by the Department are available for the treatment of Negroes.

5. I have been informed by the Bureau of Vital Statistics that you have been furnished a copy of the "Summary of Vital Statistics—1940." On pages 1176 and 1177 of this report the deaths from syphilis are recorded.

VENEREAL DISEASE DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1941 New Cases Reported:

	[1]Hospitals and Clinics				Private Physicians				Penal Institutions			
	M-	F-	M*	F*	M-	F-	M*	F*	M-	F-	M*	F*
Primary	13	3	16	9	45	13	20	13	3	0	10	5
Secondary	2	11	8	8	43	37	27	48	4	5	16	15
Latent	58	60	95	102	112	118	67	123	99	14	380	62
Tortiary	6	2	4	6	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital	13	6	17	17	4	4	2	1	7	0	6	0
Total	92	82	140	142	211	175	118	185	113	19	412	82

M- White male; F- White female; M* Negro male; F* Negro female.
[1] Not reporting through tabulating unit.

Total Reported by Hosp.	456	Total white males	416
Total Reported by Pri. Phy.	689	Total Negro males ...	670
Total Reported by Penal Inst. ..	626	Total white females ..	276
		Total Negro females ..	409
Total	1771	Total	1771

New Cases: (January 1-June 30, 1941)

Syphilis	White	Colored	Unknown		Gonorrhea White	Colored	Unknown	
State Clinics ...	1,558	2,603	81		273	120	16	
Allied Clinics ..	668	1,091	10	Total 6,011	22	11	1	Total 443
Total	2,226	3,694	91		295	131	17	

PENNA. DEPT. OF HEALTH—BUREAU OF LABORATORIES—PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. SEROLOGIC TESTS

Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1941 — Dec. 1940, to Dec. 1941

	Premarital	Prenatal		Selective Service
White Negative ...	11,194	6,820	White Negative	74,466
White Positive	243	163	White Doubtful	226
Colored Negative ..	457	113	White Positive	933
Colored Positive ..	73	22	Colored Negative	2,049
Doubtful	61	38	Colored Doubtful	41
Unsatisfactory	262	147	Colored Positive	435
			Unsatisfactory	722
Total	12,290	7,303		78,872

PREVALENCE OF SYPHILIS AMONG SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS AND VOLUNTEERS THROUGH APRIL 15, 1941

Total Examined	58,982	Total Syphilis Detected	1,470
Whites	55.396	Whites	846
Negroes	3,586	Negroes	624

At a meeting of the Advisory Health Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Health held on April 24, 1940, Rules and Regulations of the Department of Health and Advisory Health Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adopted January 6, 1937, were annulled. The following Rules and Regulations to be substituted for those annulled were adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ADOPTED APRIL 24, 1940, REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF SYPHILIS

1. Anyone suffering with syphilis, the duration of whose infection is less than four years, or who presents open syphilitic lesions of the skin or mucous membrane shall be considered as potentially endangering the public health, and it shall be the duty of this person to receive proper treatment for this infection.

2. Any physician who makes a diagnosis of syphilis as laid down in Paragraph 1 above shall make a report of such case direct to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by number without name and address.

3. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to report to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the name and address of any person who fails to report for treatment within a period of two weeks after the time designated unless the attending physician has knowledge of good and sufficient reason for delay.

4. It shall be the duty of the Pennsylvania Department of Health to provide the proper forms upon which such reports will be made.

Exhibit No. 8

Prepared by: Dr. Paul Dodds, Director
Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Harrisburg, Penna.

The work your Commission has undertaken is of the utmost importance, and I would consider it an honor to be of assistance in any way possible.

While it is encouraging to know that both maternal mortality and infant mortality in the United States as a whole continues to be reduced, it is significant that this reduction is not due in any part to the improvement in mortality rates of Negro women and Negro infants. Of course, the exceptionally high rates found in some of our southern states is in great part responsible for this bad showing, but no citizen of the Country can view with complacency the fact that the maternal mortality of Negro women is still two and one-half times that of white women, and that the infant mortality of Negro infants is nearly twice that of white infants.

Your Commission is especially interested in conditions in the State of Pennsylvania, and as you will see by the enclosed maternal death rates, there has been a remarkable improvement in the maternal death rates for Negroes.

In 1931 there were recorded 88 Negro maternal deaths while in 1940 there were only 53 Negro maternal deaths. During the same period, however, the white maternal deaths in the State have been reduced from 1,065 to 474. It is clear, then, that although the improvement in Negro maternal deaths has been outstanding it has not equaled the improvement found in white maternal deaths.

I need not emphasize to your commission the many enormous problems which confront any program for better health conditions for Negroes. To all of us the interdependence of health and education and financial status is self evident. Each of these is a great problem, but I think you will agree that in Pennsylvania, at least, we can expect the greatest health gains to follow the education of our people.

The influence of our public schools in health conditions of Negro and large parts of the white population has been of the greatest value, but I think we are losing an opportunity by not reaching the adult Negro population directly through their churches first of all and their fraternal organizations.

To make a health program for Negroes successful it is essential that the basis of the program be "What can the Negroes do for themselves?," rather than, what can be done for the Negroes? With a proper educational program over a period of years Negroes will no doubt carry on a health program of their own.

I will now try to answer each of your questions in order:

1. As explained to your Commission in a previous letter, the Maternal and Child Health Program of this Bureau is directed chiefly toward communities of the Fourth Class, where the Negro population is small, while your Commission is interested especially in the urban colored population.

   Since in our clinics patients are accepted without regard to color, no record of this is kept, and therefore I have no figures to show how many Negro and white women were given prenatal care in 1941.

2. During the past 10 years 622 Negro and 7,146 white women in Pennsylvania died of causes directly due to pregnancy and child birth.

3. I am unable at this time to give the Pennsylvania infant mortality rates for Negroes and whites respectively during the last decade, but I can report that for the entire nation the death rate for Negro infants was the same in 1940 as in the previous year.

* * *

5. As compared with white mothers and pre-school children, some of the special handicaps of Negro mothers and pre-school children are:
   (a) Their financial status is often inferior.
   (b) They are often less perturbed by their financial status.
   (c) They are less apt to take their physical condition

seriously; notoriously they laugh when they should be worried.

(d) Often the reasons for preventive measures have not been explained to them.

(e) They seek medical advice later in pregnancy than do white patients.

(f) They are less apt to follow the physician's orders about when to get up, etc.

(g) They are in great need of education along health lines.

(h) They seem to prefer white doctors and nurses to Negro doctors and nurses, even when the latter are available.

(i) The number of Negro doctors and nurses available in Pennsylvania is much too small.

6. Suggested program for improvement of maternal care of Negroes:
   1 Health education of Negro city dwellers:
   (a) Through clinics
   (b) Through churches
   (c) Through fraternal organizations
   (d) Public schools
   2. Training larger numbers of Negro physicians and nurses.

MATERNAL DEATHS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COLOR: 1931-1940, INCLUSIVE

Color	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
White	1,065	952	859	862	811	753	705	584	555	474	7,146
Colored	88	73	57	69	72	77	71	57	58	53	662

Exhibit No. 9

Prepared by: Howard L. Russell, Secretary Department of Public Assistance, Harrisburg

I have delayed replying to your letter of June 8 pending completion of the tabulation of data secured from a survey of assistance households in December, 1941. The data permit comparison of the two races from a public assistance stand-point. As you are aware, we make no race distinction in the granting of assistance. Consequently, we collect no statistics currently by race, and only occasionally do we make a survey to determine the number and characteristics of white or colored recipients.

I regret that information is not available to provide answers to any of the questions contained in your letter except Question 7(a), but the survey of assistance households sheds some light on the relative dependency of whites versus Negroes and on a number of characteristics relative to dependency. The following tabulations represent race data obtained from preliminary State totals contained in the study, related in some instances to United States Census data:

	White	Negro
Per cent of persons receiving assistance to total persons of each race in general population—		
All types	3.6	19.5
Old-Age Assistance	1.0	2.0
Aid to Dependent Children	1.5	11.3
General Assistance	1.1	6.2
Per cent of persons receving Old-Age Assistance to total population aged 65 and over	14.1	49.5
Per cent of General Assistance cases containing one or more employable persons to total General Assistance cases	44.9	38.2
Average number of years' education of adult assistance recipients	5.8	5.6
Per cent of adult assistance recipients rated as competitively employable—		
All Types	14.9	20.7
Old-Age Assistance	3.6	3.5
Aid to Dependent Children	12.9	14.7
General Assistance	30.2	31.4

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYABLE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYABILITY

	Receiving Aid to Dependent Children		Receiving General Assistance	
Reason for unemployability	White	Negro	White	Negro
Age	0.1	3.1	6.7	8.3
Needed in the home	87.5	90.6	24.8	12.0
Permanent physical disability	3.9	4.0	34.5	31.2
Temporary physical disability	5.0	1.8	20.1	36.9
Mental deficiency	0.7	0.0	5.6	2.9
Lack of training	1.6	0.2	4.2	6.2
All other reasons	1.2	0.3	4.1	2.5

From the above tabulations you will note that dependency is much higher among the colored than among the whites; that 11.3% of all colored persons in the State are on the Aid to Dependent Children rolls; that approximately one-half of all Negroes aged 65 or over are receiving Old-Age Assistance; and that there is not a great deal of difference between the races in regard to education and employability of members on the assistance rolls.

The problem of dependency, especially as related to the aged and the children, is indeed much more pronounced among the Negroes, but I would not be inclined to look on it as a race problem. The characteristics of assistance numbers considerable more white than colored recipients under each one of the three assistance programs.

Our Department is cooperating with other welfare agencies and is doing a certain amount of work on its own accord to rehabilitate assistance groups whenever there seems a good prospect of refitting a member or members of the group to be partially or completely self-supporting. The work is admittedly in its infancy but progress is being made and you may be assured that it will continue to be made, toward establishing or reestablishing the self-reliance of as many as possible of the continuously or intermittently dependent group of both races.

Exhibit No. 10

Prepared by: Mrs. Ellen V. Schneebeli, State Chief Welfare Programs Section, Federal Works Agency Works Projects Administration for Pennsylvania

The W.P.A. Housekeeping Aide project is a logical development growing out of an urgent need of underprivileged people for assistance, together with the necessity for providing work for unskilled women. The services that the project undertook had been given in the past by more fortunate relatives or friends or by public or private Welfare Agencies. However, the great increase in unemployment that came with the Depression brought about a very difficult situation and thousands of needy families found themselves unable to secure assistance from the usual sources. The project not only gives employment to needy women, but gives relief in emergency situations to people in their own homes in a satisfactory and economical manner. It also demonstrates to the family better methods of home making and helps them to make the most of their meager resources.

The project furnishes to the needy free home assistance in general housework, care of children and elementary care of the sick. This work is to be rendered only where the homemaker is totally or partially incapacitated, where a temporary emergency makes such assistance necessary, in motherless homes, or where assistance is needed because of old age or chronic illness regardless of age, sex or race. We are not permitted to inquire into the income of the families serviced and the services of the project may be extended only to families certified as in need by recognized Welfare Agencies. W.P.A., Relief, Old Age and Blind Pension recipients are eligible for the assistance if so determined by a Referral Agency.

The Housekeeping Aide Program is closely related to the Programs of Public Health and Welfare Agencies and for this reason many of our Referrals are from those agencies. No recipients of the service rendered is permitted to reimburse the Project for same. The official

sponsor in the State of Pennsylvania is the Department of Public Assistance and they provide materials and supplies necessary for training activities and material for uniforms for the Aides. The co-sponsors, who are usually County or Municipal Governments, provide space, equipment and utilities for training centers, and transportation in excess of amount ordinarily necessary.

The Housekeeping Aide Project has operated in the State of Pennsylvania since June, 1938 and during the year 1941 employed an average monthly number of 2200 aides and the approximate number of families and number of persons serviced during 1941 is as follows:

	No. of Families Serviced	No. of Persons Serviced
White	47,576	196,330
Colored	55,972	34,647

The personnel on our Center is made up of a unit supervisor, foreman, clerical help and field workers and only women are employed; and with the exception of unit supervisors are women assigned to us by the Division of Employment for persons certified by the Department of Public Assistance as eligible for employment, and therefore women of all ages who are physically able to perform this kind of work are assigned. No discrimination is made as to race, age or education, but all women employed on Housekeeping Aide must pass a physical examination.

The School Lunch Program was made available to the public and parochial schools in the latter part of 1936 on a County-wide basis.

The School Lunch Program of Pennsylvania was sponsored in 1940 by the State Department of Public Instruction. Each unit is co-sponsored by a civic group such as the Parent-Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs, School Board, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and various Church societies.

The purpose of the Program is to prepare and serve school lunches to be furnished without cost to needy or under-nourished children in the public schools throughout Pennsylvania or in the parochial schools to those needy or undernourished children who do not pay tuition. The work also includes the operation of gardens and the canning of garden, donated or surplus foodstuffs for use on the school lunches or for free distribution to the needy.

In order that the needy children may be served without social stigma, and that the program may reach other children suffering from malnutrition, but whose parents could make a contribution, the co-sponsors establish a common food fund which is used to supply the necessary fresh vegetables, milk, meats, etc., to be co-mingled with the surplus foods made available to the schools through the Surplus Marketing Administration and the Department of Public Assistance.

Since Federal funds are limited to payment for supervision and labor, local school boards or civic groups assume the financial responsibility for food, other material costs, and equipment for the units of the project operating under their jurisdiction. The labor personnel is certified from the relief rolls to WPA for employment. There is no discrimination in the placement of labor on this work—either by race, creed or color.

During the summer of 1941 there were 58 school Lunch Canning units operating in various parts of the State. The purpose of this activity was to can and preserve fruits and vegetables to be used on the School Lunch Program during the winter months. This program has been a great asset to the feeding program; adding greater variety and enabling the schools to serve more balanced lunches to the children. The co-sopnsors in most instances, planted and culticated gardens especially for the canning program. The Surplus Marketing Administration also supplied vegetables to the units at various times. The total amount of food preserved and canned is as follows:

21,117 quarts of fruits
20,876 quarts of vegetables

During the School Lunch Program served a total of 3,577,584 lunches of which 3,485,151 were served to white children; 81,971 to Negroes, and 1,309 to children of other races. We do not make a breakdown according to the sex or age of the recipients. However, we might add that our Program carries through from Kindergarten to High School.

Information concerning the need of a feeding program for all school children in the State of Penna., should be obtained from the State Department of Public Instruction.

Exhibit No. 11

Prepared by:

Phillip Wallis, Frank S. Brown, and Robert C. Taber, of the Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"THE CARE OF NEGRO CHILDREN"

"The care of Negro children has become, during the past 10 years, a problem of increasing concern to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia .The situation is one of such major importance, not only to the children in question, but also to the community as a whole, that prompt and effective action to remedy it is essential. Let us examine such information as is available as to the size and seriousness of the problem, and as to the means now available for meeting it.

"In the past 25 years there has been a sharp rise in the Negro population of Philadelphia. In the age group from 7 to 15 Negro children were 6% of the total school population in 1920, and this proportion has since risen to 10% in 1930, 12% in 1935, and 15.5% in 1940. During the period from 1930 to 1940, while the number of white children from 7 to 15 years of age in the Philadelphia schools decreased 18%, the number of Negro children increased 38%. In short, Philadelphia has been losing each year over 5,000 white children and gaining annually over 1,000 Negro children. Where in 1920 one child in 15 was Negro, today one child in 6 is.

"Having in mind the present numbers and the steady growth of the Negro population, let us next attempt to examine, from what information may now be obtained, the size and seriousness of the problem from the viewpoint of juvenile delinquency and dependency.

"The total number of delinquent children in Philadelphia in 1920 was 4270; in 1930, 6280; in 1935, 4704, and in 1940, 3513. In the same years these figures included delinquent Negro children as follows: 1920, 676; 1930, 1446; 1935, 1742; 1940, 1513. In other words, Negroes constituted in 1920 16% of all juvenile delinquency cases; in 1930, 23%; in 1935, 37%, and in 1940, 43%. It will also be observed that, for instance, in 1940 when Negro children were 15.5% of the total school population, Negro juvenile delinquency was 43% of all juvenile delinquency cases, or in other words, the Negro delinquency rate was almost three times the average delinquency rate, and was four times the delinquency rate among white children alone. What is more, Negro children were involved in 51% of the the more serious offences.

"The ratio of delinquency has varied widely; for instance, in 1920 43 Negro children of the ages 7 to 15 were arrested out of every 1000 Negro children of these ages. This number increased to 48 in 1930, declined to 43 in 1932, reached the all time high of 50 in 1934, and has since declined again to 37 in 1940.

"The problem caused by the disproportionate increase in Negro cases is further reflected in the number of Negro children requiring foster home care or institutional placement. In 1930 3% of all delinquent cases were committed to agencies or individuals, and half of these cases were Negroes. In 1940 again 3% of all delinquent cases were committed to agencies or individuals, but the Negro proportion had increased to 75%.

"In 1930 7% of all delinquent cases were committed to institutions and of that number 24% were Negroes. In 1940 9% of all delinquent cases were committed to institutions, and of that number the proportion of Negroes had increased to 45%. The following table shows not only a proportionate but an actual increase in the number of Negro children requiring foster home or institutional placement.

"Comparison of Disposition of Juvenile Delinquency Cases (under 16 years of age) for the years 1940 and 1930 and a "Comparison of Cases and Percentage of Cases in which Negroes were involved in the years 1940 and 1930.

	Total No. of cases disposed of in		No. of negroes involved in cases disposed of in		Percentage of cases in which negroes were involved	
	1940	1930	1940	1930	1940	1930
Children dismissed and not remaining under supervision of the Court	2800	5517	1225	1238	44%	22%
Children remaining under supervision of the Court	954	936	526	401	55%	43%
Children committed to agencies or individuals ..	149	231	111	107	74%	46%
Children committed to institutions and referred without commitment to parole officers	432	600	195	128	45%	21%
Children referred to other courts and cases in which restitution or reparation was ordered	22	233	6	46	27%	20%
	4357	7517	2063	1920		

"In cases involving dependency, neglect, custody and mental defect, the proportion of Negroes (of the ages of 7 to 15) is also disproportionately high, as compared with the percentage of white children, but here the situation is not as much out of line as in delinquency cases. For example, in 1920 when 6% of the children (between 7 and 15) were Negro, 10% of the cases of dependency, neglect and custody involved Negroes. In 1930, when the Negro juvenile population was 10% of the whole, 24% of these cases involved Negroes. In 1935 the Negro population was 12% and the Negro dependency, etc., cases were 22%: and in 1940 when the Negro population was 15.5% of the total, the Negro cases were 27% of all dependency, etc., cases. While new applications in dependency cases have decreased from 4280 in 1931 to 1981 in 1940, a decrease of 54%, and while there was a substantial decrease in the total number of Negro cases over the same period, nevertheless Negro cases were 27% of the total in 1940 as compared to 24% in 1930.

"The disproportionate share of Negro children involved in delinquency and dependency cases reflects certain obvious factors and, no doubt, is influenced by others which only complete analysis will disclose. In the first place, the Negro family suffers, in general from widespread unemployment, as is evidenced by the fact that, despite the shortage of labor in certain fields in the present emergency, industry is only now beginning to draw upon the ranks of Negro labor. In the second place, during the past 20 years there has been a heavy migration of Negroes from the south to the north. The change from a simple rural community to a complex city, with a higher tempo of living, is bound to be productive of social difficulties, and this tendency is accentuated by the lack of job opportunities. The figures further reflect the lack of satisfactory recreation and housing facilities and other community resources for the Negro, and this is clearly borne out by the fact that 68% of the Negro boys who were held for court were repeaters as opposed to 51% of the white boys.

"What community resources are available to meet these urgent needs? Training schools for children such as Sleighton Farms and Glen Mills, frequently have no vacancies. On occasion children who have been committed to training schools have been held as long as 3 months in the House of detention pending admission. This constitutes a very unwholesome situation since the available facilities do not permit segregation of those committed from those who are awaiting hearing. The lack of resources further means that children who should be committed to a training school at the time when they would be most responsive to the treatment which it would provide, must necessarily be placed, as a matter of expediency, in foster homes. That these children do not lend themselves to placement in foster homes is shown by the large turnover in these cases, together with the excessive run-aways. The result is that when a child eventually reaches the training school he is more calloused and less susceptible to a constructive experience, by virtue of having become more deeply entrenched in a delinquent pattern.

"With the exception of the House of the Holy Child, which has recently expanded its foster care service, there have been few changes which have strengthened the availabe services for Negro children. The child care agencies who place Negro children in large numbers are in general totally inadequate in staff and in supervision. In no small measure this situation is due to lack of funds. For instance, upon the invitation of the Bureau of Colored Children, the Council of Social Agencies recently made a thorough study of that agency. Its report showed the need for immediate revamping of program and personnel. Nevertheless, the Agency was not in a position to lift itself by its own boot-straps, and cannot hope to secure additional State funds until it has improved its services, and cannot improve its services without additional funds.

"The delay in adequately providing for the care of Negro children is costing Philadelphia thousands of dollars. But more important, it is failing to rehabilitate those who would respond to sound treatment if appropriate services were available. Without such a survey of needs and resources sound planning to correct existing inadequacies and provide for the future becomes impossible. Such a survey might conceivably indicate that the decrease of cases involving white children may make available for Negro children some of the services originally established for white children. Possibly grants from Foundations established for the advancement of the Negro, Public Works Administration funds for buildings, or State or local funds might be forthcoming. But the problem is too large for solution either by the Court or by any single Agency. What is needed, and immediately, is a joint and thorough study of this entire problem, which may well be considered today the most serious single problem in the field of child care."

Exhibit No. 12

Prepared by:

Judge Ralph H. Smith, Judge Quarter Sessions
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

THERE IS NO NEGRO CRIME PROBLEM

The Negro criminal, as a human being, is basically no different than any other human being whose behavior has brought him into conflict with the accepted mores of the day as incorporated in the law. Human nature recognizes very little fundamental differences as result of variations in color. In some respects the Negro has a distinct advantage over many of his contemporaries of lessor pigmentation because of certain attitudes which he has displayed to such an extent and with such frequency that they are often referred to as "racial characteristics." Anyone engaged in law enforcement will do well to bear them in mind when appraising behavior, imposing restraints or planning future behavior program.

The Negro comes to grips with the realities of life very quickly. He acquires a minimum of satisfaction when the purely physical necessities for food, clothing, and shelter have been met. The "inevitables" of birth, health, sickness and death he accepts philosophically because of a deep and natural spiritual community born of a simple faith in God and a native willingness to abide his will.

Thus it is that the Negro sings first of his love of God and the search for eternal salvation and next of home and the close ties of "his people." The ever ready chuckle that bespeaks a poignant humor is close kin to the simplicity and casualness which sometimes characterize his social customs or his ignoring them. Warm hearted, his sensitive nature is easily hurt. Offense is quickly taken and speedily forgiven. While he would not normally engage in physical violence, the Negro is a courageous tough fighter who loves his country and shrinks from no personal danger.

With these substantial assets then the Negro does nevertheless get himself in trouble with the law even as the rest of his fellow men. The reasons for his criminal conduct are the same that explain any other man's "fall from grace."

Economic pressure makes criminals of all kinds. Take a normal human being of average intelligence and even moderate emotional stability. Deny him sufficient food—Fail to give him work where he can earn money—Keep him in idleness. What are the results? That individual sooner or later becomes a loafer and idler—a pool-room habitue. Starve him long enough and he will "break in and steal." As a "thief in the night" he will burglarize and rob. Many a murder has needed no more complex motive than the gnawing hunger of an empty stomach. Add to the lack of work opportunity a burning sense of injustice born of discrimination against him as a Negro. Now you see why occasionally in some localities the percentage of law violations by Negroes temporarily rises out of proportion to those of other racial groups. The Negro is not alone. Other groups have gone through this same thing. The "Hunkies"—"the dumb Slovaks"—"the shanty Irish"—"the dirty Kikes"—"the yellow dogs"—all those and many more have felt the cruel lash of group intolerance that doubled the force of the normal economic pressures and drove them into the slums and ghettoes of the large cities and "across the tracks" to the "wrong side of town" in the smaller towns and villages.

This problem of housing is most important. You can't take human beings of any color, crowd them into dirty hovels with little sanitation and no conveniences, deprive them of heat and clean air, cramp them together like animals regardless of sex and age and expect to get law abiding citizens. Such conditions breed lawlessness. The annual harvest is a new crop of prostitutes, thieves, petty racketeers and a general disrespect for the laws of a social order that has no better intelligence than to allow such districts to exist. It is interesting to note in connection with the new housing projects throughout the United States, both public and private, that the small percentage of law violations among those enjoying these advantages of physical well being in decent home conditions directly reflects the civilizing influence of these externals.

Ignorance and crime are old pals. Lack of educational opportunity with its usual out-cropping of intolerance, stupidity, mistrust, and failure to appreciate any essentials of our system accounts for much crime. Education brings a sense of discrimination, develops a sense of values and a knowledge of the responsibilities of the citizen. One does not need a college degree or a fraternity pin to become law-abiding but everything beyond the basic training of the three "R's" is distinctly an asset Here education is taken to embrace all of the true "leading out" process which goes into the development of character. He is not to be confused with mere "book learning" which may only develop an educated scoundrel.

There are many other factors that convert the average human being into an enemy of society. Passion—envy, jealousy—greed—all these win the normal person into paths of violence and law violation. They are common to humanity and not the peculiar property of any race.

The War and the emotional tension that go with it have already brought new problems in juvenile delinquency, control of venereal diseases and the detection and control of sex crimes. There is every reason to believe that the war's end will bring with it more problems as with the sudden pressure released men go out on emotional sprees seeking compensation for the long disciplined months of self-denial and the brutal hardships of "all-out" war.

The crime problem is as universal as mankind. It is not peculiar to any race, group or sect. Occasionally due to local conditions, national, racial or religious customs the emphasis may be placed one place rather than another. There are no criminal types—The Lombrosian theory has long since been discarded. Each criminal is an individual. For his conduct there is an explanation. Sometimes it is hidden deep in his family history or the story of his neighborhood environment. His "IQ" or lack of emotional stability may furnish the clue. Again some organic or psychological defect may supply the answer to the misconduct. For every crime "there's a reason." It is the task of the law enforcement agency to search out that reason.

Every case presents four questions for the Court:

1. Who committed the crime?
2. Why did he commit it?
3. What shall be done to him?
4. What can be done for him?

Before the court can adequately answer these questions it is essential that the court at the time of final disposition of the case have available the kind of information contained in the Pre-Sentence and Behavior Clinic Reports now in use in Allegheny County. The result of careful investigation, these reports give the sentencing judge, whenever it deems it necessary, the following information concerning the individual criminal:

1. Family history.
2. Education and school record.
3. Work record.
4. Neighborhood environment.
5. Marital history.
6. Story of the crime.
7. The Behavior Clinic Report which contains:
   a) Medical and health history and results of physical examination.
   b) Psychological examination to determine mental age and rating.
   c) Psychiatric examination to determine mental health and emotional stability.
8. Record of prior conviction.
9. Investigator's recommendations.

In this way the court is able to approach the disposition of case as would a physician called upon to diagnose a physical condition. The study becomes subjective. The possibilities of prejudice, emotional bias, and "snap judgment" are, at least, minimized. The offender is treated not as a "Negro" or a "white" but as a human being. If his racial history indicates preconceived behavior attitudes these are given only the same weight a doctor, in prescribing treatment, would give to the known predeliction or susceptibility of the race to certain diseases.

The disposition of cases in court is only a small part of the problem facing society. When a case reaches court it is evidence that crime prevention methods have been negligible or absent, that the difficulty has reached an acute stage and that frequently drastic action is the only remedy.

Society by neglect creates crime producing conditions. Some day an enlightened social order will take the economical method of a sound crime prevention program which will include:

1. Educational opportunity for all with mental capacity according to their natural or acquired aptitude and skills. This education will include development of a sense of individual responsibility.
2. Economic opportunity for all persons physically able to maintain themselves by dint of their own effort.
3. Abolition of slums and the substitution of decent housing for all men, women and children.

4. Development of health program that will promote individual health and community welfare.
5. Development of recreation, adult education and leisure time activities that will create sense of social community and individual worth.
6 Training in appreciation of our heritage as free men and the discharge of the ordinary responsibilities of every day citizenship.
7. Overhauling of court procedure that will eliminate useless delays, discard outworn technicalities and utilize the latest and least scientific knowledge available.
8. Better co-ordination of the prison and other custodial institutions in interests of more scientific classification, greater re-habilitation and more adequate protecton to society.
9. Continued development of Parole System for which New Pennsylvania Parole Act gives such a splendid beginning.

This may sound fantastic or foolishly idealistic. As a matter of fact it is hard boiled realism. Along this path lies the only way out. Not the least of its advantages is the likely economy of such a program. Our great prisons and institutions for delinquents, mental deficients, and the insane are the smaller part of our crime cost which each year mounts to untold millions of dollars loss to our citizens to say nothing of the tragic loss and waste of humans who could be salvaged. Some day we will believe it important to prevent this waste. Our human scrap heap is far too great.

Exhibit No. 13

Prepared by: Elim A. E. Palmquist, Executive Secretary
The Philadelphia Federation of Churches

1. What should the Church do to better conditions among the Colored urban people?

The respective denominations working among Negro peoples through their church leaders and through pastors of the several groups, should be brought together and unitedly should face the responsibility that rests upon the Church. They should then work out plans for the solving of the problem. My information leads me to believe that such conferences would result in a more serious effort to train the ministers for their work. It would also make it more difficult for the maverick and often disreputable, so-called churches. They would find also a need for a more thoroughly organized work of religious education.

2. What should the citizens of the state do to improve this condition?

They should remove all economic barriers if possible. That is, the colored man should have an equal opportunity with his white brother, providing he had equal capacities. No doors should be closed to him because of his color This requires legal action upon the part of the state. As the above improvements are made, crime and its kindred evils would be reduced. The state should do much to improve the housing conditions which is one of the root evils of crime and disease.

All of the above is rather trite, but I am sure it is true

Exhibit No. 14

Prepared by:

Leon Thomas Stern, Secretary and Director of Research
Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the
Public Charities Association

I was very much interested in the copy of the outline you sent me. I think the points suggested are all well taken. My contribution, of course, would concern the section of delinquency and crime only. I am very glad your Committee faces the matter squarely and objectively, and that it recognizes there is a higher rate of Negro violations. I agree with you that the explanation is a sociological one and not a biological one and that our methods of dealing with the Negro offender need correction and change. Most scientific persons having a knowledge of the problem, either through study of the situation or through work with Negroes, would agree that crime among Negroes is largely a cultural situation. Personally, I am inclined to feel strongly that it is a social situation. Negroes are not innately more criminal than other races. They are at so social a disadvantage that we can expect Negroes to have a higher proportion among their numbers in a delinquency group than do other less disadvantaged racial or cultural groups.

We can compare the Negro situation with that of the adult immigrants of the white race. These do not have an excessive number of criminals among their numbers, but the delinquency rate among American-born children of foreign-born parents is high. These groups represent a social complex of a different order than that found among Negroes. The increase in delinquency among all children in war time shows that disruptive social life is an all powerful factor in delinquency among children.

It is tragically true that adult Negro offenders and the children and young delinquents among their number do not have facilities for their care and treatment that they should have. There is segregation of a sort in the training schools, correctional institutions and penal institutions. The segregated plan of treatment operates whether we have Negroes in separate institutions or Negroes in the institutions with whites. Sometimes the segregation is actually physical, with the Negroes in separate institutions, or in separate cell blocks, or in the case of juveniles, Negroes are housed on separate floors. Sometimes the segregation is psychological with a differential in favor of the white group. The policy, for example, of some of our training schools refusing facilities to Negroes unless there are more than enough facilities for white children is revolting. With this program of considering white children and adults first must needs go a psychological differential of treatment, when the Negroes are admitted to institutions in which white adults and children are housed. One should examine this situation objectively to discover whether the program of treatment is one that the community wishes, or whether it is based on the racial philosophy of the administrator, the community assenting. For example, one administrator told me that the Negro should be treated in separate institutions, and dealt with only by white people, and that Negroes could never take part in a correctional program as officers or officials, even for their own group. I think that this is an unfortunate point of view. Of course, in order to meet that situation the Negro group must show, as I am sure they can, that they have persons with professional ability in treatment programs who can give the kind of service the State needs.

Reading your material suggests to me that the Negro problem might well be approached from two angles,—crime among adult Negroes and delinquency among Negro children.

I am interested in the questions raised on page 5 of your outline, as to whether legislation will solve what are called "discriminatory practices" in this report. Your temporary commission performed a valuable service in bringing out the facts, but some permanent service is needed. However, neither bringing out facts nor legislation will bring a change in the situation; some permanent service is needed. The Department of Welfare is logically the Department to which we could look for aid and assistance. As far as I am concerned, I do not know what concern the Bureau of Community Service is exercising at this time through its Negro consultant in the Department of Welfare. It might be suggested that the Bureau of Community Service be asked to interest itself in this problem with the aid of a strong citizen committee. I would suggest a mixed group since the problem is one that concerns not only Negroes but whites. If there is a high rate of Negro criminality, it certainly concerns both groups. If Negroes do not get even-handed justice and do not have adequate facilities for treatment, it con-

cerns both groups. My feeling is that such service should be of a permanent nature. To members of the Committee could be brought the problems that concern us all. If the Department of Welfare could not deal with the problem, other ways should be devised for getting a service and trying in a citizen group appointed with some official status which would be of the greatest help in dealing with the situation on a continuing basis.

One problem that needs immediate attack is the problem of the lack of facilities for the care of Negro children, either institutional or foster home care,—for those in difficulty with the law or merely socially and economically handicapped. Since the economic situation feeds into the delinquency situation, I think that that problem should be considered as a whole.

* * * * * * *

If there is a delinquency and crime differential between Negroes and whites, it is certainly socially conditioned or so augmented by social factors that the racial factors are not governing. Since we are confronted with a practical situation and not a problem of race theory, it would be helpful if we could have the proper state department watch developments in all parts of the state and help in the improvement of the situation, both as to an examination of the crime and delinquency problem among Negroes and as to its sound and effective treatment on a democratic basis of evenhanded justice, conserving the fundamental rights of a disadvantaged group. I believe that such a permanent body will aid Negroes in their own efforts toward a solution of their own problems and help to advance cooperation to the same end between Negroes and whites.

Exhibit No. 15

Prepared by:

Judge Sara M. Soffel
Court of Common Pleas—Pittsburgh

It is a fact established by research and study on the part of sociologists and penologists that crime begins in the delinquency of young children, increases in the years of adolescence and reaches its high point in the vigorous years of early manhood. It is therefore important to attack crime at its source in the person of youth. Unless this is done, there can be no diminution in an annual crime bill of more than sixteen billion dollars and there will be no rehabilitation of potentially good citizens. To build model prisons or penitentiaries to house adult offenders does not solve the problem.

Speaking as one who has sat in a Juvenile Court and who has also presided over a court in which the problems of the marital relationship are heard, certain conclusions are inevitable as to the factors that underlie delinquency. The cases are many and varied. The whole may be likened to a patchwork quilt, with here a patch of orange, red, yellow, green, blue, standing out in striking contrast to the others that surround it. To say which is the dominant factor is difficult, for woven together they constitute the fabric and woof. My own analysis and study lead to the conclusion that the breakdown of the home, inability of the parents to discipline and train their children, refusal to accept the responsibilities of family life, contribute perhaps more than any other factor to the ultimate delinquency of children—particularly young children.

There are four basic influences that shape and mold a child: the home, the neighborhood, the school, and the church.

A child needs the anchoring influence of a home. He needs love, sympathy and understanding as much as nourishing food. He needs the guidance not only of one parent, but of both father and mother. A child is born into the world a biological organism. It first contacts and knows its mother and the members of its family. This influence of the home begins at birth and continues throughout life until the child is launched on his own career, fully equipped mentally, spiritually and physically to care for himself. The first seven years of the child's life are very important. These are the years when patterns are set and habits are formed. Many a delinquency problem that manifests itself in the period of adolescence can be traced back to lack of training or improper discipline in childhood. The child who is constantly nagged and treated as inferior develops an inferior complex which often seeks outlet in the adventures of the gang. The child who is tied to his mother's apron strings, in whom initiative and self-confidence are not developed, is headed for trouble. The over-indulged child who has never been taught self control, who gets his own way by bullying and tantrums, may become the murderer of tomorrow. Emotional self control is as essential as mental and spiritual discipline.

Thus it becomes apparent that everything possible must be done to stabilize the home, to encourage better and finer parenthood, that every child may be assured the birthright of a sound mind in a sound body, that love and understanding will wisely guide the formation of character. This is denied many children.

The disintegration of the family is in itself the result of many causes. Homes in which the standard of living is very low, with the entire family, father, mother and many children, crowded into one or two rooms, are not conducive to fine living. The pinch of economic distress, the lack of a living wage, may be so great that undernourished children are often encouraged and abetted by their elders to steal and beg. The occupation of tenement dwellings that are not fit for human habitation, without any of the modern facilities for sanitation and comfort is a blot on society. So long as society permits slums to exist it will have to pay the cost in greater crime bills.

Much remains to be done in clearing out the rat-hole tenement slum districts, with the vicious influence of the adult gangster and corrupt politician. The breakdown of the home due to divorce, which causes the child to reside with one parent or the other from time to time, leaves its scar on the child. Homes in which both parents work, or in which a widowed mother supports the family, result in children being left from early morning until evening without responsible adult care. Not only are these children not properly fed, but there is no supervision whatsoever of their free time activities. They tend to become rebellious and lawless, self-opinionated and wild.

The breeding of children by parents who are insane or mentally deficient is another factor in delinquency and crime that society has refused to recognize or act against. A child committed to Polk has to wait years before he can be admitted. Laurelton and similar institutions for delinquent girls of child-bearing age are crowded to capacity. This is conclusive testimony of the danger to society in parenthood that is not mentally and physically sound.

If delinquency and crime are to be prevented, we have to begin even before the child is born. That means there must be adequate training and preparation for parenthood and the responsibilities of family life. The wise parent who either innately or because of specific training has knowledge of the principles of mental hygiene and applies these to behavior problems, is making a true contribution to society. The modern machine age, with its complexity of life, freedom of movement, late hours, movies, jazz halls, and automobiles, weighs against the influence of the home. Too many parents are content to allow the school to do the whole job, unwilling to make any effort to discipline or train the child. I recall an occasion when a two-hundred-pound colored woman came into Juvenile Court, dragging a little boy of seven, who was kicking and screaming at her heels, and she lamenting, "That child he is incorrigible."

As the child grows older he moves out from the shelter and confines of the home into the neighborhood. Here he contacts those influences that shape and mold the community life. They may be vicious, degenerate, corrupt—or they may be healthy, fine, inspiring. There is need

for breathing spots and adequate playgrounds and recreational facilities in the more congested areas of the City and County. Society has a responsbility in improving neighborhoods that are low in standards and basically incorrupt.

In his play, "Dead End," which was later made into a movie, Elmer Rice illustrates well the influence of slum environment on young children. I knew from personal experience that the conclusions that he so dramatically presents are not exaggerated. I have seen a map of Allegheny County plotted to show the areas of greatest delinquency, and another map of the County plotted to show the slum areas. If superimposed the two would coincide.

As a child becomes still older, he comes into the school. Many a child acquires in the school the only training that equips him for life. The schools are doing and have done a splendid job, but they cannot bear the whole load. It is not reasonable to ask this. The school should merely be asked to supplement and to reenforce the discipline and the training that originate in the home. There are certain causes of delinquency that in my judgment are peculiarly the problem of the school, to wit, trunacy. Too much cannot be said against lax enforcement of attendance laws. The absence of a child from school should be checked within twenty-four hours for habitual truancy becomes an ingrained habit that leads ultimately to the commission of more serious offenses against society. Cooperation of the school and home is essential. The school visitor can do a splendid piece of work in this field. The cause of truancy must be found. The child's sense of adventure, his lack of integration and proper adjustment in the particular school, often faulty hearing, lack of understanding on the part of a given teacher, low mental ability, brutal discrimnation on the part of other children—all contribute to drive the child from school. A more enlightened understanding and procedure in dealing with truancy must be developed. That is primarily the job of the school—not of the judge nor Juvenile Court.

At the same time, as the child is growing in knowledge and power, he should be developed spiritually. That is the job of the home and the church. Effective religious instruction is essential in these times of crisis more than ever. Living as we do in a complex machine civilization, the child must be grounded and have that moral stability which enables him to think his way through a difficult situation and come to the right conclusion because of the strong innate sense of what is right and what is wrong. That is where spiritual training speaks.

We are here concerned primarily with conditions as they affect the urban colored population. Any study of Juvenile Court records discloses that there is considerable delinquency both among the younger and the older colored children. That colored youth is willing to accept responsibility for members of its group is evidenced by the splendid work that has been done at Hill City. There a small group of serious-minded young people sit in judgment on the petty thievery and delinquencies of children in that area. Acting as big brothers, they have reduced crime in the Hill District considerably.

Delinquency and crime among the colored population are compositely the result of all of the factors that have been emphasized above. It is in part also the result of the racial inequality that still persists in a land of democracy. The denial of jobs to high school graduates, merely because they are colored, the denial of opportunity to work in defense industries, inequal opportunities for service in army, navy, and air force, create a resentment and bitterness that frequently result in outbursts of crime such as recently swept the Harlem District in New York. The denial to colored families of proper homes in which to live, the high cost of rentals in slum dwellings, have a distinct part in the picture that must be faced by intelligent citizens—particularly in these times when we are fighting a war for freedom and equality of peoples everywhere, regardless of color. A beginning has been made in the housing projects that have been built in the Hill District. That, however, has only scratched the surface. The solution lies in a recognition that racial equality is a basic principle in a true working democracy.

Exhibit No. 16

Prepared by:

W. B. McKenna, Acting Director
Inter-Agency Council For Youth
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A rising juvenile delinquency rate is one social phenomena which frequently stimulates communities, small and large, to attempt intelligent social action. Therefore, when one finds today that approximately half of the juvenile arrests of boys under sixteen years of age in Philadelphia are Negro, with only about one-seventh of the child population of this race, one recognizes this as a cogent argument supporting any steps that may be taken to improve the status of the Negro population in their city.

The following table, based on cases of boys under 16 years appearing for preliminary hearings at the House of Detention, indicates the seriousness of the situation with regard to Negro juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia. While the number of cases* of Negroes is slightly larger than the total number of white cases, the number of individual Negro boys is approximately 46% of the total number of individual boys. The significance of this is simply that among the Negro groups there is a larger proportion of boys who get into trouble more than once. The high rate of Negro cases held for court and commitments to institutions is further indication of the seriousness of the problem.

	1940				1941			
	W	%	C	%	W	%	C	%
No. Arrests	1702	51.9	1583	48.1	1842	49.7	1865	50.4
No. Individuals	1538	56.9	1164	43.1	1569	53.4	1367	46.6
No. Families	1437	56.6	1099	43.4	1457	53.5	1257	46.5
Cases Adjusted	1188	54.2	1003	45.8	1220	52.6	1101	47.4
Cases Court	514	47.4	570	52.6	622	44.9	764	55.1
Committed	116	38.5	185	61.5	142	42.4	193	57.6

The factors that are behind this situation have been dealt with elsewhere (booklet, "What Makes Johnny Bad?") and need not be discussed at great length here. Suffice to say that the poor cultural heritage, the low economic status, the inadequate housing of the Philadelphia Negro, and the lack of sufficient health and recreational facilities provided for him all play a part in contributing to the high delinquency rate.

The inference of all this is that if Negro delinquency is to be measurably reduced, the attack on it must be on a broad basis and must include a total readjustment of the Negro's status in the city. There are, however, some more immediate aspects of the problem that should be considered.

In the first place, there is the matter of resources for treating juvenile delinquents. The Juvenile Court, in dealing with individual children appearing before it, can do one of a number of things: it can commit to an institution, place on probation, commit to an agency for private, foster home placement or refer to another agency for special help. It is well known that the training schools at Glen Mills and Sleighton Farms frequently have no vacancies, and on occasion children who have been committed to these institutions have been held at the House of Detention as long as three months pending admission. The probation office of the Court is understaffed and at least one study has shown that the child care agencies which place Negro children in large numbers are inadequate in staff and in supervision. And, finally, the private agencies equipped to offer help to juvenile delinquents on a case work or volunteer "Big Brother" basis are too few in number to offer such help at all widely.

* In counting "cases" each child is counted separately and as many times as he was dealt with by the Court on a new delinquency charge in a case disposed of during the year.

Perhaps even more important than treatment facilities are resources for diagnosing and dealing with pre-delinquent behavior. The home, the school, and the recreation center all have a part to play in this. Yet there has been little if any attempt made to help Negro parents, most of them are themselves having a diffcult time learning to adjust to a Northern city environment, to understand and cope with behavior problems as they show up in their children. The schools, too, have a special responsibility. It is the rare teacher who is able at the present time to offer constructive guidance and help to the "difficult" child in her classroom, and the existing number of trained Home and School Visitors is too small to offer much assistance. The same thing is true of the recreation agencies, many of which, though located in heavily populated Negro areas, impose restrictions of one kind or another on Negro neighbors.

The part that recreation agencies play in this whole situation deserves further serious consideration. A five year study now being completed by the Inter-Agency Council for Youth indicates that by and large no more than 30% of delinquent children living in the areas of the city's settlement, boys' clubs, YWCA's, etc., have ever made use of those agencies. The other 70% have never availed themselves of these facilities. We may only surmise the reasons for this, but one study has been shown that at least two-thirds of a sampling of delinquent boys who had attended recreation centers at some time or other had while attending exhibited behavior indicative of inability to get along satisfactorily with either other children or with adults. In all too many cases it has been found that a child joins up at a center, gets into difficulty with leaders or playmates there, drops out of the center or is expelled, (or may, in many cases, even continue to attend) and at a later date, is arrested. This is not to imply that there is any cause-and-effect relationship between these events; it does seem to signify, however, that if the leader at the center were sufficiently skilled to do something about the behavior at the time it first manifests itself (just as the teacher could do something about that behavior in the school setting) then an appreciable decrease in delinquency might be brought about.

Though recreation agencies are limited in what they can do with the specific individual delinquent, their contribution to the whole area of delinquency prevention must not therefore be disregarded. The long-run influence of a settlement house, a city recreation center, or a boys' club on the community in which it is located may be of tremendous value. Through offering opportunities to participate in pleasurable, educational, democratically controlled activities such a center can, over a period of years, introduce new cultural standards and values into the most difficult of neighborhoods. This is true "crime prevention", but its results are hard to measure simply because no one can say with any degree of certainty that crimes that were never committed would have been committed if such-and-such an agency had not been in existence.

In conclusion, then, we may say that some of the immediate steps Philadelphia can and should take if it wishes to do something about Negro juvenile delinquency are (1) to increase and improve its services for the treatment of the Negro child offender, (2) to introduce into the schools a personnel better qualified to deal with delinquent behavior in general and with Negro children in particular, (3) to strengthen its existing recreational facilities and leadership and (4) to provide more facilities and new, trained leadership in those areas now sadly deprived of any recreational outlets. None of these steps in themselves will eliminate the problem of Negro juvenile delinquency, but all of them together should have an appreciable effect on it.

Exhibit No. 17

Prepared by:

Thomas A. Meryweather, Executive Director
Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia
Statement Concerning Youth Crime Among Negroes in Philadelphia

I wish to quote from two studies which were prepared under the direction of the Crime Prevention Association and from a later statement prepared by personnel of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia:—

1. A pamphlet was prepared by this Association in 1932, entitled "Older Boys and Crime in Philadelphia". This was a study of youth crime conditions and causes. The following statement occurs on pages 19 and 20 and pertains to youths committed to prison:

"The Worst Wards. It is natural to ask the question: 'From what parts of Philadelphia do these "older boys" come?' Using the addresses at the date of commitments it was found that the highest number of commitments were from the following five wards:

Ward	White	Negro	Total
7th	34	223	257
20th	49	123	172
30th	30	121	151
36th	64	73	137
38th	111	11	122
	288	551	839

These wards have within their borders only about 9 per cent. of the city's population, yet from them have come 21 per cent. of the city's "older boy" criminals.

These facts call for an explanation. For that reason an environmental survey was made in each neighborhood to determine the causes that might be responsible for this situation. A summary of those studies shows that in each ward were to be found the following destructive forces: (1) High density of population and bad housing; (2) lack of supervised recreation; (3) lack of parental control in pool rooms and cigar stores, and (6) ready possession of weapons.

In those of the five wards where Negroes predominated there is especially a woeful lack of recreation for the young people of that race.

"Color. While the Negro population of Philadelphia is only about 11. per cent. of the total, Negro "older boy" offenders number 48 per cent. of the total. It will be seen from the figures regarding the worst wards that only in one ward does the number of white boys exceed the number of Negro boys. There may be many reasons for this situation, though the six factors found to be common to the five wards are probably the root evil."

I still agree with these findings:

2. In 1938 a WPA Project was authorized, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Association and the Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau of Police. The findings of this are in part quoted below. The figures refer to arrests, not commitments:

"Race. Of 29,587 older boys arrested from 1934—1937 inclusive, 22,284 were white and 7,295, or 33 per cent. were Negro. In this connection it should be noted that Negroes number approximately but 13 per cent. of the City's population.

A study of this data shows that in some offenses the Negro numbers over 50 per cent. of those arrested, and that there had been an increase in delinquency among older Negro boys during these four years. To those who have been in touch with the problem, the reason for this is definite and clear.

A study of the nationality of the fathers of 8352 individuals was made. Next to boys whose fathers were

native born (Negro or White) the Italian group ranks next, followed by Polish and Russian.

No one can ignore the fact, shown by this survey, that more constructive planning must be provided in those areas where there is a large percentage of Negro population, particularly in the fields of employment and recreation."

Having written the above, I naturally agree with these statements.

3. The following quotation is part of a statement prepared in 1942 by members of the personnel of the Municipal Court, and I agree with these statements.

"The disproportionate share of Negro children involved in delinquency and dependency cases reflects certain obvious factors and, no doubt, is influenced by others which only complete analysis will disclose. In the first place, the Negro family suffers in general from widespread unemployment, as is evidenced by the fact that, despite the shortage of labor in certain fields in the present emergency, industry is only now beginning to draw upon the ranks of Negro labor. In the second place, during the past 20 years there has been a heavy migration of Negroes from the south to the north. The change from a single rural community to a complex city, with a higher tempo of living, is bound to be productive of social difficulties, and this tendency is accentuated by the lack of job opportunities. The figures further reflect the lack of satisfactory recreation and housing facilities and other community resources for the Negro, and this is clearly borne out by the fact that 68 per cent of the Negro boys who were held for court were repeaters as opposed to 51 per cent of the white boys."

"What community resources are available to meet these urgent needs? Training schools for children such as Sleighton Farms and Glen Mills, frequently have no vacancies. On occasion children who have been committed to training schools have been held as long as 3 months in the House of Detention pending admission. This constitutes a very unwholesome situation since the available facilities do not permit segregation of those committed from those who are waiting hearing. The lack of resources further means that children who should be committed to a training school at the time when they would be most responsive to the treatment which it would provide, must necessarily be placed, as a matter of expediency, in foster homes. That those children do not lend themselves to placement in factor homes is shown by the large turnover in these cases, together with the excessive run-aways. The results is that when a child eventually reaches the training school he is more calloused and less susceptible to a constructive experience, by virtue of having become more deeply entrenched in a delinquent pattern."

"But the problem is too large for solution either by the Court or by any single Agency. What is needed, and immediately, is a joint and thorough study of this entire problem, which may well be considered today the most serious single problem in the field of child care."

In conclusion I would recommend the following:

1. Increase the facilities of tax supported recreation. This would mean the consolidation or coordination of the three public recreation systems in Philadelphia. Certain schools, in areas which have no recreation, could be used as community centers.

2. Increase the compulsory attendance age to 18 years. Today a youth may leave school at 17 years and, in normal times, is unable to find a job until he is 18 years. This period of 1 year is often a time of frustration and discouragement.

3. Urge the legislature to increase the number of industrial schools for minor offenders so that adequate institutional care can be provided when needed.

4. The creation of "Neighborhood Councils" so that local residents may discuss and plan their own programs. This would be a means of solving many inter-racial difficulties. The "Neighborhood Councils" could be sponsored by social groups, churches, etc., but not political organizations.

5. Housing programs should be stressed.

Exhibit No. 18

Prepared by:

Dean Frank T. Wilson
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Suggestions Concerning Desirable Educational Services in the State of Pennsylvania

A. Intercultural Education

Intercultural Education is high in the list of subjects that require increased emphasis in the present period of world history. Among the values that may be achieved by extending and intensifying this phase of public education through the action of the State Department of Public Instruction are:

1. Reappraisal of the contributions made to American life and culture by the various Ethnic groups of which our population is composed.
2. Deepening the appreciation of Public School Teachers and pupils for the accomplishments of peoples in other parts of the world concerning whom the average American is woefully ignorant or horribly misinformed.
3. Establishing a channel for improving Inter-American relations through the study of the History, Art, Language, Literature and Customs; through personal contacts and travel, through an exchange of teachers.
4. Establishing a basis for handling intelligently the problems of human adjustments in the period of Post-War Reconstruction. This is especially important for citizens of a nation who have not been accustomed to deal politically, economically or socially with Orientals, Colonial peoples, Latins, etc., on the basis of respect and equality.

Essential to the success of this undertaking is a supply of well trained teachers with enlightened attitudes and emotional maturity. To be qualified for this task persons would need formal training beyond the Bachelor's degree, considerable experience with representatives of other cultures, and a Social Philosophy untainted by the superstitions, stereotypes and racial myths by which the attitudes of the American public have been determined previously.

All promising teacher-candidates for such service should be carefully recruited and given special training in Universities, in International Institutes and through travel and language study as soon as conditions permit. Teachers and pupils should have opportunities for constructive personal contact with individuals and groups representing these cultures concerning which we know so little, but with which our economic and political destiny is inseperably interwoven.

In addition to the instructional materials within the school system extensive use must be made of the resources of museums, public and private libraries and individuals from the various Embassies and Consulates. To the more formal subject-matter approaches may be combined the more vital approaches through drama, music and folklore. The development of understanding and appreciation of forms of government and social institutions will require ingenuity and courage on the part of School Administrators and teachers and breadth of outlook on the part of the citizens of the State.

B. Some Possible Functions of Negro Organizations in Making Public Educations More Effective

Among the rank and file of Negro Americans, the Public School System is viewed as charity provided by a benevolent town or city for its citizens or as a burden

imposed by law upon persons who at the ages of 15 to 18 would prefer to be doing things more profitable than "going to school." There is little feeling of proprietorship in a great social enterprise. There is inadequate understanding of the central and crucial position of publicly supported schools in a democracy.

The possibilities of improving the quality of citizenship, the opportunities for vocational training, the privileges of helpful contacts in the extension of human sympathies are largely overlooked or minimized by the masses of Negroes and others of similar socio-economic status. It must be admitted that inequalities within the system, and unfortunate attitudes of school officials, teachers, and parents of the more privileged sections of society account largely for the foregoing reactions.

Negro religious, fraternal, labor, civic and social groops are in touch with rank and file Negro life. Through these channels mass appeals can be made and programs of thought and action can be projected with a view to arousing a more active public concern in seizing the advantages and utilizing the offerings of public education. The persistent and systematic activities of such groups may result in lowering the rate of truancy, improving the per capita daily attendance records, lengthening the period of formal education for Negro Youth and strengthening the inclination of Negro Youth and Adults to pursue all available forms of Continuation, Specialized (Technical etc.), and Adult Education.

The aforenamed organizations could take responsibility for initiating or recommending and supporting investigations, studies, legislation and specific action along the following lines:

1. Work through the memberships of these groups to create clearer understanding of the necessity for vocational efficiency and social intelligence for all citizens in our population.
2. Request local authorities to make a careful survey of the number and percentage of Negro children of school age enrolled in the various divisions of city school systems throughout the State.
3. Set up procedures for examining the effects of separate school systems on the learning, outcomes, and attitudes of both the white and Negro pupils in a few selected communities.
4. Encourage Negro parents to participate in Parent Teacher Associations.
5. Encourage conformance to compulsory attendance regulations.
6. Insist upon adequate guidance of Negro youth by public school guidance personnel.
7. Encourage attendance at continuation school and at special training day and evening schools.
8. Organize community forums as a special function of the public school. In such forums concentrate upon an examination of the role of the school in a democratic society, and the discussion of matters of public welfare.
9. Assist parents in keeping abreast with the educational development of their children.
10. Develop plans for informing the constituencies of these organizations regarding the functions of the school as an instrument for providing education services for all the children of all the people.
11. Use the press, the platform and other channels of communication for acquainting these citizens with their responsibilities and privileges as supporters of public educational institutions.
12. Through mass meetings, special educational celebrations, visits to schools and descriptions of community projects keep before the people the claims of education upon their time and resources.
13. Consult public school records to determine what would happen to Negro Youth in the process of Age-Grade progress from primary grades through Senior High School.
14. Establish a Cooperative Research Committee to keep cumulative records of the effects of public education upon college attendance, employment, community leadership, and the cultivation of Special talents.

On some of these matters the organization may work independently, but in most cases some form of cooperation will increase the likelihood of satisfactory results.

C. Increasing the Activity of Negro Parents in Parent-Teacher Programs

The lack of participation of Negro parents in parent-teacher programs reflects a generalized tendency to pay too little attention to social programs and to allow someone else determine policies and set the pattern by which public affairs are directed and controlled. These parents have had limited opportunity and experience in the formulation of broad social policy. They have not found ready access to these important councils in which the needs of the total community were being considered. Their judgments have not been consulted in setting up goals for public agencies and, for the most part, their opinions have not factored in deciding what the school program should be and what particular services the school should perform for society as a whole and for the various sub-groups in a given geographical area.

For this large body of rank and file Americans the functions of government are located in the City Hall, the State House or the National Capitol; for most of them the rights of citizenship are confined to voting on election days and paying taxes of one kind or another; in their view the essence of education is contained in what takes place in a class room or in the offices of school principals and superintendents. In quite the same spirit many parents of Negro school children, by default, deliver the parent-teacher program into the hands of "leading citizens". In many localities the teachers and school officials make no special effort to acquaint the Negro parents of the existence and legitimate functions of a Parent-Teacher Association. In some cases parents are deterred by an acute sense of the differences in social status, training and effectual power between themselves and others whom they would meet in Parent-Teacher meetings. In the absence of wholesome and reassuring experiences through this medium many disgruntled parents make the principal's office a center of bombardment whenever difficulties arise in the relationship of their children with the school.

The first step is a thoroughgoing program of education in the details of citizenship. The second step includes an analysis of community life and a description of the obligations and prerogatives of parents in the maintenance and direction of every agency that is created to serve the public welfare.

Following are suggested steps in remedying present conditions:

1. Require Principals to inform Negro parents concerning the existence and functions of Parent Teacher Associations.
2. Instruct visiting teachers to encourage parents to take advantage of their privileges and opportunities as participants in P. T. A.'s.
3. Suggest that Negro organizations, especially churches and fraternal orders, inform their constituencies regarding the value of participating in local P. T. A. activities.
4. Advise school officers to release frequent announcements in the local press which would catch the eye of all citizens.
5. Advise local P. T. A. officers to plan meetings at hours that suit the convenience of parents in the lower economic-social brackets.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF AND SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE ANTHRACITE SUSIDENCE COMMISSION

According to a provision of the Act of the General Assembly creating the Anthracite Subsidence Commission its report must be made not later than February 1, 1943. Inasmuch as the Commission will not be able to present its final report by the above date, it is submitting this preliminary report of its activities for the purpose of obtaining legislative authority to continue the life of the Commission and to extend the date for filing its report until March 15, 1943. Nothing herein contained is to be construed as findings of fact, conclusions therefrom, or in the nature of recommendations by the Commission.

Honorable George B. Stevenson, Chairman
Honorable Edward J. Coleman
Honorable J. Fred Thomas
Honorable G. Harold Watkins
Honorable John F. Cox
Honorable Harry P. O'Neill
Honorable Walter Gryskewicz
Honorable Homer S. Brown
Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick
Honorable Earl E. Hewitt

1943

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF AND SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE ANTHRACITE SUBSIDENCE COMMISSION JANUARY 25, 1943

To His Excellency, Edward Martin, and the Honorable the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

The Anthracite Subsidence Commission created by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and approved the fifth day of August, A. D. 1941, has the honor to submit this report of its activities and a summary of the testimony submitted to the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Commission are the Honorable George B. Stevenson, the Honorable Edward J. Coleman, the Honorable J. Fred Thomas, the Honorable G. Harold Watkins, and the Honorable John F. Cox appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Honorable Harry P. O'Neill, the Honorable Walter Gryskewicz, the Honorable Homer S. Brown, the Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick and the Honorable Earl E. Hewitt appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The duties of the Commission are:

(1) To investigate the problem of surface subsidence in the anthracite coal area with respect to its effect on property and human life;

(2) To engage in any research necessary to discover effective remedies for the anthracite mine cave problem;

(3) To study decisions of the State and Federal courts relating to the constitutionality and effect of earlier legislation relating to surface subsidence caused by mining;
and

(4) To make recommendations as to legislation which might be enacted by the General Assembly for the effective regulation and control of anthracite mining and surface subsidence.

The commission shall make its report to the General Assembly not later than the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three.

ORGANIZATION

The Commission met for organization on the eleventh day of March, 1942, and elected the following officers: Senator George B. Stevenson, Chairman; Representative Harry O'Neill, Vice Chairman; Senator Edward J. Coleman, Secretary. An executive committee of four members —Representative Harry O'Neill, Chairman; Senator Edward J. Coleman; Senator G. Harold Watkns; Representative Walter Gryskewicz—was also elected.

The Executive Committee met on the ninth day of April, 1942, and appointed the following officers of the Commission: Joseph F. English, Executive Director; William J. Roberts, Assistant Executive Director; Bernard Blier, Consultant; Helen Keuch, Secretary; Nancy Whitney, Clerk.

MEETINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission held public meetings in St. Casimir's Hall, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth day of July, 1942; in the Luzerne County Court House in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-first day of August, 1942; in the Lackawanna County Court House in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1942. Beginning on the nineteenth day of November, 1942, a series of meetings were held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at which officials of the Federal Bureau of Mines and the State Department of Mines took part in the Commission's discussions. Other governmental departments generously lent their experts at the request of the Commission.

The day preceding each public meeting was spent by the Commission in a tour of the areas affected by subsidences. Private homes, public buildings sewer systems, and highways were thoroughly inspected. Conversations were had with the various owners and with the people of the affected areas.

At each public hearing oral or written testimony was presented by public officials, mining inspectors, school superintendents, officers of disaster leagues and protective associations; mining engineers; city and county solcitors; property owners whose properties were damaged by subsidences; attorneys and engineers of the coal companies; members of the clergy.

The subsidences viewed varied in their magnitude from "pot-holes" to "general area slides." The "general slide" is caused by the mining of the entire bed of coal and a resulting collapse of the over-burden. "Pot-holes" are confined to small section subsidences. (It was pointed out that many "pot-holes" occurred in spite of pillar support due to the "false" composition of the roof which was unforseen and "foreign" to the natural composition of the entre area.)

In the areas where general slides occurred, Shenandoah, Swoyersville, Duryea, Forty-Fort, Kingston, Pittston, being examples, extensive damage to private and public property resulted. In many instances, streets, pavements, water and gas mains, and sewerage lines were damaged. In Shenandoah approximately sixteen squares were affected by a general subsidence. Considerable damage was inflicted upon private and public properties.

Various municipal services were seriously interrupted and interfered with, the restoration of which constitutes a major problem for that community. The educational opportunities and advantages were seriously affected. Water lines and the sewerage system were damaged. The resulting conditions, it was stated, were deplorable from the standpoint of loss of educational facilities and the menace to health and sanitation conditions.

The investigation in the upper region disclosed a somewhat different situation. The damage to property in a thickly populated area is not a new experience but one that has been suffered for years. It extends over a far greater area and affects numerous cities and boroughs. Private property owners, as well as municipalities, have been put to expense and inconvenience by subsidences which affected streets, water-mains, gas-mains, sewage systems, etc.

THE PROBLEM PRESENTED FOR STUDY

The problem demanding a solution by the Commission is to find some valid and practical means for preventing subsidences and for compensating property owners for damages sustained by subsidences and at the same time to foster the conservation of coal and the economic and social prosperity of the anthracite coal region.

On the legal side the Commission is faced with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon, 260 U. S. 393, S. Ct. 158 (1922), holding unconstitutional, as violative of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania which interfered with the coal owner's right to surface support either reserved by the coal owner when the surface was sold or acquired by the coal owner from the surface owner. (The so-called third estate.)

On the economic side the Commission meets the facts that the coal industry, the life expectancy of which is 75 years, decreased in tonnage from a peak of 75 million tons per year to a low of 41 million tons per year; that the anthracite region is dependent upon the healthy condition of the coal industry through the employment of men with the consequent payrolls of those in the coal industry as well as those engaged in correlated enterprises; that the coal companies pay a vast amount of taxes to the municipalities of the region; that the average annual tax income of the various municipalities from the owners of unmined coal under built-up areas ranges from $30 to $50 per superficial acre of surface, amounting to more than 3 million dollars.

EXTENT OF MINING

The anthracite region extends from Forest City, in the Lackawanna Valley on the northeast, to Dauphin County in the southwest, covering 485 square miles of superficial area over the lowest coal beds. There are many communities, cities, and towns, located wholly or in part directly over the coal measures. Available figures indicate that 26% of the entire coal area is confined within the limits of these "built-up" communities, under which the original coal content is estimated to have been 5,000,000,000 gross tons in place. During the long period of mining operations since the beginning, extending over 125 years, it is roughly estimated that 50% of the original coal content under the improved areas as a whole has been removed.

The Mine Cave situation varies considerably in the three districts. The region is divided into the North, Middle and Southern fields. In the Northern field most of the built-up sections are over coal which lies very nearly horizontal. However, in Lackawanna County, the coal pitches generally on both sides of the valley. The same is true in the Wilkes-Barre area. In the Hazleton and Schuylkill County areas the greater amount of coal is on pitched area.

PROPERTY VALUATION

In Shenandoah it was stated that because of the subsidence, property and coal valuations had decreased to such an extent that the borough could not reduce its debt of $800,000. The decrease in valuation amounted to over one million dollars resulting in a loss in taxes.

In Duryea in 1929 the assessed valuation was four and a quarter million dollars; in 1942 it was slightly over two millions. In 1929 the coal owners paid 65% of the tax duplicate; in 1942 they paid 31 or 32% of this valuation.

In Kingston the assessed valuation was seventeen million dollars and two millions of this sum represented coal.

In Carbondale, with a population of about 8,000, the total valuation for City Tax purposes in 1942 amounted to a little over eleven million dollars and of this sum about five hundred thousand represented coal.

CAUSES OF SUBSIDENCES

The major cause of subsidence is insufficient pillar support. In the removal of coal deposits it is necessary to leave sections to support the "top" or the roof of the chamber in which the mining is being done. The number of these pillars and their thickness depends upon the height, pitch, and depth of the vein and size of the opening. According to mining men if sufficient pillars are allowed to remain no subsidence will occur.

However, in completing the workings of a mine, the "pillars" are robbed or taken out leaving the sections without adequate support and, of course, subsidence results. This practice of taking pillars is followed in order to secure the greatest possible yield of coal. It was further stated that in many cases this is a practice that is followed by many irresponsible or "scavenger" companies who have leased mines abandoned by "old-line" companies and who are interested in the pillars which constitute "free" or "easy" coal. (Your attention is called to the fact that the Mine Inspectors supervise the safety of the men in this operation.) The removal of pillars or "robbing", is practiced in second and third mining.

Another factor that may affect adequate pillar support is the deterioration or disintegration of pillars. Pillars sufficient in number and size to support the surface may be allowed to remain in a mined area, but, due to the pressure of the over-burden and the operation of natural causes, deterioration may set in with the result that surface subsidence may occur.

In response to a question as to whether or not the application of some substance to the pillars would prevent their disintegration, it was stated that there is no knowledge of any such substance. However, it was pointed out that complete "flushing" would prevent pillar disintegration.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR REPAIRS

One operator for over a period of nine years spent one million dollars a year in repairing property. Ninety-eight per cent of this sum was spent on the repair of property although no legal obligation to so repair was incumbent upon the company. It was testified that it was necessary to add as much as $1.65 per ton to the cost of production at some operations to meet the cost of repairs. The testimony also shows that operators were forced to close certain operations because of the economic impossibility of paying out of profits the cost of repairs to property damaged by subsidence. As a result of the closing of these operations 15,000 heads of families were deprived of their jobs.

The various municipalities were forced to expend large sums of money for repairs. For example, the town of Forty-Fort spent about $100,000 to re-establish its sewer lines and streets; Shenandoah suffered a loss of $200,000 to its streets and sewerage system. The bankruptcy of some coal companies responsible for the damage has in many cases prevented recovery by the municipality where recovery would have been otherwise possible.

Repairs are either temporary or permanent. It is usual to make temporary repairs until the subsidence ends. Temporary repairs consist in putting large timbers under the house to prevent its cracking up. Permanent repairs consist in releveling the property, a procedure which is not followed until about five years after the effects of subsidence first occur.

Economic factors, such as the keen competition now offered by other fuels, loss of markets, reduction of prices, high operating expenses due to the "high-rate scales", etc., caused a discontinuance of the policy of repairing by some companies. It must be noted, as well, that many newly organized companies—referred to in many instances as "Independent" companies and "Scavenger" companies—have not adopted the policy of repairing properties damaged by subsidences.

The "old-line" companies have in many instances leased their mines to independent operators. The leases of some operators contain a provision that the lessees shall make any and all repairs to property damaged by subsidences. However, if such lessees fail to make the repairs, the only remedy the lessors has is to revoke the leases. No financial responsibility of the lessees is required as a condition precedent to the acquisition of the leases.

Some operations, closed by the "old-line" companies because the cost of repairs prevented the realization of profits on the production of coal, have been leased to Independent companies. The question was raised as to why the Independent operators could mine at a profit when the "old-line" companies could not do so. The reasons given were as follows:

1. The United Mine Workers Contract with the "old-line" companies is the result of the Roosevelt Commission of 1902. That Commission established rates at the various operations, and they have remained fixed so long as the original owners operated the mines, subject to subsequent increases. The Independent operator mines under a new rate schedule which makes the cost of production lower than that which obtains in the case of the "old-line" company.

2. The Independent operator has a small overhead. This fact, together with the lower rate schedule, makes the difference between profit and loss.

3. The location of the operation might make it more economical to use a certain type of mining machinery not owned by "old-line" companies but which is possessed by the Independent operators. The possession of such machinery might be the cause of the difference between profit and loss.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

There have been six solutions suggested and a discussion of these has occupied the time and attention of the Commission.

1. MINE INSPECTORS:—The duties of the mine inspectors should be enlarged and their jurisdiction extended. At the present time they have authority only if the lives or safety of the men in the mines are endangered. Their jurisdiction should be extended to cover damage to the surface.

2. REVIVAL OF THE KOHLER-FOWLER BILL:—It has been stated by many lawyers that the Supreme Court of the United States as it is now constituted might follow Judge Brandeis' dissenting opinion in the Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon case which held invalid the Kohler-Fowler bill because the act was not within the police power of the State.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINE CONTROL BOARD:—It has been suggested that a State Commission with the powers of control similar to that possessed by the Milk Control Commission be created for the Anthracite region. This commission would be vested with certain powers of regulation to control "scavenger" operations, and, also, to provide for the safe removal of the greatest possible tonnage of coal. The Commission would also act as a clearing house for complaints lodged by property owners. From a statement on page 11 of the report on surface subsidence in the Borough of Shenandoah on March 4, 1940, made to the Secretary of Mines there appears to be a reasonable point at which an operation should cease mining beneath improved surface lands, having in mind the highest percentage of recovery of mineable coal and the welfare of the communities.

4. FEDERAL AID:—It was suggested that, since coal is a natural resource, financial and other types of assistance might be received under the Conservation Program of the federal government. It was recommended that the various communities acquire title to property underneath the populated areas and in this manner make possible federal assistance.

5. TONNAGE PAYMENTS:—A tonnage payment of about two cents per ton of coal to be paid by the coal companies and matched by the state was also recommended. The fund so raised was to be available in all cases of damages due to subsidences. Such a fund, it was testified, will become increasingly necessary for these properties will be damaged after the mining had ceased, and after the operators who had mined had gone out of business or had become financially irresponsible. However, it was contended that this would not raise enough money, if based upon an average yield of 50 million tons

annually. Another difficulty, it was pointed out, would be the refusal of one operator to pay for the damages caused by the mining of a previous operator. It was also stated that it would be difficult to establish uniformity in assessing damages.

6. FLUSHING:—Flushing seems to be the most widely recommended practice for the prevention of subsidence. Flushing is a method of filling the mine areas by the introduction of breaker refuse and any other available material of a similar nature. Through packing under pressure, and the attendant hardening of the material, proper surface support will be given. Of the methods employed, such as pneumatic filling, hand packing or stowing none is as effective as the hydraulic method first employed in Pennsylvania fifty years ago and still used to a more or less extent, but never on a scale commensurate with the the mine openings, because of the lack of available material and the additional cost involved.

It was testified that flushing in European countries has been no more general than in the Anthracite regions of this country. And where used in Europe, especially in Germany, it has had specific application to more or less isolated cases and under government direction and subsidy. The purpose of flushing in Europe is not to provide protection for the surface but to permit the maximum recovery of coal, including the removal of pillars.

During the one hundred twenty-five years of mining in the Anthracite region, it has been roughly estimated that 50% of the original coal content under the improved areas as a whole has been removed. Much of these areas is now inaccessible and could not be flushed almost at any cost.

The voids from past mining, together with those from future mining, would develop a volume of 4,424,000,000 cubic yards, the filled material for which would be sufficient to cover the surface of the entire Anthracite region to a depth of ten feet. The estimated cost would be $7,278,000,000 based upon present prices ranging from $1.50 to $3.00 per cubic yard, and contingent upon the conditions encountered in the mine openings, and the availability at the mine openings of flushing material. This material is not so available today.

Previous investigation by federal and state commissions and company and private engineers have dealt with the finding of available foreign material to flush with. The investigation of the mine conditions under the City of Scranton made by two eminent engineers, William Griffith and Eli T. Conner, and published in Bulletin 25 by the Federal Bureau of Mines, indicates that "the excessive cost of completely filling the openings, and the tremendous magnitude of the project makes this plan prohibitive". More recently, a report covering a proposal to flush certain mine openings under the City of Scranton made under the direction of Mr. J. Rossa McCormack and other Scranton engineers, indicated that the cost of flushing eight separate areas would involve an expendiutre approximating $50,000,000.

According to the McCormack report, 300 million tons of coal were removed from beneath the City of Scranton between the years 1842 and 1937. Unfilled voids of about 200 million cubic yards exist because some of the voids were filled by the natural disintegration of the overlying rock strata. There are, according to the above report, 120 million tons of coal under the City of Scranton and 80 to 90% of this amount consists of pillar coal. Fifteen million tons of refuse are lying on the hillsides and several million cubic yards are in the Lackawanna River. The cost of returning this material to the voids as back-filling was estimated at from 59c per cubic yard to $2.59 per cubic yard, the difference depending upon the method of removing the material.

Flushing, it was testified, is no panacea because flushing material is compressible to 33% of its original volume in place. In fact, the chief function of flushing, according to the unanimous opinion of mining engineers, is to diminish the disintegration of the pillar coal support. According to these engineers, flushing is beyond the economic limits of the industry and will not provide the support necessary to prevent surface subsidence.

The Commission is studying a plan of subsidence insurance under which the General Assembly would appropriate a sum of money sufficient to inaugurate a form of subsidence insurance.

Specific recommendations by the Commission will be made in its final report. This preliminary report is submitted as a basis for the Commission's request for a continuation of the life of the Commission and for an extension of the date for making its final report until March 15, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

THE ANTHRACITE SUBSIDENCE COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT OF THE ANTHRACITE SUBSIDENCE COMMISSION

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly approved the fifth day of August, 1941 (P. L. 802) as amended by the Act of the General Assembly approved February 18, 1943, created to make a study and investigation of the various problems related to the surface subsidence caused by the mining of anthracite coal and directing such Commission to make a report and recommendations to the General Assembly.

ANTHRACITE SUBSIDENCE COMMISSION

Honorable George B. Stevenson, Chairman
Honorable Edward J. Coleman
Honorable J. Fred Thomas
Honorable G. Harold Watkins
Honorable John F. Cox
Honorable Harry P. O'Neill
Honorable Walter Gryskewicz
Honorable Homer S. Brown
Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick
Honorable Earl E. Hewitt

March 15, 1943

FINAL REPORT OF THE ANTHRACITE SUBSIDENCE COMMISSION

March 15, 1943

To His Excellency, Edward Martin, and the Honorable the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

The Anthracite Subsidence Commission created by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and approved the fifth day of August, A. D. 1941, has the honor to submit its final report and its recommendations:

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Commission are the Honorable George B. Stevenson, Honorable Edward J. Coleman, Honorable J. Fred Thomas, Honorable G. Harold Watkins, and Honorable John F. Cox appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and Honorable Harry P. O'Neill, Honorable Walter Gryskewicz, Honorable Homer S. Brown, Honorable Arthur P. Bretherick and Honorable Earl E. Hewitt appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The duties of the Commission as set forth in the Act are:

(1) To investigate the problem of surface subsidence in the anthracite coal area with respect to its effect on property and human life;

(2) To engage in any research necessary to discover effective remedies for the anthracite mine cave problem;

(3) To study decisions of the State and Federal courts relating to the constitutionality and effect of earlier legislation relating to surface subsidence caused by mining; and

(4) To make recommendations as to legislation which might be enacted by the General Assembly for the effective regulation and control of anthracite mining and surface subsidence.

The commission shall make its report to the General Assembly not later than the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three.

By amendment approved February 18, 1943, the time for filing the Commission's report was extended to March 15, 1943.

ORGANIZATION

The Commission met for organization on the eleventh day of March, 1942, and elected the following officers: Senator George B. Stevenson, Chairman; Representative Harry O'Neill, Vice Chairman; Senator Edward J. Coleman, Secretary. An executive committee of four members—Representative Harry O'Neill, Chairman; Senator Edward J. Coleman, Senator G. Harold Watkins, Representative Walter Gryskewicz—was also elected.

The Executive Committee met on the ninth day of April, 1942 and appointed the following officers of the Commission: Joseph F. English, Executive Director; William J. Roberts, Assistant Executive Director; Bernard Blier, Consultant; Helen Keuch, Secretary; Nancy Whitney, Clerk.

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The subsidences viewed varied in their magnitude from "pot-holes" to "general area slides." The "general slide" is caused by the removal of the entire bed of coal and the collapse of the over-burden. "Pot-holes" are confined to small section subsidences many of which occurred despite pillar supported because the composition of the roof was foreign to the natural composition of the entire area.

In the areas where general slides occurred—Shenandoah, Swoyersville, Duryea, Forty-Fort, Kingston, Pittston, being examples, extensive damage to private and public property resulted. In many areas, streets, pavements, water and gas mains, and sewerage lines were damaged. In Shenandoah, for instance, approximately sixteen squares were affected by a general subsidence and considerable damage was inflicted upon private and public properties. Various municipal services, water lines and the sewerage system were seriously interruped and impaired and the restoration and repair of these constitutes a major problem for that community. The educational opportunities and advantages were also seriously affected. The resulting conditions, it was stated, were deplorable because of the loss of educational facilities and the serious menace to the health of the community.

The investigation in the upper region disclosed a somewhat different situation. The damage to property in a thickly populated area is not a new experience but is one that has been suffered for years and which extends over a far greater area and affects numerous cities and boroughs. Private property owners, as well as municipalities, have been forced to expend large sums of money in the repair of damaged property and they also have been inconvenienced and injured by subsidences which have damaged their streets, water-mains, gas-mains, sewerage systems, public schools, etc

THE PROBLEM PRESENTED FOR STUDY

The problem which demanded a solution by the Commission was to find some valid and practical means for preventing subsidences, and for alleviating the burden upon property owners who may suffer from the effects of subsidences, and, at the same time, to foster the conservation of coal and the economic and social prosperity of the anthracite coal region.

On the legal side of the Commission is faced with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon, 260 U. S. 393 (1922), holding unconstitutional, as violative of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania which restricted the exercise of the right to surface support, either reserved by the coal owners when the surface was sold, or ac-

quired by them from the surface owners. (The so-called third estate.)

On the economic side the Commission meets the facts that the coal industry, the life expectancy of which is 75 years, decreased in tonnage from a peak of 75 million tons per annum to a low of 41 million tons per annum; that the anthracite region is dependent upon the healthy condition of the coal industry through the employment of men within the industry itself with the consequent payrolls, as well as through the employment of those engaged in correlated enterprises; that the coal companies pay a vast amount of taxes to the municipalities of the region; that the average annual tax income of the various municipalities from the owners of unmined coal under built-up areas ranges from $30 to $50 per superficial acre of surface, amounting to more than 3 million dollars.

EXTENT OF MINING

The anthracite region extends from Forest City, in the Lackawanna Valley on the northeast, to Dauphin County in the southwest, covering 485 square miles of superficial area over the lowest coal beds. There are many communities, cities, and towns, located wholly or in part directly over the coal measures. Available figures indicate that 26% of the entire coal area is confined within the limits of these "built-up" communities, under which the original coal content is estimated to have been 5,000.-000,000 gross tons in place. During the long period of mining operations since the beginning, extending over 125 years, it is roughly estimated that 50% of the original coal content under the improved areas as a whole has been removed.

The Mine Cave situation varies considerably in the three districts. The region is divided into the north, middle and southern fields. In the northern field most of the built-up sections are over coal which lies very nearly horizontal. However, in Lackawanna County, the coal pitches generally on both sides of the valley. The same is true in the Wilkes-Barre area. In the Hazleton and Schuylkill County areas the greater amount of coal is on pitched area.

PROPERTY VALUATION

The assessed valuation of taxable real estate in the five principal anthracite counties, excluding coal property, is as follows: Carbon County, $27,082,585; Lackawanna County, $176,888,231; Luzerne County, $186,149,816; Northumberland County, $53,882,267, and Schuylkill County, $123,993,446—a total of $567,996,345. The total capital invested in coal property is $250,000,000.

The population of the five principal anthracite counties in 1938 was as follows: Carbon, 61,735; Lackawanna, 301,243; Luzerne, 441,518; Northumberland, 126,887, and Schuylkill, 228,331—a total of 1,169,714.

There are 390,000 persons gainfully employed in the five counties referred to, 78,000 of whom are engaged in the mining industry. The total annual earnings of those gainfully employed are $325,846,000, and $107,446,000 of this sum represents salaries and wages paid to mine workers according to 1939 figures.

In Shenandoah it was stated that, because of the recent subsidences, property and coal valuations had decreased over 1 million dollars, and, consequently, the borough could not reduce its debt of $800,000.

In Duryea in 1929 the assessed valuation was 4½ million dollars; in 1942 it was slightly over 2 millions. In 1929 the coal owners paid 65% of the tax duplicate; in 1942 they paid 31 or 32% of this valuation.

In Kingston the 1942 assessed valuation was 17 million dollars and 2 millions of this sum was apportioned to coal.

In Carbondale, with a population of about 8,000, the total valuation for City Tax purposes in 1942 amounted to a little over 11 dollars and of this sum about 500,000 represented coal.

CAUSES OF SUBSIDENCES

The major cause of subsidence is insufficient pillar support. In the removal of coal deposits it is necessary to leave sections to support the "top" or the roof of the chamber in which the mining is being done. The number of these pillars and their thickness depends upon the height, pitch, and depth of the vein and size of the opening. According to mining men if sufficient pillars are allowed to remain no subsidence will occur unless the pillars deteriorate.

However, in an effort to secure the greatest possible yield of coal, pillars are robbed or taken out leaving the sections mined without adequate support and, of course, subsidence results. It was found that in many cases this is a method of mining that is followed by many irresponsible operators who have leased mines abandoned by "old-line" companies. Such operators are interested in the pillars as they constitute "free" or "easy" coal. (Your attention is called to the fact that the mine Inspectors' authority extends only to the safety of the men.) The removal of pillars or "robbing", is done in second and third mining.

Another factor that may affect adequate pillar support is the deterioration or disintegration of pillars. Pillars sufficient in number and size to support the surface may be allowed to remain in a mined area, but, due to the pressure of the over-burden and the operation of natural causes, deterioration may set in with the result that surface subsidence may occur.

Investigation disclosed that there is no knowledge of any substance which, if applied to the pillars, would prevent their disintegration. However, it was pointed out, that complete "flushing" would aid greatly in the preservation of the pillars.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR REPAIRS

The Commission was informed that one operator for over a period of nine years spent one million dollars a year in repairing property, and that ninety-eight percent of this sum was allocated to the repair of property although no legal obligation to so repair existed. The Commission was also informed that it was necessary to add as much as $1.65 per ton to the cost of production at some operations to meet the cost of repairs. Some operators, it was disclosed, were forced to close certain operations because of the economic impossibility of paying out of profits the cost of repairs to property damaged by subsidence. As a result of the closing of these operations 15,000 heads of families were deprived of their jobs.

The various municipalities were also forced to expend large sums of money for repairs. For example, the town of Forty-Fort spent about $1,000,000 to re-establish its sewer lines and streets; Shenandoah suffered a loss of

$200,000 to its streets and sewerage system. The bankruptcy of some coal companies responsible for the damage has in many cases prevented recovery by the municipality where recovery might have been otherwise possible.

Repairs are either temporary or permanent. It is usual to make temporary repairs until the subsidence ends. Temporary repairs consist in putting large timbers under the house to prevent its cracking up. Permanent repairs consist in releveling the property, a procedure which is not followed until about five years after the effects of subsidence first occur.

Economic factors, such as the keen competition now offered by other fuels, loss of markets, reduction of prices, high operating expenses due to the "high-rate scales", etc. caused a discontinuance of the policy of repairing by some companies. It must be noted, as well, that many newly organized companies have not adopted the policy of repairing properties damaged by subsidence.

The "old-line" companies have in many instances leased their mines to independent operators. The leases of some operators contain a provision that the lessees shall make any and all repairs to property damaged by subsidences. However, if such lessees fail to make the repairs, the only remedy the lessors have is to revoke the leases. No financial responsibility of the lessees is required as a condition precedent to the acquisition of the leases.

Some operations, closed by the "old-line" companies because the cost of repairs prevented the realization of profits on the production of coal, have been leased to Independent operators. The question was raised as to why the Independent operators could mine at a profit when the "old-line" companies could not do so. The reasons given were as follows:

1. The United Mine Workers Contract with the "old-line" companies is the result of the Roosevelt Commission of 1902. That Commission established rates at the various operations which have remained fixed so long as the original owners operated the mines, subject to subsequent increases. The Independent operators mine under new rate schedules which makes the cost of production lower than that which obtains in the case of the "old-line" companies.

2. The Independent operators have a small over-head. This fact, together with the lower rate schedules, often determines the difference between profit and loss.

3. The location of the operation might make it more economical to use a certain type of mining machinery not owned by "old-line" companies but which is possessed by the Independent operators. The possession of such machinery might also be the cause of the difference between profit and loss.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

Six solutions have been suggested: (1) that the duties of the mine inspectors should be enlarged and their jurisdiction extended; (2) that the so-called Kohler-Fowler bill should be re-enacted, in view of the general feeling among lawyers that the United States Supreme Court would reverse its decision in the Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon case; (3) that a state commission be created with powers of control over anthracite coal mining similar to those exercised by the Milk Control Commission; (4) that, since coal is a natural resource, financial and other types of assistance might be received from the Federal Government under its conservation program, and that such aid be made legally possible by the acquisition of title to property beneath the populated area by the various communities; (5) that a tonnage tax be levied upon anthracite coal, to be matched by a contribution by the State, and that the fund so raised be made available in all cases of damage due to subsidence; (6) that subsidence be prevented as far as possible, by filling the present and future voids beneath the built-up areas.

The Commission, itself, proposed a plan of subsidence insurance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The subsidence problem in the anthracite coal region has been serious and threatens to become more so as mining extends under improved lands and cities. The threat, not only to property, but to life as well, is becoming more acute. Consequently, after the most careful consideration of all that its investigation disclosed, and mindful that it intends not to confer any direct benefit upon private property, but only to protect the public from detriment and danger to its health and safety, the Commission respectfully submits to the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania the following recommendations:

I. FLUSHING PROGRAM

1. That surface subsidence in the anthracite coal region be prevented, as far as possible, by a mine flushing or packing program. While it has been definitely established that complete surface support can be attained only by leaving sufficient coal unmined, flushing will greatly minimize or reduce the severity of any subsidence that might occur, by the introduction into the mined areas of culm, crushed slate or rock, silt, or any other similar or suitable material. The surface of a flushed area that might subside will do so slowly, evenly, and without appreciable tilting. Flushing material is available, especially in the refuse that is taken from the mines each day; in the beds of the streams and rivers which conveniently flow through practically all of the towns and cities of the region; and in the culm banks which render unsightly the various towns and cities.

2. That there be created and established, under the Secretary of Mines, a Commission to be known as the Anthracite Subsidence Commission, whose duties and powers shall be to undertake studies and prepare and execute such flushing or packing plan or plans as it shall deem necessary to prevent the loss of life, or the destruction of property, both on the surface and underground.

3. This Commission should also prepare or cause to be prepared long-range subsidence programs in cooperation with the Federal Government as soon as it sets up its post-war planning activities.

4. That the sum of $50,000 be specifically appropriated out of the general fund to put into operation the proposed commission.

5. That a tax of two cents be levied upon every ton of anthracite coal mined. The fund so raised must be

used for defraying the expenses and costs of effectuating the flushing program.

In making this recommendation the Commission has in mind a two years' program which, if proven to be an effective solution, can be extended to include a complete long-range program proportionate to the magnitude of the work to be done. Such a division of this recommendation is necessary because of the costs involved, the limited experience in flushing in this country, the tremendous scope of the areas to be flushed, and the priorities on equipment and material. The Commission feels that, as flushing becomes competitive, and as experience is gained in operating flushing projects, the costs will be reduced to such an extent that a long range program will become practical.

II. SUBSIDENCE INSURANCE

1. That a plan of subsidence insurance be made a part of the studies of the proposed Anthracite Subsidence Commission. Such insurance will provide protection for those whose properties might be damaged before the flushing program became effective. As soon as feasible an actuarial survey of the problem involved in such a plan of insurance should be made.

III. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

1. That in all actions for damages caused by subsidences the Statute of Limitations shall run from the date that the damage to the property first occurred.

REMARKS

A question of constitutionality may arise under Article III, Section 18, of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which prohibits an appropriation for a charitable or benevolent purpose. For example, in Commonwealth v. Alden Coal Company, 251 Pa. 134, a tax imposed upon anthracite coal, one-half of which was to be given to the county for use of the several municipalities therein, was held unconstitutional on the theory that the money to be paid to the counties was an "appropriation resting wholly and exclusively upon charitable and benevolent considerations affecting particular communities." Other examples of unconstitutional appropriations are found in Busser v. Snyder, 282 Pa. 440 (old age pensions), and Collins v. Martin, 290 Pa. 388 (treatment of indigent persons in hospitals).

However, the more recent decisions have indicated that the Legislature may constitutionally appropriate money for matters of governmental concern: Commonwealth v. Liveright, 308 Pa. 35 (poor relief), and Commonwealth v. Perkins, 342 Pa. 529 (unemployment compensation fund).

In the Perkins case, the opinion reads in part as follows:

> "'We now hold that unemployment is a governmental concern and it is a matter of discretion as to how the legislature shall deal with it.**
>
> "' * * * If appropriations to perform the obligatory duties are not charities or benevolences, it would seem to be a refinement to hold where there is a governmental concern with which the legislature has discretionary power that it would be a benevolence merely because the one is obligatory and the other discretionary.
>
> "'Adopting the language which we have just quoted, we hold that a statute dealing with unemployment, creating an agency for that purpose, is not forbidden by Article III, Section 18, of the Constitution as an appropriation for a charitable or benevolent purpose."

The Commission concludes from the foregoing authorities that the appropriations proposed will be upheld as constitutional if the purposes thereof can be shown to be a matter of "governmental concern." The facts set forth in our report seem sufficient to justify action by the Legislature to ameliorate conditions in the anthracite region for the protection of its residents.

In Mahon Coal Company v. Pennsylvania Coal Company, supra (274 Pa. 489), the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1198 as a valid exercise of the State's police power. The purpose of that act was to protect surface from subsidence. Although the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Pennsylvania court because the method chosen by the Pennsylvania Legislature violated the Due Process Clause in the United States Consitution (260 U. S. 393), nevertheless, the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is valid authority for the exercise of the police power in dealing with the subsidence problem. Obviously, no question as to the constitutionality of the proposed appropriations will arise under the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, if the property rights of the owners of the coal are not adversely affected thereby.

The proposal for an appropriation to inaugurate a form of subsidence insurance would have an eminent precedent in the creation of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund. In Section 28 of the act creating that fund (Act of June 2, 1915, P. L. 762), the Legislature appropriated $300,000 "for the expenses of the organization and administration of the said fund." This appropriation was refunded to the State Treasurer by the Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 846. We do not find any court decisions passing upon the constitutionality of this appropriation. However, in an opinion by Deputy Attorney General Hargest to the State Treasurer, under date of December 9, 1915, we find the following description of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund (Official Opinions of the Attorney General 1915-1916, p. 189, 192):

> "* * * The Fund is called the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; it is created by the premiums paid by those who become subscribers to it. This Fund is not a payment made to the State in satisfaction of any debt or obligation due to the State; it is a Fund created through the machinery provided by the State for the purpose of enabling the State to further the efficient administration of Workmen's Compensation. No. parts of the Fund belongs to the State. * * *"

Therefore, the State Workmen's Insurance Fund and the appropriation made in the creation of such fund are a precedent for the appropriation to set up the plan for insurance against subsidence, since it is the intention to have the subsidence insurance fund repay into the State Treasury the amount advanced therefrom by the appropriation. Such an appropriation would not be for private, charitable or benevolent purposes, but for the purpose of creating an agency to enable certain people of Pennsylvania to protect themselves against the contingency of subsidence.

The proposal for an appropriation to pay for the cost

of flushing mine workings with suitable substitute materials which will furnish surface support may be justified as a valid exercise of the police power in the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. In so far as such appropriation would serve to relieve solvent private owners from their legal duty to furnish support at the expense of the State, the appropriation would be subject to criticism. This criticism can be answered by showing that most of the residents of the anthracite coal region have already waived the right of surface support. The exercise of the police power in this case would be based upon the damage to public property, water and gas mains and sewerage lines, and the injurious consequences to the public welfare resulting therefrom.

A precedent for the appropriation to put into operation the flushing program will be found in the Act of June 16, 1936, P. L. (Special Session) 16, as supplemented by the Act of September 27, 1938, P. L. (Special Session) 43. Under those acts funds were appropriated to the Department of Health to defray the cost of pumping water from coal mines. This appropriation was justified on the theory that the water remaining in such mines would serve to contaminate the water supply, and thus endanger public health. The constitutionality of such appropriations has never been contested in any court.

In view of the foregoing authorities, it is obviously impossible to forecast with complete certainty the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the proposed two appropriations. However, these authorities indicate that such appropriations would not be invalid as an improper classification or as an improper exercise of the police power. Similarly, the later authorities seem to indicate that such appropriations would not be invalid under Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution as charitable or benevolent appropriations, inasmuch as they deal with matters of "governmental concern."

Respectfully submitted,

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PROGRESS IN THE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM ON ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL AT PENNSYLVANIA'S SCHOOL OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES AND EXPERIMENT STATION THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE UNDER ACT NO. 77-A OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1941.

Report by The Honorable A. H. Letzler, Senator from the 34th District; The Honorable G. Harold Watkins, Senator from the 29th District

The importance of Pennsylvania's anthracite and bituminous coal industries during the present global conflict needs no elaboration. Suffice it to say that these two industries are being called upon to meet the energy demands of an ever-expanding war production as well as the increased requirements for domestic purposes caused by the shortage of fuel oil. As a result of the present world situation the mines are working, tonnage is increasing and the general situation is quite the reverse from that which existed during the previous decade. At that time the unemployment, decline in real estate values, loss of revenue to the Commonwealth and staggering costs of unemployment relief which resulted from the decline of these two great industries furnished a most serious economic and social problem.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth, realizing this situation, and seeking to alleviate the then existing conditions, passed an Act (No. 392) in 1939 which provided for a research program on anthracite and bituminous coal to be conducted at the School of Mineral Industries and Experiment Station of The Pennsylvania State College under the supervision of the Department of Mines of the Commonwealth. The Act, as finally approved by the Honorable Arthur H. James, then Governor of the Commonwealth, appropriated $35,000 for the biennium 1939-1941 contingent upon the provision of the like matching sum by the industry.

Both the anthracite and bituminous coal industries of Pennsylvania cooperated whole-heartedly in this program and substantial progress was reported to the Senate on February 24, 1941.

The General Assembly of 1941 provided for the continuation of this program by a new act. As finally signed by the Governor, this Act, 77-A, provided an appropriation of $60,000 for the biennium which sum had to be matched by a sum of $30,000 provided by the anthracite and bituminous coal industries. Both of these industries have coperated fully in the program by providing the matching funds and by active participation through Advisory Committees upon which members from labor, industry and the Department of Mines are serving. An interim progress report was presented to the House on March 30, 1942, at the special session of that year.

It is our pleasure and privilege to present to this Honorable Body a report of progress of the research on anthracite and bituminous coal during the biennium 1941-1943. The wisdom of the action of the General Assembly in sponsoring this program will be evident from the progress made.

At the present time two Research Advisory Committees are cooperating with the Department of Mines and College staff in the effective furtherance of the research projects. Members of these Committees are as follows:

Anthracite Research Advisory Committee

Name	Affiliation
Richard Maize	Secretary of Mines
Joseph J. Walsh	Deputy Secretary of Mines
Mart F. Brennan	Pres., Dist. No. 9, U. M. W. A.
J. F. K. Brown	Asst. Gen. Mgr., Engr., Hudson Coal Company
Andrew Drummond	Engineer, Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company
H. S. Gilbertson	Personnel Director, Lehigh Navigation Coal Company
Edward Griffith	Vice-Pres., Glen Alden Coal Company
Louis C. Madeira, III	Exec. Director, Anthracite Institute

Anthracite Research Advisory Committee (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation
Donald Markle	Pres., Jeddo-Highland Coal Company
Dr. H. J. Rose	Vice-Pres., Anthracite Industries, Inc.
H. G. Turner	Research Engr., Anthracite Equipment Corporation
Sdgar C. Weichel	Asst. Gen. Mgr., Hudson Coal Company
F. C. Wright	Vice-Pres., Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company

Bituminous Research Advisory Committee

Name	Affiliation
Richard Maize	Secretary of Mines
W. Garfield Thomas	Deputy Secretary of Mines
C. B. Baton	Gen. Supt., Baton Coal Company
B. H. Canon	Sec., Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association
Patrick T. Fagan	Pres., Dist. No. 5, U. M. W. A.
Henry F. Hebley	Product Control Mgr., Pittsburgh Coal Company
W. A. Jones	Sec., Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association
James Mark	Pres., Dist. No. 2, U. M. W. A.
J. B. Morrow	Pres., Pittsburgh Coal Company
E. J. Newbaker	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Berwind-White Coal Mining Company
Dr. Charles J. Potter	Preparation Manager, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company

At the present time nine full-time research men are working on the project and these investigators are aided by four shop, laboratory and office assistants. The work is under the direction of A. W. Gauger, Professor of Fuel Technology and Director of Mineral Industries Research. C. C. Wright, Professor of Fuel Technology, is charged with active supervision of the program.

A review of the purpose, method of attach and progress on each project is outlined briefly in the following paragraphs.

Gasification of Anthracite

As was pointed out in the report made to this body in 1941, prior to and during the first world war an appreciable tonnage of anthracite in the larger sizes was used for manufacture of water gas. Following the world war this was largely replaced by coke and the gas making practices were so modified and equipment developed to favor the use of fuels other than anthracite for this purpose.

The Advisory Committee on anthracite research met in the summer fo 1939 and selected as the major project for investigation the use of anthracite as generator fuel for the water gas process. A threefold attack was made upon the problem. This consisted of laboratory studies on the properties of anthracite of importance in water gas manufacture, plant scale tests using anthracite conducted at Pottsville and Carlisle, and a survey of operating methods and data for gas plants using anthracite successfully.

This investigation was carried as far as was feasible during the past biennium. The results of the three phases have been made available to the anthracite industry and to the gas companies in five cooperative publications of the Mineral Industries Experiment Station as follows:

Plans and Progress of Anthracite Research, Technical Paper 57; Anhtracite Fuel Beds in Water Gas Generators, Technical Paper 68; The Resistance of Anthracite to Mechanical and Thermal Shock, Bulletin 31; Test Results on the Use of Anthracite in Heavy-Oil Water-Gas Operation at the Pottsville Gas Works, Bulletin 32; Test Results on the Use of Anthracite in Gas-Oil Water-Gas Operation at the Carlisle Gas Works, Bulletin 36.

In addition, numerous discussions and papers were presented before various gas associations. Technical information has thus been made available to the gas and anthracite industries, and also to interested governmental agencies, regarding satisfactory fuels, methods for the most efficient utilization, and operating techniques which have given good results. Some experiments were made in larger generators but these were not carried to completion before the engineer in direct charge of this investigation was called to Washington by the War Production Board. The Advisory Committee felt that the investigation had been carried as far as was feasible at the time, hence the work was stopped in the spring of 1942.

Anthracite as Cupola Fuel

The Committee selected in the spring of 1941 a second major project, namely, the use of anthracite as a fuel in the melting of iron in foundry cupolas. This possible industrial use of anthracite has not been exploited to any appreciable extent during the past half century. It employs the larger sizes, such as egg and broken coal. Because of the diversity of its products and the relatively small size of the individual foundries, it is not generally realized that the foundry industry is so extensive and uses such large quantities of fuel. A recent survey, however, indicates that in the anthracite marketing territory alone approximately two thousand plants with an annual melting capacity of roughly ten million tons consume approximately one-half million tons of cupola fuel per year. This market, if available to the anthracite industry, would consume a substantial portion of the large, egg and broken, sizes which until recently have suffered from inadequate markets.

The melting of iron in foundries is accomplished in a relatively simple piece of equipment consisting essentially of a vertical shaft furnace which may vary from about 20 to 100 inches in diameter and from about 8 to 14 feet in height. A bed of carbon in the form of coke or coal is placed on the bottom of the furnace followed by alternate layers of scrap and pig iron and carbon until the cupola is fully charged. The carbon is burned and the heat thus released melts the iron which in molten form is tapped out at the base of the cupola into containers in which it can be transported to the molds where the desired castings are produced. Despite the apparent simplicity of the process, there are a great many variables that affect the economic performance of the process and it has been the purpose of this research program to discover what conditions of operation are most suitable when using anthracite rather than the coke which has been used almost exclusively during the past 40 or 50 years.

Because of physical limitations of equipment or of floor space available for castings, the method of operation and the results desired by different foundries vary appreciably. Likewise, the desired physical and chemical properties of the metal and the temperature of the molten iron from the cupola differ at different plants because of the variations in the specifications for the castings produced. With such a range of conditions and limitations, it is obviously impossible to duplicate experimentally all the possible

variations that may be encountered in individual plants, but as a result of a comprehensive study of the major variables when using anthracite as fuel, basic information is now available which indicates the conditions of operation which will best produce a given result. This study was originally initiated in the foundry of the Hudson Coal Company and was continued by the College staff with the active cooperation of this company. Nearly 100 plant scale tests in which over 600 tons of iron were melted have been completed under a variety of conditions. The results of the various tests were entirely satisfactory, both with rspect to quality of castings, all of which were actually used, and in the cost and efficiency of operation.

In general, it has been found that the major conditions of operation such as ratio of fuel required to iron melted, air rate required to produce a desired temperature of metal or rate of melting, fluxing of the slag, etc., were substantially the same as for coke operations in a cupola of similar size and design. In order to obtain the best results with anthracite, however, it was found desirable to modify some of the standard operating methods, such as the method of building the bed and the height of the bed to take into account the fact that anthracite contains almost twice as much carbon per unit of volume as does coke, and that heated lump anthracite tends to break down in size under adverse loading conditions.

For cupolas of small and medium size, such as was used in the experimental investigations, the results with respect to metal temperature, melting rate and overall efficiency compared very favorably with the results obtained in a number of commercial foundries where operation using coke was observed.

The results of this investigation are now being compiled in a form suitable for general distribution so that individual foundries will be in a position to adopt the methods of operation with anthracite most nearly applicable to their specific conditions and requirements. Although the work has yet to be extended to operations in large cupolas, the information thus far secured should be of assistance to the smaller foundries throughout the anthracite marketing territory who may be interested in using a lower cost and readily available fuel.

Active Carbon from Anthracite

The secondary project of the cooperative anthracite research dealt with the production of active carbon. Active carbon is a special form of carbon that possesses the property of selectively absorbing other materials, especially liquids and gases. It is used for a variety of purification processes such as deodorizing, decolorizing, clarifying and filtering gases and liquids.

An activation furnace was designed and constructed for the continuous production of approximately one pound per hour of active carbon. Experiments have been made with a number of anthracites. The results have shown that all locals are not equally well adapted for the process and that considerable variation is possible in coal from a given colliery. The various factors effecting activation results have been studied and the preparation of both gas mask and water purification carbons has been investigated. Attempts to interest the War Department in the possibility of gas mask carbon from anthracite have been unsuccessful because the government felt it has sufficient substitutes to make gas mask carbon to take up any shortage of adsorbing carbon due to source of supply of coconut shells being cut off.

Investigations on the production of water purification carbon from anthracite have been quite successful and a product has been made which compares favorably in efficiency with a number of commercially available carbons now marketed. It must be cautioned, however, that the true evaluation of any active carbon lies in large plant scale tests of the product on the material being purified. The laboratory test used to indicate the water purifying ability of the anthracite carbons is the iodine value. Two of the carbons, one from the Southern and one from the Northern field, show values of 335 and 368 respectively using this test, while four commercially used carbons now marketed show values of 210 to 392 on the same test. The research has been carried to the stage where pilot plant operations are justified. Active carbons are so specific in their properties that further work in the laboratory is only warranted if a specific problem of purification is attacked. The results of this work are available to the anthracite industry through the Anthracite Institute.

Federal Interest in Anthracite Research

Interest in the problems of the anthracite industry and in anthracite research has become so widespread since the inception of this work in 1939 that congressional action has been taken recently enabling the establishment of an anthracite experiment station by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This action followed an investigation made in the region by the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission consisting of two members of the Senate, two from the House of Representatives, the Director of the Bureau of Mines, a member of the National Resources Planning Board and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since the research program in the Mineral Industries Experiment Station was the only one that had been continuously active over a long period of years, it was natural for this Experiment Station to offer to cooperate with this Commission in its work. This was done in a letter to the Chairman from which the following is quoted:

> "The School of Mineral Industries and Experiment Station has been interested in the anthracite industry for many years. We have made a number of economic studies and have been engaged in a research program which has yielded results of considerable benefit to the industry. Since 1939 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the industry acting through the Anthracite Institute have sponsored a cooperative research program in the Mineral Industries Experiment Station under the supervision of the State Secretary of Mines. We believe that the Federal Government also has an interest in such a program. We also believe that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania could be prevailed upon to cooperate with the Federal Government in such a research program in a manner similar to that in which it now cooperates with the Department of Agriculture in research in that field.
>
> "In view of the fact that the Commonwealth now has an active experiment station, well equipped and well staffed, with a promising program of research on anthracite under way and with active contacts, both with other state departments and with industry, it seems desirable to give consideration to the use of our technical staff and facilities in any future program of research on anthracite."

The Experiment Station also prepared a brief for the benefit of the Commission which was submitted at a public hearing in Scranton on January 29, 1942. This brief was supplemented by a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which cited the advantages of establishing the proposed anthracite research station at the College and offering its facilities and cooperation. Acceptance of this proposal would have been an economical procedure. The Mineral Industries Experiment Station is a pioneer in research on anthracite. It has active cooperation of management and labor in the industry. All types of facilities and equipment, both physical and mental, are available. The Commonwealth is already supporting a program there. In view of these considerations it would be logical and economical for the Federal Government to support the going research program in the Mineral Industries Experiment Station. More progress can be accomplished in less time and at a lower cost. With the mounting costs of war, consideration ought to be given to such items as these.

Automatic Comfort Heating with Bituminous Coal

I turn now to the progress in the research program on Bituminous coal. It will be recalled that the Bituminous Coal Research Advisory Committee selected as the major project the study of automatic comfort heating with Pennsylvania bituminous coal. There is a trend toward automatic heating of residential homes which has led to the development of a small stoker. Unfortunately, the existing small stokers have not performed satisfactorily with most Pennsylvania coals. In general, the Pennsylvania bituminous coals are strongly coking and are not adapted to use in such stokers which, after all, were designed for other coals.

The research staff has completed a very comprehensive investigation of this problem. A new principle of combustion has been developed and stokers have been built in which the bad features of conventional stokers have been entirely eliminated. In the existing stokers the heavily coking coals produced large masses of coke known as "coke trees" in the furnace. The combustion was inefficient and frequently the fire was entirely extinguished. The new stoker developed as part of this program has entirely eliminated the coke-tree problem. Furthermore, a device has been developed which will eliminate virtually all of the smoke that may result from normal stoker operation, and low cost, compact settling chambers have been designed; these have proved effective for the reduction of the fly-ash nuisance inherent in all types of stoker operations. Plans are now being made to get this stoker into production immediately following the war as soon as materials of construction are again available. Automatic comfort heating with Pennsylvania bituminous coal will then be available to the homeowner and the bituminous coal industry will be able to regain a market to which it is entitled by virtue of its proximity.

The results of this program have been brought to the attention of industry and the public in two cooperative publications of the Mineral Industries Experiment Station, namely, Technical Paper 79, Control of Coke-Tree Formation in Domestic Underfeed Stokers and Bulletin 35, The Performance of a Completely Automatic Domestic Bituminous Coal Stoker in Laboratory and Home Installation Tests. The results of investigation of other phases of the program will be published in the near future.

The work has aroused considerable interest, so much in fact that the Advisory Committee has decided to expand this program to include the development of larger stokers employing the same firing principle as is embodied in the new domestic stoker. A large manufacturer of industrial stokers of this class is cooperating in this work which is now being organized.

Fly-Ash Studies and Smoke Control

In recent years much publicity has been given to the problem of atmospheric pollution by fuel burning equipment. The staff has attacked this problem in a realistic manner and has conducted experiments both in the laboratory and in household installations. The emission of fly-ash from the firebox of furnaces fired with domestic underfeed stokers varies with a number of factors which depend both on the coal and the equipment used. Since almost all domestic furnaces available to the average householder are designed primarily for hand fired operation and are inadequately designed and equipped to take care of the fly-ash production normally encountered when used in conjunction with small underfeed stokers, some type of accessory equipment is needed to control or remove the fly-ash.

Such a device was designed by the staff. It consists of a baffled settling chamber small enough to fit conveniently into almost any domestic installation. Laboratory and home tests have shown that the use of such a settling chamber is both practicable and efficient.

Similarly, a device has been designed that greatly reduces the smoke normally produced when firing some types of bituminous coals. Tests on its operation indicate that smoke emission is negligible.

Service Hot Water

Studies have been completed on the operation of an indirect service hot water system used in connection with hot water, vapor or steam boilers. The performance of such a system installed in a hot water boiler fired with a stoker modified to operate on the new preoxidation principle of combustion was entirely satisfactory during complete year-around operation. Inasmuch as it is possible to operate the new stoker at rates as low as 0.5-0.7 pound of coal per hour, the summer operation for heating of hot water is entirely feasible without overheating of the basement. As a matter of fact such operation is desirable since it keeps the cellar from becoming damp and prevents corrosion of the furnace installation.

Experimental work is being continued on the development of a domestic service water heater for use with hot air furnaces. This is a very important phase of the program since there is a marked trend towards forced warm air heating in this country.

The ultimate objective of the automatic comfort heating program is the design of a unit that will burn bituminous coal with a minimum of attention and without smoke, and will furnish hot water the year around and heat during the normal heating season.

Non-Fuel Uses of Bituminous Coal

Recognizing the need for long-range research on the nature of bituminous coal and the possibilities of making useful materials of commerce from it by chemical treatment, the Bituminous Coal Research Advisory Committee recommended this as a secondary project. In this phase of the program certain dyes and wood stains have been made in the laboratory by treatment with chemical reagents. These dyes range from pale yellow through a variety of shades to deep brown.

A number of different fibers, including cotton, linen, wool, rayon, celanese, nylon, silk and jute have been dyed with these materials. Laboratory tests for quality of the dyes, using all the standard methods commonly employed, show that very satisfactory products have been obtained. They are now being tested by various agencies in an effort to bring the process to a point of commercial development. The program is being extended along the lines of developing plastics from bituminous coal. The experiments are still in the preliminary stage and we are unable to report progress at the present time.

Conclusion

In conclusion it may be stated that the Mineral Industries Experiment Station under the supervision of the Department of Mines is making substantial progress toward the development of new and improved uses for anthracite and bituminous coal. Emphasis is now being placed on problems that have a direct bearing upon the war effort and the nation's fuel problems resulting therefrom. The laboratory has cooperated with governmental agencies, and technical services and facilities have been offered to those interested in specific problems relating to the use of Pennsylvana anthracite and bituminous coal. Much technical information has been made available to the industry and every effort is being made to provide the solid fuel industries and consumers with maximum technical service.

As stated already this program was initiated by the General Assembly to alleviate a condition in the anthracite and bituminous coal industry that is familiar to all of you. At the present time the situation is different, it is true. However, there will come a time when the pendulum will again swing in the other direction. The Commonwealth and the industries have now a period of grace in which to prepare against the time when the war is over and we face the period of reconstruction. Research done now not only aids the nation in its war efforts but is a form of insurance to protect these industries and the citizenry of the Commonwealth in the aftermath of the war.

The Commonwealth has in its School of Mineral Industries and Experiment Station one of the finest research laboratories for study of all mineral industrial problems that exists in this country. The facilities made available through the General State Authority are excellent. In addition to the staff in fuel technology there are men in the Experiment Station who are expert in other branches of the mineral industries, expert mineral engineers and technologists who can be called upon to advise in connection with problems incidental to the research program on anthracite and bituminous coal.

The progress to date has been splendid. The facilities are available. There should be no slackening now. It is our recommendation that the General Assembly continue sponsorship of this cooperative research program on anthracite and bituminous coal and that an appropriation of $100,000 be made for this purpose during the biennium 1943-1945.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry H. Pease, Vice-President and Secretary

December 24, 1942.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh", I would respectfully report that the tolls received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1942 amount to FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($45.25), according to the returns made to this office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. PEASE,
Secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA } ss

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this twenty-fourth day of December, 1942, HENRY H. PEASE, Secretary of THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowldege, information and belief.

HENRY H. PEASE.

AFFIRMED AND SUBSCRIBED
before me the day and year
aforesaid.

M. H. EDWUNDS
Notary Public.

My Commission Expires
May 6, 1944.

REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF A PROPOSED BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1935, AS AMENDED:

In the Senate, March 31, 1943.

Mr. President, on February 16, 1943, there was introduced in the Senate a resolution bearing serial number 23, (Legislative Journal, page 357) by Senator Dent, calling for the appointment of a committee of six (6) members of the Senate to be created for the purpose of interrogation and investigation of the actions of certain municipal authorities created under an Act of 1935 of this General Assembly, and its amendments, to determine whether or not the said actions have been taken in the public interest and for the welfare of rate payers of these communities and citizens of the Commonwealth, and whether this act has been used for personal and private gain to the detriment of public interest, and that this Committee make a report to the General Assembly as to whether this act should be amended or repealed.

This resolution was reported as committed by the Com-

mittee on Public Utilities March 9, 1943, and adopted March 10, 1943, and the Senator from Schuylkill, Mr. G. Harold Watkins; the Senator from Lycoming, Mr. John G. Snowden; the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Paul M. Crider; the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. John Fremont Cox; the Senator from Westmoreland, Mr. John H. Dent; and myself, the Senator from Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, were appointed by the President Pro Tempore to function as such Committee and this Committee subsequently designated me to act as chairman.

The Committee proceeded promptly to perform the duties for which it was appointed and, after preliminary meetings and consideration of the statements made on the floor of the Senate by the Senator sponsoring the resolution, fixed Thursday, March 25, 1943, at 9:30 a. m., as the time for its first meeting and the Senate Caucus Room as the Place.

All of the municipal authorities heretofore created in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, were requested to appear at this hearing, either in the person of their own officers or by counsel, as well as the county commissioners of Westmoreland County. All of the parties requested to attend the hearing, not otherwise unavoidably detained, voluntarily appeared and made appropriate and detailed statements covering the activities of the authorities which they represented and the municipalities interested in the negotiations with and operations of these authorities.

It was very definitely pointed out to all parties present that the invitation to these parties to be present was by no means to be construed as an antecedent conclusion of any impropriety or irregularity in the operation of the authorities invited but merely for the purpose of obtaining requisite information on the part of the Committee as an initial step in the interrogation and investigation delegated to the Committee to carry out.

Statements of the county commissioners of Westmoreland County, the authorities of Wesmoreland County, and others were heard and stenographically reported over the period from 9:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., with the exception of the period from 12:30 p. m. to 2:00 p. m., during which time the Committee recessed for an executive session. Since then the Committee has had additional executive sessions, and this statement is intended to be a preliminary report and recommendation of the Committee in accordance with the purpose and intent of the resolution creating it.

Your Committee feels that it is unable to draw any unbiased conclusions and recommendations for the amendment or repeal of the Act of 1935 and its amendments from the statements it has thus far heard. Others interested in municipal authorities in Westmoreland County and in municipal authorities in the State of Pennsylvania generally have requested to be heard and your Committee feels that it would be manifestly unfair to report any final conclusions and recommendations to the Senate creating it without affording all parties having an interest and apprising the Committee of their right to be heard on the subject, the opportunity of so appearing for such purpose.

Your Committee feels that to conduct this interrogation and investigation with the thoroughness and fairness indicated by the importance of the matters involved an additional period of time is necessary, and this period will extend considerably beyond the contemplated term of the current session of the General Assembly.

Your Committee, however, senses that the primary purpose motivating the adoption of the resolution creating it is so that recommendations could be made to this General Assembly in sufficient time before its adjournment to render needed legislation possible.

To this end your Committee is prepared now to say that the information already obtained is sufficient to warrant certain recommendations which can now be made and carried out in the interest of the rate payers and citizens of the Communities in which municipal authorities operate, and therefore makes this, its preliminary or ad interim recommendation, with the suggestion that the same receive prompt and favorable action on the part of the General Assembly now in session, viz:

1. That this Committee be continued for such term and time as may be necessary in order to adequately carry out the full and final purpose for which it was created and to enable it to hear all parties in interest on the subject who may claim the privilege and obtain the permission of the Committee to be heard.

2. That a reasonable appropriation be provided in order that the Committee may carry out the purpose for which it was created, without being prevented from functioning most efficiently for lack of the necessary means of doing so.

3. That an Act of Assembly be introduced and passed by this General Assembly for submission to the Governor of Pennsylvania, temporary in character until this Committee shall have made its final report and recommendations, effective say until the thirtieth day of May, 1945, providing for such amendments to the present Act of 1935 as the Committee is now satisfied should receive consideration, pending such final report and recommendation, viz:

(a) That no authority shall acquire any property during the pendency of these temporary amendments without requisite approval of the Public Utility Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; particularly in respect to the evaluation and worth of the property to be acquired and the price proposed to be paid.

(b) That the securities of any authority shall be sold only at public sale to the highest responsible bidder after public notice by advertisement.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to be thoroughly understood as being unanimously of the opinion that municipal authorities as created by the General Assembly have a very definite place in the life and progress of the communities and municipalities in which they operate. These operations should not be so restricted by Act of Assembly as to render municipal authorities impotent or to restrict them from operating and prospering in the normal manner intended by the Legislature creating these artificial forms of civic administration of utilities. They should be helped and not hindered. One of the ways in which this help can be made available to them by legislation is to regulate these municipal authorities in such a way, not burdensome, as to relieve them from the tinge

of inference and suspicion from which they have heretofore suffered and to assist them in operating in such a manner as to bring them above these inferences and suspicions and to render their securities of the triple A character and rating to which they are justly entitled if operated and financed in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Act of Assembly under which they were created,

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE D. BECKER,
JOHN H. DENT,
JOHN G. SNOWDEN,
G. HOWARD WATKIN,
(Signed) PAUL M. CRIDER,
C. D. B.
JOHN FREMONT COX.

REPORT OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN GIRARD FOR THE YEAR 1942

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
Board of Directors of City Trusts

James McCallion, General Manager
W. Henry Gillam, Jr., Assistant General Manager

Lafayette Building, Philadelphia

January 30, 1943.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits to you a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1942.

The capital of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1942 to $83,786,607.58, or $357,946.98 more than at the end of the year 1941.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to $1,844,589.21, an increase of $120,785.30 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,615 and the cost of maintenance per capita, $1,142.16. This is an increase of $124.57 over 1941.

Number of pupils, January 1, 1942	1,658	
Admitted during the year	121	1,779
Indenture cancelled	147	
Left at eighteen years of age	63	210
Number of pupils, December 1, 1942		1,569

The war had its effects on Girard College as on all institutions of learning. The year brought difficulties arising from higher costs, priorities, staff withdrawals, and staff leaves of absence for service in the armed forces. Yet there were changes that were in the direction of progress, as well as some that were matters of necessity. The Intermediate High School was incorporated in the High School, and a General curriculum was set up in the High School for the boys of lower academic ability. The Elementary Schools saw the end of departmentalization. The Mechanical School continued its effective program and completed considerable work for the United States Ordnance Department and a neighboring war plant, thus securing some instruction materials that might otherwise have been impossible to obtain. The war has naturally had an impact upon the entire curriculum, the most striking example being the introduction of pre-flight aeronautics. The Battalion has become more important because of the military service that many graduates will enter soon after receiving their diplomas, and the provision of new uniforms has been a colorful innovation. Many of the staff and student body became identified with the work of the thorough-going Civilian Defense Committee of the College. The four living rooms of Bordeaux Hall were renovated and refurnished. The scarcity of help in the kitchens, pantries and dining rooms dictated an expansion of the program of boy work. An emergency allowance of 15% has been added to the salaries or wages of most employees of the Board, both at the College and outside.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate within the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1942	$1,962,430.88	$593,348.61
For the year 1941	1,823,609.49	423,148.88
Increase	$ 138,821.39	$170,199.73

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate without the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1942	$1,195,372.25	$658,095.29
For the year 1941	1,021,551.59	637,487.73
Increase	$ 173,820.66	$ 20,607.56

The amount invested in mortgages and bonds for the Residuary Fund is $43,296,778.68, or $193,775.54 more than in 1941, and the gross receipts therefrom were $1,517,983.76, which is a decrease of $49,874.33.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $488,267.56. The risks being carried amount to $2,737,250.000.00, of which $967,000.00 has been reinsured. The Fund suffered fire losses aggregating $1,337.00 during the year.

The Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate, established to return from the rentals of the improvements in South Philadelphia the amount expended to build them, amounts to $938,223.20, being 32 per cent.

The Contingent Fund for Real Estate Acquired by Foreclosure Proceedings, established for the protection of the investment in real estate acquired by foreclosure of mortgages amounts to $1,030,255.71.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City the expense of lighting, of patrolling, and of minor items incident to the care of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and

the Delaware River, has been paid and amounted to $16,728.87.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate was 2,173,059 gross tons, an increase as compared with 1941 of 351,485 17/20 tons, or 19.3 per cent. The shipments were made up as follows:

	Tons	Cwt.
Colliery	1,637,284	1
Commercial bootleg	229,696	1
Total fresh-minded	1,866,980	2
Bank	306,078	18
Grand total	2,173,059	..

The increase from the Girard Estate compares with an increase of 10.3 per cent from the Anthracite Region. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipment was 4.3 per cent, a decrease in percentage of one-tenth as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 93,612 13/20 tons, 4.13 per cent of the total production of 2,266,671 13/20 tons, an increase of 15,300 1/20 tons, and an increase in percentage of 4.12 per cent as compared with 1941. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity, was 10.92 per cent; the substitution of electricity for steam continuing to be the chief factor in the lessened consumption of boiler fuel.

During the eighty years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 122,042,823 10/20 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were fourteen in number, two less than in 1941.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts,

WM. H. KINGSLEY,
President

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL ESTATE
December 31, 1942

REAL ESTATE

Girard College, grounds and buildings, (approximate cost)		$13,000,000.00
Office buildings, banking house, dwellings, stores and farms in the City of Philadelphia, assessed valuation for 1942	$17,543,955.00	
Less reserve for depreciation and obsolescence	1,188,270.00	16,355,685.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings during 1930-42, at cost		7,635,236.77
Real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, about 11,920 acres; assessed valuation for 1942		4,208.543.00
		$41,199,464.77

PERSONAL ESTATE

United States Treasury 2 per cent. bonds	$466,000.00	
United States Treasury 2½ per cent. bonds	4,148,500.00	
United States Treasury 2¾ per cent. bonds	3,508,700.00	
United States Treasury 2⅞ per cent. bonds	958,450.00	
United States Treasury 3 per cent. bonds	1,722,000.00	
United States Treasury 3⅛ per cent. bonds	1,664,000.00	
United States Treasury 3¼ per cent. bonds	1,002,400.00	
United States Treasury 3⅜ per cent. bonds	61,000.00	
United States Treasury 4 per cent. bonds	1,550,500.00	
United States Treasury 4¼ per cent. bonds	533,000.00	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 3 per cent. bonds	1,300,000.00	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1½ per cent. bonds	1,167,800.00	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3 per cent. bonds	1,597,650.00	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds	500,000.00	
County of Allegheny, Pa. 4 per cent bonds	30,000.00	
County of Allegheny, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	125,000.00	
County of Lackawanna, Pa. 4 per cent. bonds	10,000.00	
County of Monroe, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	40,000.00	
County of Venango, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	30,000.00	
County of Westmoreland, Pa. 4 per cent. bonds	204,000.00	
City of Bethlehem, Pa. 3¾ per cent. bonds	100,000.00	
City of Bethlehem, Pa. School 4¼ per cent. bonds	20,000.00	
City of Bethlehem, Pa., School 5 per cent. bonds	13,000.00	
City of Chester, Pa. 4 per cent. bonds	50,000.00	
City of Chester, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	25,000.00	
City of Duquesne, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	87,000.00	
City of Erie, Pa., School 4 per cent. bonds	30,000.00	
City of Lancaster, Pa. 3¾ per cent. bonds	164,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4 per cent. bonds	942,400.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	1,517,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4½ per cent. bonds	126,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4¾ per cent. bonds	915,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 5 per cent. bonds	1,000,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. refunding 2⅜ per cent. bonds	2,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. refunding 3 per cent. bonds	100.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. refunding 3⅛ per cent. bonds	2,663,700.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa. refunding 3¼ per cent. bonds	3,500,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa., School 4 per cent. bonds	813,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	130,000.00	
City of Philadelphia, Pa., School 5 per cent. bonds	350,000.00	
City of Pittsburgh, Pa. 3¾ per cent. bonds	587,500.00	
City of Pittsburgh, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	718,000.00	
City of Scranton, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	13,000.00	
City of Sharon, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	30,000.00	
City of Sharon, Pa. 4½ per cent. bonds	39,000.00	
Township of Easttown, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	76,000.00	
Township of Manor, Pa., School 4½ per cent. bonds	5,000.00	
Township of Nether Providence, Pa., School 4.65 per cent. bonds	45,000.00	
Township of Upper Darby, Pa., 3¾ per cent. bonds	70,000.00	
Township of Upper Darby, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	122,000.00	
Township of Upper Darby, Pa., School 4½ per cent. bonds	800,000.00	
Township of Upper Moreland, Pa., 4 per cent. bonds	110,000.00	
Borough of Forest Hills, Pa. 4¼ per cent. bonds	10,000.00	
Borough of Fountain Hill, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	25,000.00	
Borough of Hanover, Pa., School 4 per cent. bonds	26,000.00	
Borough of Oakmont, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. bonds	120,000.00	
Borough of Palmerton, Pa., School 4½ per cent. bonds	45,000.00	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds	50,000.00	
Chicago Union Station Company 3¾ per cent. bonds	150,000.00	
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 2¾ per cent. equipment trust certificates	70,000.00	
Certificate of deposit for Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 5 per cent. bonds	2,000.00	
Philadelphia Electric Company 3½ per cent. bonds	486.000.00	
Reading Company 4½ per cent. bonds	4,000.00	
United States Savings bonds, Series "G"	150.000.00	
		$36,820,700.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		6,476,078.68

MISCELLANEOUS

Deposited to account of officials for payment of salaries, wages, petty bills, etc.	$82,500.00	
Advance to colliery lessee, to be returned	69,095.17	
Advances for colliery improvements, to be returned	293,709.46	
Advance for alterations—S. E. cor. 23rd and Ritner Streets	6,906.63	

Advance to Supervisors of West Mahanoy Township for purchase of fire equipment, to be returned	2,100.00	
Refund of taxes on overassessment for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 in the Boroughs of Girardville and Gilberton, Schuylkill County, Pa., advanced on account of taxes for future years	3,277.34	$457,588.60
		$84,953,832.05
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1942		1,167,224.47
Total Capital		$83,786,607.58

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESIDUARY FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1942 TO DECEMBER 31, 1942, INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS

Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia

Rent and royalties from collieries	$1,094,296.41	
Rent of real estate, etc.	35,095.45	
Sale of real estate, Weston Place, Schuylkill County, Pa.	362.72	
Proceeds from sale of scrap material Packer No. 5 colliery	4,618.37	
Returned on account of expenditures for rehabilitation of Packer Nos. 2-4 colliery	59,650.00	
Refund of taxes on overassessment for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, Schuylkill County, Pa.	1,349.30	$1,195,372.25

Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia

Rent on real estate	$1,880,137.71	
Income from power plant	42,845.83	
Sale of electric current and steam	38,094.50	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,352.84	1,962,430.88

Personal Estate

Interest, United States Treasury bonds	$433,700.40	
Interest, United States Savings bonds	2,500.00	
Interest, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds	39,000.00	
Interest, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	65,446.50	
Interest, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bonds	25,000.00	
Interest, County of Allegheny bonds	6,512.50	
Interest, County of Lackawanna bonds	485.00	
Interest, County of Monroe bonds	1,700.00	
Interest, County of Northampton bonds	2,610.00	
Interest, County of Venango bonds	1,275.00	
Interest, County of Westmoreland bonds	8,160.00	
Interest, City of Bethlehem bonds	5,718.75	
Interest, City of Chester bonds	3,062.50	
Interest, City of Duquesne bonds	3,697.50	
Interest, City of Erie bonds	1,400.00	
Interest, City of Lancaster bonds	6,150.00	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	520,615.25	
Interest, City of Pittsburgh bonds	54,713.75	
Interest, City of Scranton bonds	552.50	
Interest, City of Sharon bonds	3,165.00	
Interest, Township of Easttown bonds	3,400.00	
Interest, Township of Manor bonds	225.00	
Interest, Township of Nether Providence bonds	2,092.50	
Interest, Township of Upper Darby bonds	43,810.00	
Interest, Township of Upper Moreland bonds	4,400.00	
Interest, Borough of Forest Hills bonds	425.00	
Interest, Borough of Fountain Hill bonds	1,062.50	
Interest, Borough of Hanover bonds	1,320.00	
Interest, Borough of Oakmont bonds	5,100.00	
Interest, Borough of Palmerton bonds	2,025.00	
Interest, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company bonds	2,000.00	
Interest, Chicago Union Station Company bonds	5,625.00	
Interest, Pennsylvania Railroad Company certificates	1,925.00	
Interest, Philadelphia Electric Company bonds	17,010.00	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	180.00	
Interest, Mortgage loans	247,810.69	
Interest, Refund of taxes out of the City	62.22	
	$1,523,937.56	
Less accrued interest on investments purchased	5,953.80	1,517,983.76

Sales of publications—Girard College	27.41
Sales of waste material—Girard College	4,762.87
Received in satisfaction of judgments and refund of sundry foreclosure costs	4,742.36
Proceeds from sale of real estate	94,947.24
Proceeds from condemnation of land in South Philadelphia	184,777.47

Principal of investments returned:

County of Lackawanna bonds	$ 4,000.00	
County of Northampton bonds	116,000.00	
City of Bethlehem bonds	12,500.00	
City of Erie bonds	5,000.00	
City of Philadelphia bonds	291,000.00	
City of Pittsburgh bonds	101,000.00	
City of Sharon bonds	3,000.00	
Township of Easttown bonds	8,000.00	
Borough of Hanover bonds	7,000.00	
Advance to Hammond Coal Company	22,906.11	
Advance to Hazle Brook Coal Company	10,000.00	
Advance to Supervisors of West Mahanoy Township	800.00	
Mortgage loans	444,850.42	1,026,056.53
Total receipts for Residuary Fund		$5,991,100.77

EXPENDITURES

Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia

Taxes	$ 254,777.07	
Solicitor's salary and expenses	4,194.86	
Miscellaneous expenses	430.90	
Supervision of mines and surface	26,760.47	
Surveys, maps and records	15,689.39	
Collections and accounts	11,584.83	
Office expenses	4,334.72	
Real estate—Repairs and improvements	4,187.09	
Surface damages	395.31	
Schuylkill-Northumberland Taxpayers' Association	2,677.60	
Contribution to Girard Hose Company	100.00	
Contribution to Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel of Shenandoah	100.00	
War Damage insurance	1,890.00	
Erection of breaker—Packer No. 5 colliery	207,383.25	
Retiring allowance	1,887.20	
Group insurance	884.27	$ 537,276.96

Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia

Taxes		$ 647,728.31	
Water rents		19,813.78	
Insurance premiums		17,552.89	
General repairs		179,416.62	
Salaries and wages:			
Stephen Girard Building	$ 52,944.13		
Lafayette Building	53,720.22		
Third Street Power Plant	18,404.75		
Passyunk Power Plant	27,647.46		
1101-53 Chestnut Street	1,993.00		
234-36 So. Eighth Street	4,204.07		
Girard Park	5,803.70		
General	53,154.51	217,871.84	
Fuel		102,976.80	
Light and power		49,950.15	
Miscellaneous expenses		7,739.94	
Rent expenses		22,795.37	
Recreation field, South Philadelphia		550.00	
Federal tax on electrical energy		423.87	
Sundry supplies:			
Stephen Girard Building	$ 9,264.43		
Lafayette Building	10,880.62		
Third Street Power Plant	4,457.19		
Passyunk Power Plant	9,078.88		
1101-53 Chestnut Street	424.32		
234-36 So. Eighth Street	290.33		
Girard Park	560.55		
General	965.59		
	$35,921.91		
Storeroom: Amount issued exceeded amount purchased by	163.63	35,758.28	
Security for leaseholds returned		700.00	
War Damage insurance		14,896.14	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate		14,821.18	
Retiring allowances		13,966.86	
Group insurance		5,596.63	
Emergency salary and wages allowances		16,523.61	1,369,082.27
Real estate improvements:			
Improvements of 1101-31 Chestnut Street		$ 250,048.04	
Preliminary expenses in connection with improvement of 1101-31 Chestnut Street		797.75	
Curbing—South Philadelphia		3,222.70	
Erection of post office—S. W. cor. Third and Chestnut Streets		15,994.69	
		$270,063.18	

Less:			
Refund on account of alterations to First Floor— Lafayette Building	$ 547.16		
Amortization of cost of building 10/18 No. Delaware Avenue	11,784.50		
Returned on account of advance for improvements S. E. cor. 23rd and Ritner Streets	2,092.80	14,424.50	255,638.68

General Office Expenditures

Salaries		$ 121,769.13	
General expenses		38,848.61	
Retiring allowances		20,525.75	
Group insurance		3,087.68	
Emergency salary and wages allowances		5,178.44	189,409.61

Personal Estate

Expenses of investment			4,514.79

Miscellaneous

Advances to officials for payment of salaries, wages, petty bills, etc.		$ 1,500.00	
Expenses in connection with Orphans' Court accounting		369.60	
Premium on bonds purchased		2,945.32	
Premium on mortgages purchased		10,730.10	
Expenses of foreclosure proceedings on mortgages		11,754.35	
Taxes, water rents, repairs, etc., paid on mortgaged properties from collections		38,836.48	66,135.85

Investments and Reinvestments

United States Treasury bonds		$1,568,000.00	
United States Savings bonds		100,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		363,125.96	2,031,125.96
Total expenditures for Residuary Fund			$4,453,184.12

GIRARD COLLEGE

EXPENDITURES

Household Department

Salaries and wages:			
Administration		$ 29,208.71	
Personal care of students		110,527.76	
Health service		48,491.98	
Physical training, athletics, etc.		34,216.58	
Industrial supervisors		4,404.75	
Subsistence		101,072.64	
Housekeeping		58,386.93	
Clothing		41,744.64	
Laundry		49,782.82	
Repairs to buildings		42,596.81	
Heat, light and power		46,191.61	
Grounds		9,205.04	
Automobiles and trucks		3,492.86	
Gates and watchmen		8,630.66	
Contingency fund		469.30	$ 588,423.09
Supplies and maintenance:			
Administration:			
Business manager	$ 4,991.88		
Sup't of household	266.57	$ 5,258.45	
Personal care of students		7,524.94	
Health service		13,008.54	
Subsistence		273,895.25	
Housekeeping		9,662.37	
Clothing		155,080.53	
Laundry		4,197.57	
Furniture and equipment		15,396.81	
Dining room, kitchen and bakery equipment		9,983.38	
Repairs to buildings		10,118.20	
Heat, light and power		103,237.07	
Grounds		1,506.52	
Automobiles and trucks		3,108.47	
Water		796.98	
Athletics		13,266.39	
Section libraries		2,702.09	628,743.56
Incidentals		$ 73.96	
Transportation of students		3,202.05	
Insurance		3,887.73	
Founder's Day celebration and commencements		461.78	
Retiring allowances		46,829.87	
Group insurance		10,686.87	
Emergency salary and wages allowances		40,682.85	105,825.11
			$1,322,991.76

Instruction Department

Salaries and wages:			
Administration		$ 20,323.30	
High school		107,907.46	
Post high school		7,247.78	
Mechanical school		67,541.88	
Elementary schools		116,321.69	
Library		13,999.96	
Vocal and instrumental music		21,200.00	
Battalion of cadets		2,610.51	
Special class		2,300.00	
Vacation substitute teachers		6,520.00	
		$ 365,972.58	
Supplies:			
Administration	$ 1,835.88		
High school, books, stationery, etc.	7,870.04		
High school, furniture and apparatus	1,811.64		
Post high school, books, stationery, etc.	270.23		
Mechanical schools, material for instruction	5,399.05		
Mechanical school, material for manufacturing and repairs	3,597.11		
Elementary schools, books, stationery, etc.	5,876.33		
Elementary schools, furniture and apparatus	832.22		
Library	5,814.30		
Battalion of cadets	268.25		
Instrumental music and equipment	2,359.80		
Professional improvement of staff	366.71		
Excursions and field visits	2,917.67		
Choir	470.95	39,690.18	
Retiring allowances	$ 39,574.58		
Group insurance	8,715.57		
Emergency salary and wages allowances	14,907.30	63,197.45	468,860.21

Admission, Discipline, etc.

Salaries		$ 15,703.25	
Rewards and premiums		464.13	
Sundry expenses		3,833.53	
Chapel speakers and singers		164.80	
Material for chapel instruction		3.76	
Outfits		17,204.35	
Psychiatric and personnel service		10,803.77	
Material for psychiatric and personnel service		209.62	
		$ 48,387.21	
Retiring allowance	$ 2,970.00		
Group insurance	504.05		
Emergency salary and wages allowances	875.98	4,350.03	
			52,737.24

Extraordinary Expenditures

Installation of new boilers		$ 17,065.00	
Fireproofing garage and service shops		28.79	
Sterilizing equipment—Infirmary		1,868.53	
Battalion of cadets—New uniforms		1,886.71	
Summer camp additions		468.20	
Refurnishing and renovating Good Friends and Junior School		141.25	
Civilian defense		4,477.25	
Refurnishing dormitory houses		6,744.97	
War Damage insurance		7,173.60	
Boy Scouts of America—Services		5,000.00	
Memories of Girard College		125.30	
Binding Mr. Girard's papers		543.75	
Mechanical school—New equipment		3,772.64	49,295.99

Cash adjustment of expenditures made in 1941 on account of appropriations for the year 1942 and expenditures made in 1942 on account of appropriations for the year 1943:

Household Department

	Made in 1941 on account of 1942	Made in 1942 on account of 1943	Increase or —Decrease
Supplies and maintenance:			
Administration	$ 168.89	$ 139.42	$ —29.47
Personal care of students	271.00	1,951.25	1,680.25
Health service	1,353.18	625.07	—728.11

Subsistence	18,000.00	16,359.35	—1,640.65	
Housekeeping	726.31	324.50	—401.81	
Clothing	1,132.94	32,120.07	30,987.13	
Laundry	82.81	1,177.32	1,094.51	
Furniture and equipment	834.90	491.63	—343.27	
Dining room, kitchen and bakery equipment	1,027.66	781.83	—245.83	
Repairs to buildings	4,086.42	1,258.70	—2,827.72	
Heat, light and power	1,143.68	55.61	—1,088.07	
Grounds	18.48	136.48	118.00	
Automobiles and trucks	1,793.96	.....	—1,793.96	
Athletics	27.07	976.00	948.93	
Section libraries	33.50	146.90	113.40	
Founder's Day celebration and commencements	3.54	11.04	7.50	
	$ 30,704.34	$ 56,555.17		25,850.83

Instruction Department

Supplies:				
Administration	$ 146.92	$ 220.98	$ 74.06	
High school, books, etc.	117.48	1,401.53	1,284.05	
High school, furniture and apparatus	.....	8.20	8.20	
Mechanical school material for instruction	1,088.73	412.87	—675.86	
Mechanical school material for manufacturing and repairs	631.36	933.79	302.43	
Elementary school, books, etc.	86.15	698.65	612.50	
Elementary school, furniture and apparatus	.....	125.88	125.88	
Library	165.82	.80	—165.02	
Instrumental music and equipment	32.11	.....	—32.11	
	$ 2,268.57	$ 3,802.70		1,534.13

Admission, Discipline, etc.

Rewards and premiums	$ 25.50	$	$ —25.50	
Sundry expenses	27.67	11.20	—16.47	
Material for psychiatric and personnel service	4.25	8.36	4.11	
	$ 57.42	$ 19.56		—37.86

Cash adjustment of expenditures made in 1941 and 1942 which are being amortized:

	Unamortized 1941	Unamortized 1942	Increase or —Decrease	
Insurance	$ 17,667.65	$ 13,250.74	$ —4,416.91	
Battalion of cadets New uniforms	9,064.06	15,973.33	6,909.27	
	$ 26,731.71	$ 29,224.07		2,492.36
Total expenditures of Girard College				$1,923,724.66

RESIDUARY FUND

Recapitulation

Real estate out of the City		
Gross receipts	$1,195,372.25	
Expenditures	537,276.96	
		$ 658,095.29
Real estate in the City		
Gross receipts	$1,962,430.88	
Expenditures	1,369,082.27	
		593,348.61
Personal estate		
Gross receipts	$1,517,983.76	
Expenditures	4,514.79	
		1,513,468.97
		$2,764,912.87
General office expenditures	$ 189,409.61	
Premium on investments purchased	13,675.42	
		203,085.03
Net receipts—Residuary Fund		$2,561,827.84
Sale of publications—Girard College		27.41
Refund of sundry foreclosure costs		4,742.36
Condemnation of land—South Philadelphia		184,777.47
Proceeds from sale of real estate		94,947.24
Principal of investments returned		1,026,056.53
		$3,872,378.85
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		943,166.56
		$4,815,545.41

Girard College expenditures:			
Ordinary	$1,844,589.21		
Extraordinary	49,295.99		
	$1,893,885.20		
Less sale of waste material	4,762.87		
	$1,889,122.33		
Adjustment of over-lapping appropriations and unamortized balances of appropriations	29,839.46		
Permanent improvements to real estate in Philadelphia	255,638.68		
Expenses of foreclosure proceedings on mortgages	11,754.35		
Taxes, water rents, repairs, etc. paid on mortgaged properties from collections	38,836.48		
Expenses in connection with Orphans' Court accounting	369.60		
Advances to officials for payment of salaries, wages, petty bills, etc.	1,500.00		
Investments and reinvestments	2,031,125.96		
		4,258,186.86	
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 557,358.55	

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Established in December 1892 to Carry a Selected Portion of the Fire Risks of the Girard Estate
Invested Capital, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2 per cent bonds	$ 3,000.00
United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds	42,600.00
United States Treasury 2¾ per cent bonds	111,000.00
United States Treasury 2⅞ per cent bonds	68,600.00
United States Treasury 3 per cent bonds	4,000.00
United States Treasury 3⅛ per cent bonds	6,000.00
United States Treasury 3¼ per cent bonds	29,700.00
United States Treasury 3⅜ per cent bonds	14,000.00
United States Treasury 4¼ per cent bonds	6,000.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4 per cent bonds	14,200.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4½ per cent bonds	500.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa., School 4¼ per cent bonds	9,500.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa., Refunding 3⅛ per cent bonds	9,000.00
City of Pittsburgh, Pa. 4¼ per cent bonds	2,100.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1½ per cent bonds	13,500.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3 per cent bonds	19,300.00
Philadelphia Contributionship perpetual deposits	19,440.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	79,615.64
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	30,337.89
Total	$ 482,393.53

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Fire insurance, annual premiums	$ 2,913.32	
Interest, United States Treasury bonds	7,988.34	
Interest, County of Northampton bonds	67.50	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	1,400.25	
Interest, City of Pittsburgh bonds	89.25	
Interest, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	781.50	
Interest, Mortgage loans	1,958.80	
Dividend, Philadelphia Contributionship	1,944.00	
Rent of real estate	4,272.87	
	$ 21,415.83	
Less accrued interest on investments purchased	30.42	
		$ 21,385.41
Investments returned:		
County of Northampton bonds	$ 3,000.00	
City of Philadelphia bonds	900.00	
Mortgage loans	1,966.61	
Costs refunded on real estate acquired	8.27	
		5,874.88
		$ 27,260.29
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		6,941.86
		$ 34,202.15

Expenditures

Administration expenses	$ 978.81	
Taxes, water rents, repairs, etc., paid on mortgaged properties from collections	556.28	
Premium on investments purchased	317.99	
Expenses of real estate	2,830.92	
Expenses of investment	20.00	
Fire losses	1,337.00	
Investments:		
United States Treasury bonds $ 10,000.00		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate 12,287.12	22,287.12	28,328.12
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 5,874.03

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE CITY

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in South Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2 per cent bonds	$ 5,000.00
United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds	118,100.00
United States Treasury 2¾ per cent bonds	290,000.00
United States Treasury 2⅞ per cent bonds	86,400.00
United States Treasury 3 per cent bonds	8,000.00
United States Treasury 3⅛ per cent bonds	6,000.00
United States Treasury 3¼ per cent bonds	58,000.00
United States Treasury 3⅜ per cent bonds	24,000.00
United States Treasury 4¼ per cent bonds	50,000.00
County of Allegheny, Pa. 4 per cent bonds	7,000.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4 per cent bonds	13,500.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4¼ per cent bonds	1,000.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa., School 4¼ per cent bonds	4,000.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa., Refunding 3⅛ per cent bonds	10,000.00
City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 4¼ per cent bonds	1,900.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1½ per cent bonds	26,500.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3 per cent bonds	19,300.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	118,622.48
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	71,190.87
Total	$ 918,513.35

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE CITY

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Instalment No. 29	$ 14,821.18	
Interest, United States Treasury bonds	18,180.28	
Interest, County of Allegheny bonds	280.00	
Interest, County of Northampton bonds	135.00	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	1,463.12	
Interest, City of Pittsburgh bonds	80.75	
Interest, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	976.50	
Interest, Mortgage loans	3,681.67	
Rent of real estate	7,660.27	
	$ 47,278.77	
Less accrued interest on investments purchased	114.72	$ 47,164.05
Investments returned:		
County of Northampton bonds	$ 6,000.00	
City of Philadelphia bonds	7,500.00	
Mortgage loans	7,831.03	
Deposit on account of sale of real estate	200.00	
Costs refunded on real estate acquired	23.01	21,554.04
		$ 68,718.09
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		20,198.41
		$ 88,916.50

Expenditures

Administration expenses	$ 1,846.78	
Taxes, water rents, repairs, etc., paid on mortgaged properties from collections	593.86	
Premium on investments purchased	1,042.85	
Expenses of real estate	4,798.94	
Expenses of investment	57.00	
Investments:		
United States Treasury bonds $ 34,000.00		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate 26,867.22	60,867.22	69,206.65
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 19,709.85

CONTINGENT FUND FOR REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Established in 1935 for the protection of the investment in Real Estate Acquired by Foreclosure Proceedings

Invested Capital, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2 per cent bonds	$ 10,000.00
United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds	11,000.00
United States Treasury 2¾ per cent bonds	52,500.00
United States Treasury 2⅞ per cent bonds	921,500.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 1½ per cent bonds	14,000.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3 per cent bonds	3,500.00
Philadelphia Electric Company 3½ per cent bonds	14,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	16,696.70
Total	$1,043,196.70

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury bonds	$ 28,211.89	
Interest, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	315.00	
Interest, Philadelphia Electric Company bonds	490.00	
Interest, Mortgage loans	475.20	$ 29,492.09
Investments returned:		
Mortgage loans		518.09
		$ 30,010.18
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		1,777.17
		$ 31,787.35

Expenditures

Administration expenses	$ 2,142.69	
Premium on investments purchased	477.50	
Transferred to Residuary Fund to cover losses sustained in sale of real estate	18,465.39	
Carried forward	$ 21,085.58	$ 31,787.35

CONTINGENT FUND FOR REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Brought forward		$ 21,085.58	$ 31,787.35
Investments:			
United States Treasury bonds	$ 10,000.00		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	13,642.76	23,642.76	44,728.34
Cash overdrawn, December 31, 1942			$ 12,940.99

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

Stocks and Bonds Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, etc., with subsequent investments and reinvestments.

Investments, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds	$ 14,700.00
United States Treasury 3¼ per cent bonds	192,450.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa. 4 per cent bonds	5,000.00
City of Philadelphia, Pa., Refunding 3⅛ per cent bonds	10,000.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	238,486.64
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	47,000.00
	$ 507,636.64
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1942	9,453.93
Total capital	$ 498,182.71

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury bonds	$ 6,622.14	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	705.00	
Interest, Mortgage loans	4,424.42	
Rent of real estate	14,443.02	
Rent of electrical ducts	239.80	$ 26,434.38
Investments returned:		
City of Philadelphia bonds	$ 2,000.00	
Mortgage loans	730.00	
Costs refunded on real estate acquired	25.70	2,755.70
Total receipts		$ 29,190.08

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

Expenditures

Salaries	$ 1,800.00	
Lighting streets	14,851.62	
Incidentals	77.25	$ 16,728.87
Administration expenses	$ 1,072.09	
Group insurance	66.14	
Taxes, water rent, repairs, etc., paid on mortgaged properties from collections	538.44	
Expenses of real estate	12,482.11	
Expenses of investment	10.00	
Emergency salary and wages allowances	271.19	14,439.97
Total expenditures		$ 31,168.84

Recapitulation

Gross income	$ 26.434.38	
Expenditures	14,439.97	
Net income		$ 11,994.41
Principal of investments returned		2,755.70
		$ 14,750.11
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		2,061.70
		$ 16,811.81
Expenditures, Delaware Front of City		16,728.87
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 82.94

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Invested Capital, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds	$ 3,000.00
United States Treasury 3¼ per cent bonds	5,000.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	2,731.56
Total	$ 10,731.56

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury bonds	$ 218.13	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	80.00	
Rent of real estate	390.00	
	$ 688.13	
Less accrued interest on investment purchased	12.60	$ 675.53
Investment returned:		
City of Philadelphia bonds		2,000.00
		$ 2,675.53
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		359.25
		$ 3,034.78

Expenditures

Administration expenses	$ 24.58	
Expenses of real estate	374.05	
Expenses of investment	5.00	
Supplies for public schools	527.64	
	$ 931.27	
Investment:		
United States Treasury bonds	2,000.00	2,931.27
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 103.51

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31, 1942

United States Treasury 2⅞ per cent bonds	$ 200.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent bonds	600.00
City of Philadelphia Refunding 3⅛ per cent bonds	200.00
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 5 per cent bonds (certificate of deposit)	3,000.00
Reading Company 4½ per cent bonds	6,000.00
Total	$ 10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury bonds	$ 5.75	
Interest, City of Philadelphia bonds	32.50	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	270.00	$ 308.25
Cash balance, January 1, 1942		281.48
		$ 589.73

Expenditures

Administration expenses	$ 22.90	
Fuel distributed to the poor	253.60	276.50
Cash balance, December 31, 1942		$ 313.23

Summary

The following shows the Capital on December 31, 1942 of the various Girard Estate funds:

Residuary:	
Fund for the maintenance of Girard College	$83,786,607.58
Fire Insurance Fund	488,267.56
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	938,223.20
Contingent Fund for Real Estate Acquired by Foreclosure proceedings	1,030,255.71
	$86,243,354.05
Delaware Avenue Fund	498,182.71
Stephen Girard School Fund	10,731.56
Stephen Girard Fuel Fund	10,000.00
Total	$86,762,268.32

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APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (see Allegheny General Hospital).

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APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia. (see American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia).

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APPROPRIATION TO BLAIR, J. C. MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. (see Blair, J. C. Memorial Hospital).

APPROPRIATION TO BLAIRSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT: See Blairsville Volunteer Fire Department.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE: See Claims, Moral Finance and Revenue, Board of Loans and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATION TO BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL. (see Brownsville General Hospital).

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APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. (see Carlisle Hospital).

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APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh. (see Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania).

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APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL. (see Columbia Hospital).

APPROPRIATION TO CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL FOR COLORED WOMEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (see Convalescent Hospital For Colored Women).

APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY LIBRARIES: See Libraries.

APPROPRIATION TO CRESSON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY: See Cresson Volunteer Fire Company.

APPROPRIATION TO CURTIS CLINIC OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT: See Jefferson Medical College.

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APPROPRIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES: See Ephrata Cloisters. Pennsylvania Soldier's Orphan School. Pennsylvania State College. Pottsgrove Mansion. Property and Supplies, Department of. State Institutions. State War Memorial Building.

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APPROPRIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: See Citizenship Education. Old Economy. Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Public Assistance Law. Public Instruction, Department of. School Districts. Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School.

APPROPRIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE: See Revenue, Department of.

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APPROPRIATION TO DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL: See Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School.

APPROPRIATION TO ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL, Delaware County: See Elwyn Training School.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Frankford Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA. See Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATION TO F. W. BLACK COMMUNITY HOSPITAL. See Black, F. W., Community Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL HOSPITAL OF MONROE COUNTY, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. See General Hospital of Monroe County.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY, THE: See General State Authority, The.

APPROPRIATION to GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, Grove City, Pennsylvania: See George Junior Republic Association, etc.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, Germantown, Pennsylvania. See Germantown Dispensary and Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOL, Delaware County. See Glen Mills School.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, Lebanon, Pennsylvania: See Good Samaritan Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Waynesburg: See Greene County Memorial Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Hahnemann Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TRUSTEES: See Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: See Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT: See Indiana Volunteer Fire Department.

APPROPRIATION TO INSURANCE DEPARTMENT: See Insurance Department.

APPROPRIATION TO JEANES HOSPITAL, Fox Chase, Philadelphia: See Jeanes Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia: See Jefferson Medical College.

APPROPRIATION TO JOHNSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Scranton: See Johnson Industrial School.

APPROPRIATION TO KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: See Kensington Hospital for Women.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL. See Lewistown Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Chester County: See Lincoln University.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT DAY NURSERY: See McKeesport Day Nursery.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Monongahela City, Pennsylvania: See Memorial Hospital Association.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Altoona. See Mercy Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: See Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS HOSPITAL OF NORTHERN CAMBRIA: See Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria.

APPROPRIATION TO MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: See Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association.

APPROPRIATION TO MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY (formerly Philadelphia School of Design for Women) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. See Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Roaring Spring, Pennsylvania: See Nason Hospital Association.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Doylestown. See National Farm School.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Northeastern Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH-WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See North-Western General Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS: See Highways, Pennsylvania Department of

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION: See Daniel Boone Homestead. Ephrata Cloisters.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, Philadelphia. See Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Philadelphia.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: See Agricultural Colleges. Pennsylvania State College.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA CAMP No. 200 SONS OF UNION VETERANS: See Grand Army of Republic Memorial Hall.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM: See Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, INC. See Philadelphia Committee for Prevention of Blindness, Inc.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, Philadelphia: See Philadelphia Museum.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL: See Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL: See Pittston Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, PHILADELPHIA: See Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia.

APPROPRIATION TO SANITARY WATER BOARD: See Sanitary Water Board.

APPROPRIATION TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS: See School Districts.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, Scranton. See Scranton Municipal Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO SENATE COMMITTEE appointed to investigate Donaldson Mine Riots. See Donaldson Mine Riots.

APPROPRIATION TO SLEIGHTON FARM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. See Sleighton Farm School for Girls.

APPROPRIATION TO SOMERSET VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY: See Somerset Volunteer Fire Company.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND: See Blind, State Council for the.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD: See Retirement Board, State Employes'.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION: See State Veterans' Commission.

APPROPRIATION TO STETSON HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. See Stetson Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY AT PHILADELPHIA, Trustees. See Temple University.

APPROPRIATION TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Philadelphia. See Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia.

APPROPRIATION TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT: See Treasury Department.

APPROPRIATION TO UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES OF WEST PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: See Union Home for Old Ladies of West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL. See Uniontown Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania, University of.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA GRADUATE HOSPITAL: See Pennsylvania, University of, Graduate Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Pennsylvania, University of, Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH: See Pittsburgh, University of.

APPROPRIATION TO WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, Washington, Pennsylvania. See Washington Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD: See Water and Power Resources Board.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Edgewood, Pennsylvania. See Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL: See Wilkes-Barre General Hospital.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH: See Woman's Hospital of Pittsburgh.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: See Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

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ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL: George C. Shoemaker; Nominated as member of the Board of Trustees of, 32; Laid on table, 32; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102.

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ASSESSMENTS: See Assessors. Cities of Third Class. Counties of Second Class. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Taxes.

ASSESSORS; amending "General County Law," 1929, authorizing formation, except in counties of second class, of State and county associations of

Senate Bill No. 578.
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Referred to Committee on County Government, 2001.

ASSESSORS in boroughs and townships of second class and counties of fourth class; amending "General County Assessment Law," 1933, relating to elected county

Senate Bill No. 592.
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ASSISTANCE BOARD, ALLEGHENY COUNTY: Mrs. Selma Gollmar; Alfred C. Ackenheil; Roy G. Bostwick; Nominated as members of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, ARMSTRONG COUNTY: Earl D. Artman, Mrs. Alice Marshall; Harvey D. Shaffer; Nominated as members of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BEAVER COUNTY: John E. Kenny; Nominated as member of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BEAVER COUNTY: T. B. Brownlee; John E. Kenny; J. Newman Walker; Nominated as members of, 3116. Reported, 3341. Laid on table, 3341. Confirmed, 3587.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BERKS COUNTY: John O. Haines; John F. McGlinn; Nominated as members of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BLAIR COUNTY: Mrs. Maude Colvin Lotz; Nominated as member of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BLAIR COUNTY: Orris G. Crist; Maude Colvin Lotz; Lucretia Lingenfelter Black; Nominated as members of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3121. Laid on table, 3121. Confirmed, 3345.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BUCKS COUNTY: Mrs. Marion G. Hartzel; J. Latta Jones; Mrs. Adele Warden; Nominated as members of, 33; Laid on table, 33; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, BUCKS COUNTY: Mrs. Marion G. Hartzel; J. Latta Jones; Adele Warden Paxson; Harriet Mann; Nominated as members of, 3116. Referred, 3116. Reported, 3341. Laid on table, 3341. Confirmed, 3587.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CAMBRIA COUNTY: Viers Adams; Charles Kunkle, Jr.; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CARBON COUNTY: Roy Remaley; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CENTRE COUNTY: Charles W. Maclay; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CENTRE COUNTY. Rev. Charles W. Maclay; H. T. Struble; Rev. Herbert S. Entz; Nominated as members of, 3681, 3682. Referred, 3682. Reported, 3692. Confirmed, 3917.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CLARION COUNTY: Edward A. Wihelm; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CLARION COUNTY: Dr. Edward A. Wilhelm; Nominated as member of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3122. Laid on table, 3122. Confirmed, 3346.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY: S. T. McClure; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CLINTON COUNTY: John A. Frey; Mrs. Esther Long; Mrs. Jennie Rossell; Samuel L. Williams; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CRAWFORD COUNTY: R. L. Whipple; Fred C. Kiebort, Jr.; Mrs. Gladys Harrison Roeder; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, CRAWFORD COUNTY: Mrs. Esta Fleming, Robert W. Byham; Nominated as members of 2652, 2653. Referred, 2653. Reported, 2884. Laid on table, 2884. Confirmed, 2978.

Fred C. Kiebort, Jr.; Mrs. Gladys Harrison Roeder; R. L. Whipple; Nominated as members of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3121. Laid on table, 3121. Confirmed, 3346.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, DAUPHIN COUNTY: Mrs. Belle K. Kunkel; Walter Zerbe; Nominated as members of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3121. Laid on table, 3121. Confirmed, 3346.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, ELK COUNTY: LeRue Knapp; H. B. Eynon; Mrs. Veronica Thompson; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, FAYETTE COUNTY: Mrs. Cordelia Hibbs; Charles M. Shank; Mrs. Louise L. Whipp; Mrs. Maude S. Reynolds; John Farrell; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 104, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, FAYETTE COUNTY: Charles M. Stone; John Farrell; Eli H. Hatfield; Mrs. Cordelia Hibbs; Charles M. Shank; Mrs. Louisa L. Whipp; Mrs. Maude S. Reynolds; Nominated as members of, 3341, 3342. Referred, 3342. Reported, 3586, 3692. Confirmed, 3917.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, INDIANA COUNTY: James M. Torrance; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, JEFFERSON COUNTY: H. S. Nelson; Dilts Gourley; Miriam Bullers; Potter R. Smiley; John H. B. Johnson; George L Geisler; J. Wm. Radaker; Nominated as members of, 2969, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3121, 3122. Laid on table, 3122. Confirmed, 3345.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, LANCASTER COUNTY: Francis P. Sharpless; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, LAWRENCE COUNTY: Lloyd Strayer; Mrs. Rose Fazzone; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, LAWRENCE COUNTY: Ivor M. Richards: Samuel H. Taylor; Lloyd W. Strayer; Mrs. Rose Fazzone; Nominated as members of, 2217. Referred, 2217. Reported, 2324. Laid on table, 2324. Confirmed, 2515.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, MERCER COUNTY: R. E. English; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table. and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, MIFFLIN COUNTY: James H. Goss; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, MONTGOMERY COUNTY: Carl G. Lorenz; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, MONTOUR COUNTY: Mrs. Mary Peifer; Mrs. Erma T. Deily; Mrs. Mary Imo Hathaway; Rev. Chas. F. Murray; Nominated as members of, 3918. Referred, 3918. Reported and confirmed, 3922.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY: Mrs. Elizabeth Sells Jones; Nominated as members of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY: Mrs. Marianna G. Coleman; Cadmus Z. Gordon, Jr., Esq.; Wayne S. Hopkins; Mrs. Sara Hall Vetterlein; Mrs. Elizabeth Sells Jones; Julian Eysmans; James Edgar Gibson; Herbert L. Nelke; Mrs. Esther Katz Rosen; Charles G. Simpson; Mrs. Frances L. Gearhart Ruegg; Nominated as members of 3520. Referred, 3520. Reported, 3692. Confirmed, 3917.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, PIKE COUNTY. Mrs. Dorette Gumble; Nominated as member of, 2045. Referred, 2045. Reported, 2148. Laid on table, 2148. Confirmed, 2228.

Norman Guillot; George V. Thompson; Nominated as members of, 3918. Referred, 3918. Reported and confirmed, 3922.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, POTTER COUNTY: Walter T. Palmer; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY: Archie D. Straughn; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. James Redcliffe, Jr.; Nominated as member of, 2391. Referred, 2391. Reported, 2526. Laid on table, 2526. Confirmed. 2662.

Archie D. Straughn; Nominated as member of, 3117. Referred, 3117. Reported, 3341. Laid on table, 3341. Reported and confirmed, 3587.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SNYDER COUNTY. J. Barner Rine; Nominated as member of, 2899. Referred, 2899. Reported, 3773. Confirmed, 3918.

Oscar E. Letteer; Homer Van Devender; Nominated as members of, 3342. Referred, 3342. Reported, 3587, 3693. Confirmed, 3917.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SNYDER COUNTY: See "Communications From, Snyder County Board of Assistance, etc."

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY: Mark B. Lake; Nominated as member of, 34; Laid on table, 34; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY: Mrs. Elizabeth Mack; Mrs. Elizabeth Shinners; Nominated as members of, 2045. Referred, 2045. Reported, 2257. Laid on table, 2257. Confirmed, 2328.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, UNION COUNTY: Robert Smith; Alvah D. Campbell; Frank L. Dersham; Mrs. Laura VonNeida; Nominated as members of, 35; Laid on table, 35; Taken from table and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, UNION COUNTY: Alvah D. Campbell; Hon. Frank L. Dersham; Hon. Robert Smith; Laura VonNeida; May Gardner; Nominated as members of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3122. Laid on table, 3122. Confirmed, 3346.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, WARREN COUNTY: Fred Shaw; Floyd G. Carter; Rev. Joseph C. Wygant; Mrs. Kathryn M. Frantz; Mrs. Emma D. Chrisman; Raymond F. Morrison; Nominated as members of, 3918. Reported and confirmed, 3922.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, WASHINGTON COUNTY: George Grimes; Eva D. Cummins; James B. Wray; Delia Kelly; S. E. Murphy; W. K. Jones; Nominated as members of, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported 3122. Laid on table, 3122. Confirmed, 3346.

ASSISTANCE BOARD, YORK COUNTY: Mrs. Eleanor W. Billmeyer; Nominated as members of, 35; Laid on table, 35; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 105.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS: See County Superintendents. Superintendents. Teachers and Supervisory Staffs.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY: See Counties of Third Class. Salaries.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS: See District Superintendents. Superintendents.

ASSISTANT EMPLOYES: (See House of Representatives: Employes. Senate: Employes.)

ASSISTANT MESSENGERS In Senate: Appointments, 525.

ASSISTANT MINE FOREMEN: See Mine Foremen.

ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS: See Pharmacists.

ASSISTANT SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS, in House: Appointments, 77. In Senate: Appointments, 36, 101.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE IN WYOMING COUNTY: Van C. Decker, Nominated as, 1604, Referred, 1604. Reported, 1663. Laid on table, 1663. Taken from table, 1728. Confirmed, 1728.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM: References to, 353, 416.

ASSOCIATIONS: See Alumni or Alumnae Associations. Banks. Business Certificates. Escheat. Income Taxes. Mortgage Liens. Stock Certificates, Tax.

ATKINSON, MR.: Administrator of Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the State of Ohio: Reference to, 1884.

ATLANTIC INTRA-COASTAL WATERWAY: Resolution requesting Congress of the United States to take speedy action for the completion of the (House) concurrent No. 38, Serial No. 54; 830, 831. Referred, 831.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMPACT.

House Bill No. 172.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boies, 222.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 222.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 778.
Second reading, 839.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 853.
Re-reported with amendment, 920, 921.
Third reading and final passage, 989-992.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3894.
Signed by Speaker, 4075.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 335.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1899.
First reading, 2014.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2100
Called up, 3575.
Second reading, 3576.
Third reading and final passage, 3700-3702.
Signed by President, 3939.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1899.

ATTACHMENT: See Writs of Execution and Attachment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: See Appeals. Delaware River Basin. Parole.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: See Duff, James H.; Shockley, E. Russell.

ATTORNEYS: See Insurance Companies. Judges.

AUDITOR GENERAL; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the

Senate Bill No. 165.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 354, 355.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 355.
Reported without amendment, 1204.
First reading, 1224.
Second reading, 1278, 1279.
Over in order, 1338.
Third reading and final passage, 1439-1441.
Returned from House with amendment, 3587, 3588.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3698, 3699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3784, 3785.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No 209.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1441.
Dent, 1440, 3699.
Heyburn, 1441, 3158.
Shapiro, 1441, 3158, 3698.
Woodward, 1440, 3699.
Woodring, 3699.

In House
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Reported with amendment, 2269.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2585.
Second reading, 2751-2754.
Over in order, 2948, 3257, 3441.
Third reading and final passage, 3598, 3599.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by Speaker, 4077.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2752, 2753, 3599, 4106.
Lichtenwalter, 2752, 2753, 3599, 4106.

AUDITOR GENERAL: See Ross, Hon. F. Clair.

AUDITOR GENERAL: See Administrative Departments, Boards and Commissions. Building and Loan Insurance Board, State. Decedents' Estates. Mercantile Appraisers. Revenue, Secretary of. Tax Reports.

AUDITOR GENERAL to audit and report settlements by Secretary of Banking on receivers of closed banks, resolution (House) No. 72, Serial No. 95, requesting, 3864. Referred, 3865.

AUDITOR GENERAL to make an audit and examination of settlements debtors and closed banks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Banking, resolution, concurrent (Senate) Serial No. 124, requesting the, 3519. Referred, 3519.

AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF; amending Act, 1941, providing for deficiency in appropriation for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943, in

House Bill No. 528.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cohen, 626.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 626.
Reported with amendment, 920.
First reading, 974.
Second reading, 1031.
Third reading and final passage, 1090, 1091.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 1295.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 1296.
Signed by Speaker, 1296.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1456. Act No. 1A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1096.
Reported with amendment, 1105.
First reading, 1111.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1218.
Returned from House with amendments concurred in, 1266.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1267.

AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of

Senate Bill No. 589.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 2056.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2056.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2896.
Second reading, 3043.
Third reading, 3157, 3158.
Over in order, 3158, 3353.
Called up, 3370.
Final passage, 3370, 3371.
Returned from House without amendment. 3951.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 257.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 3157, 3158, 3159.
Heyburn, 3157.
Kephart, 3157.
Shapiro, 3158.
Woodring, 3699.

In House
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Reported without amendment, 3658.
First reading, 3670.
Second reading, 3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4105-4107.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 4106.
Lichtenwalter, 4106.

AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF—Inheritance Tax Personnel: Brief Review of, 3995.

AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF: See Decedents' Estates. State Workmen's Insurance Board.

AUDITORS: See Accountants. School Districts. Townships of First Class.

AUDITORS' REPORTS: See School Districts. Townships of Second Class.

AUDITS: See Townships of Second Class.

AUKER, CHARLES A., Representative from Blair County (First District).

Addresses by, on
American History, making teaching of mandatory in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and all State-aided institutions of higher learning in the State, 2360.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1464.

Bill No. 194 (House) authorizing Department of Public Instruction to admit to examination and grant licenses or registration, for the "Duration", to persons less than twenty-one years of age, 1298.

Bill No. 313 (Senate) authorizing Department of Public Instruction to act as agent of school districts and vocational school districts in purchasing and distributing materials, supplies and equipment for training or retraining workers for war industries, 2451.

Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2455. Defeated, 2456. Withdrawn, 2456.

Bills introduced by
No. 11.
Amending Act, 1901, reducing license fee for retailing oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substances, 111.

AUKER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 32.
Amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, changing provisions relating to employers and employes concerning damages payable for workmen's compensation, 114.

No. 194.
Authorizing Department of Public Instruction to admit to examination and grant licenses or registration, for the "Duration", to persons less than twenty-one years of age, 256.

No. 414.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, encouraging employment of war veterans with service-contracted disablements, 471.

No. 415.
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of certain lands for use of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, 471.

No. 518.
Amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 625.

No. 570.
Imposing tax on soft drinks, carbonated beverages, and certain malt or brewed beverages, to be used by Department of Public Instruction for payment to school districts on account of teachers' salaries, 722.

No. 830.
Authorizing Secretary of Property and Supplies to sell and convey two certain tracts of land in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pennsylvania, 902.

No. 834.
Concerning arrests by peace officers, question and detention of suspects, searching suspects for weapons, identification of witnesses, 903.

No. 874.
Uniform Act on Intra-State Fresh Pursuit, 908.

No. 1083.
Amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, providing that the Milk Control Commission shall operate as a departmental administrative commission in the Department of Agriculture; and requiring said commission to fix twice annually, the milk prices paid to producers, 1357, 1358.

Bills reported by
No. 206 (House).
Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereon, 374.

No. 524 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 3300.

No. 647 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, changing time within which the court may fix a hearing on a petition for approval of compromise or private tax sales, 1093.

No. 688 (House).
Authorizing political subdivisions to refund moneys erroneously paid into their treasureries for municipal improvements or upon municipal assessments subsequently declared illegal and invalid, 993.

No. 815 (House)
Amending Act, 1893, further extending the property and contractural rights of married women, 1260.

AUKER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 1056 (House).
Abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1520.

Card to Inaugural Ceremonies presented to, 117.

Election returns, 42.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 201 (Senate) amending Act, 1905, defining rights of purchasers, and of their grantees, heirs and devisees, concerning real estate purchased at tax and judicial sales, 3309.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3094.

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Points of order raised by, on
The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is not debating the motion before the House, 2031.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is not discussing the merits of the bill before the House, 2481.

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Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether a Member can be excused from voting after a roll call has been verified, 2746.

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Whether the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy is out of order in inquiring if Members who are not recorded as voting on a measure, have been excused, 2746.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 11 (House) amending Act, 1901, reducing license fee for retailing oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substances, 3084.

Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1464, 1465.

Bill No. 201 (Senate) amending Act, 1905, defining rights of purchasers, and of their grantees, heirs and devisees, concerning real estate purchased at tax and judicial sales, 3309.

Bill No. 486 (House) relating to Building and Loan Associations and their shareholders and creditors, 3312-3315.

Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2455, 2456.

Bill No. 518 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 2360.

Bill No. 634 (House) Box Car Truck Bill, 1570.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agriculture Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3084.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3094.

Reason for vote on non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1071, variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 4117.

Request by, for
Permission for Committee on Professional Licensure to hold a meeting during session of the House, 3469.

AUKER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

Permission to be excused from voting on final passage of House Bill No. 1019, amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing registers of wills to appoint more than one deputy and a solicitor in counties other than first class, 3247.

Request for roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 634, Box Car Truck Bill, 1571.

Motion to lay on table, motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 486, relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 3312.

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AUSTRALIA: Reference to, 2675.

AUTHORITIES; amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, including electric light plants as projects; and authorizing the transfer thereof to, and acquisition by purchase or eminent domain, by

House Bill No. 76.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hamilton, 155.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 155.

AUTHORITIES; amending "Municipality Authorities Act", 1935, providing for termination and dissolution of inactive municipal

House Bill No. 885.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moran, 910.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 910.

AUTHORITIES constructing, acquiring, or leasing any water works, subway or motor buses to secure consent of electors and to secure certificates from Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission; amending "Municipality Authorities Act of 1935", requiring

House Bill No. 674.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 826.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 826.

AUTHORITIES to acquire title to projects subject to jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, by requiring approval of said Commission; amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of

Senate Bill No. 473.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Becker and Dent, 1272, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 1273.
Reported with amendment, 1810.
Over in order, 1868.
First reading, 2015.
Over in order, 2102, 2143, 2249, 2347, 2348.
Called up, 2357.
Second reading and amended, 2357, 2358.
Over in order, 2408.
Called up, 2527.
Third reading and final passage, 2527-2529.
Returned from House with amendment, 4017.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 4017-4020.
Signed by President, 4033.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 292.

Remarks on, by
Becker, 1272.
Dent, 2249.
Shapiro, 2249.

In House
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3501.
First reading, 3663.
Over in order, 3820.
Second reading and amended, 3893-3901.
Over in order, 4115.
Third reading and final passage, 4169-4173.

AUTHORITIES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4209, 4210.
Signed by Speaker, 4211.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 4173.
James, B. F., 3638-3640, 4172.
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AUTHORITIES to include among authorized projects, plants for producing, transmitting and distributing electricity or natural or artificial gas for light, heat or power; amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, authorizing

House Bill No. 160.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentzel, 220.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 220.

AUTHORITIES to include among authorized projects, plants for producing, transmitting and distributing electricity or natural or artificial gas for light, heat or power; amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 491.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 1353.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1353.

AUTHORITIES; variously amending "Municipality Authorities Act", 1935, concerning certificates of incorporation; withdrawing from joining joint authorities; and adding incinerator plants as a permitted project, by municipal

House Bill No. 793.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 897.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 897.

AUTHORITIES: See General State Authority, The. Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Municipal Authorities.

AUTHORITY: See General State Authority.

AUTHORITY, GENERAL STATE: See General State Authority.

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE: See Motor Vehicles.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSES: Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to urge the General Assemblies of all other states to pass legislation exempting non-residents from taxes and automobile licenses of states in which they are temporarily serving with armed forces of the United States, (House) No. 34, Serial No. 49; 729. Referred, 729.

AUTOPSIES: See Coroners.

AVERY GILES', "Environment": Quotation from 3685, 3686.

AXIS POWERS: See "Communications From" Montana, State of, etc.

BACCALAUREATE DEGREES to students in certain specified colleges and universities and all other State-aided, entering the military service of the United States; providing for granting

Senate Bill No. 561.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 1814.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1814.

BAGALEY, MR. RALPH, House Reading Clerk: Congratulated on birthday, 558.

BAIL: See Real Estate.

BAIL APPROVAL: See Counties of First Class.

BAIL BOND BILL: See House Bill No. 312—Counties of First Class.

BAIR, CHARLES E.: Reference to, 1238.

BAIT-FISH: See Fish-Bait or Bait-Fish.

BAKER, JOHN J., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 6.
Amending Act, 1939, authorizing certain exemptions, exchanges, and substitutions concerning liquor licenses, 111.

No. 10.
Legalizing operation of bowling alleys, and participation in the sport of bowling after two P. M. on Sunday, 111.

BAKER, JOHN J.—Continued.

No. 50.
Amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, providing special mothers' assistance, 123.

No. 64.
Relating to bingo or other similar games operated for profit, 153, 154.

No. 200.
Relating to bowling on Sunday, 257

No. 249.
Making it a misdemeanor for officers or persons to present themselves at any club licensed to sell liquors and falsely pretend membership therein, to purchase liquors, 311.

No. 265.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing for appointment of assistant managers in Pennsylvania Liquor Stores; and establishing minimum salaries for certain employes of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board working therein, 312, 313.

No. 724.
Amending Act, 1858, reducing lawful rate of interest to four per centum per annum, 888.

No. 779.
Legalizing and imposing a license tax on slot machines and other devices of skill; and appropriating proceeds thereof to Department of Health for crippled children's hospitals, 895.

No. 995.
Enabling governing bodies of cities of first, second and second class A, to establish by ordinance, requirements of responsible bidders for city printing, 1019.

Bills reported by
No. 541 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, exempting from provisions thereof requiring special permits, certain coin-operated motion picture machines, 1291.

Election returns, 47.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 363 (House) authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County, 936.

Bill No. 678 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating certain procedure and jurisdiction in the Board of Finance and Revenue, 1980.

Bill No. 1044 (House) amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving real property located outside Pennsylvania, 2318.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1149.

Recommit to Committee on Cities of Second Class, House Bill No. 663, amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in counties of second class, 1834. Defeated, 1834.

Objection raised by, to
Request for unanimous consent to bring back on the calendar, House Bill No. 747, amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1388.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 778-780.

BAKER, JOHN J.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 363 (House) authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County, 936, 937.

Bill No. 1044 (House) amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving real property located outside Pennsylvania, 2318.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to have three sponsors present a resolution, 3874.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to House Bill No. 522, Post-War Planning Law, 924.

Amendments to House Bill No. 1055, amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, changing provisions thereof, and rights, obligations and procedure concerning Unemployment Compensation, 2595.

Motion for previous question concerning House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 2296.

Motion for previous question on Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2172, 2288.

Motion to lay on table, Bill No. 753 (House) amending Act, 1932, empowering cities of second class to levy, assess and collect certain additional taxes; with the amendments thereto, 1533.

Motion to lay upon the table, the motion for the previous question concerning House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 2296.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Cities of Second Class, House Bill No. 663, amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the

Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in counties of second class, 1834.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 849, Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1319.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Amendments to House Bill No. 1055, amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, changing provisions thereof, and rights, obligations and procedure concerning Unemployment Compensation, 2595.

Final passage of House Bill No. 610, amending Act, 1705, authorizing service or execution on Sunday of certain warrants and other instruments in cases of misdemeanors involving gambling, 2182.

Motion for previous question concerning House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 2296.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 849, Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1319.

Vote by which House Bill No. 486 relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, was defeated on final passage, 2829.

Resolutions offered by
Paying tribute to mothers and calling attention to the observance of Mothers' Day, 3874.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

BAKERIES; licensing, and regulating inspection, maintenance and operation of

House Bill No. 617.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Dillon and Hersch, 727.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 727.

BALLIET, DR. EDGAR; Former Member: Welcomed to House, 1857. Declared to be a good singer of "De Schnitzelbank", 1857.

BALLOT BOXES: See Election Judges.

BALLOTS: See Elections. Electors.

BALLOTS, MILITARY; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further providing for applications, by persons in actual military service, for

Senate Bill No. 464.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 1270.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1270.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD: Reference to, 806.

BANG'S DISEASE: See Agriculture, Department of

BANK EXAMINERS: Suggestion to give women the opportunity to become, 975.

BANK POLICE: See Sheriffs.

BANKING AND FIDUCIARY BUSINESSES; amending "Banking Code", 1933, further regulating powers, duties, and limitations thereon, of corporations and persons authorized to engage in

Senate Bill No. 211.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 524.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 524.
Reported with amendment, 1269, 1270.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading, 1349.
Over in order, 1442, 1500.
Third reading and amended, 1599, 1600.
Final passage, 1665-1667.
Returned from House with amendment, 2973.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3123.
Signed by President, 3338.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 213.

Remarks on, by
Becker, 1599.

In House.
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1816.
Reported with amendment, 2024.
First reading, 2110, 2111.
Second reading and amended, 2173.
Over in order, 2303, 2489, 2611, 2814.
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Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for Cities of Second Class Civil Service Commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 1009, 1011.

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Bill No. 356 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, providing for tax refunds and exoneration, and appeals from judgment, order, or decrees of court, in counties of second class, 2701.

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339	Dixmont Hospital
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344	Labor Relations Act, National
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374	Building and Loan Insurance Board, State
375	Building and Loan Associations
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Thanks Members for birthday resolution, 992.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, prescribing procedure to be followed by borough councils and officials in adoption of

House Bill No. 467.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 584.
Referred to Committee on Boroughs, 584.

Reported without amendment. 731.
First reading, 779.
Second reading, 840.
Third reading and final passage, 939.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3414.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3415.
Signed by Speaker, 3463.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 266.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 948.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2889.
Third reading and amended, 3006.
Final passage, 3128.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3332.
Signed by President, 3509.

BOROUGH POLICEMEN; amending Act, 1941, removing limitations concerning applicability to appointments and removals of

Senate Bill No. 327.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 864.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 864.

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Cox, 863.

BOROUGH POLICEMEN; amending Act, 1941, removing limitations concerning applicability to appointments and removals of, when boroughs have a force of three or more; and arranging for appointments under general law.

Senate Bill No. 335.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 962.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 962.

BOROUGHS: See Assessors. Bond Issues. Civil Service. Constables. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Courts of Common Pleas. Fire Apparatus Operators. Fire Protection. Flood Protection. Highways, Highways, State. Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Institutions. Mental Patients. Municipalities. Police Force. Policemen. Post-War Projects. Public Health, Recreation, Zoning, and Municipal Planning. Registrations. Retirement System, Police Officers'. Tax Collector's Commission. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Penalties. Tax Rebates. Taxes. Townships of Second Class.

BOROUGHS; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, adding an additional clause relating to exemptions from advertising by

House Bill No. 575.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 722.
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Second reading, 1536.
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In Senate.
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BOROUGHS; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, changing procedure for creating, changing or establishing boundaries of wards in

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 525.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 525.
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Over in order, 818.
Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 875.
Re-reported with amendment, 1047.
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Returned from House without amendment, 2972.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3718. Act No. 117.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Boroughs, 1228.
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Signed by Speaker, 3229.

BOROUGHS; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, further regulating adjustment of liabilities and property where parts of townships are annexed to

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BOROUGHS; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, further regulating

House Bill No. 273.
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Recommitted to Committee on Boroughs, 929.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 296.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1998.
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First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3209.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

BOROUGHS; amending "General Borough Law," 1927, providing alternative method for creating and changing wards of; and submission of the question to the electors therein.

Senate Bill No. 210.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 500.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 500.

BOROUGHS; relating to tax collectors and the collection of taxes in

House Bill No. 891.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hocke, 910.
Referred to Committee on Boroughs, 910.

BOROUGHS to provide a special fund for post-war construction and reconstruction; amending "General Borough Act," 1927, arranging for

House Bill No. 573.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 722.
Referred to Committee on Boroughs, 722.
Reported with amendment, 1362.
First reading, 1463.
Second reading, 1536.
Third reading and final passage, 1651.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1658.

BOROUGHS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF: See "Communications From," Alderfer, Mr. H. F., etc. Also, "Communications From," Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, etc.

BOROUGHS, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act of Boroughs, Towns and Townships," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in

House Bill No. 659.
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Referred to Committee on Elections, 774.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 305.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1579.
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BOROUGHS, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships," 1937, changing the time for receiving applications for registration in

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BOROUGHS, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships," 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in

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BOTTLES in which malt or brewed beverages were contained, and for which no cash deposit was made by purchaser; permitting the collection and purchase of

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BOUNTIES on red foxes and horned owls killed in the Commonwealth "Game Law," 1937, requiring Pennsylvania Game Commission to pay

House Bill No. 848.
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BOWER, ADAM T., Representative from Northumberland County (First District).

BOWER, ADAM T.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
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Relating to certain positions and compensation of officers employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, 115.

No. 129.
Amending "Divorce Law," 1929, adding to causes for divorce and annulment of marriages, 217.

No. 211.
Amending "General County Law," 1929, authorizing counties of the fifth class county treasurer to appoint a solicitor and providing for his salary, 279.

No. 458.
Amending "General County Law," 1929, authorizing prothonotaries and clerks of courts to organize themselves into a State Association, and to provide for payment of certain expenses thereof by their respective counties, in counties other than first class, 583.

No. 495.
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law," 1933, further defining State employes and original members, and making further exception to compulsory membership in the State Employes' Retirement System, 623.

No. 722.
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No. 723.
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law," 1927, by giving Secretary of Revenue complete supervision of appraisements in resident decedents' estates; and conferring power upon the Secretary to employ necessary investigators and appraisers for the enforcement of transfer inheritance tax laws concerning said estates, 888.

No. 751.
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law," 1919, concerning appraisers, stock transfers and inheritance taxes in settling decedents' estates, 891.

No. 987.
Relating to positions of certain House of Representatives' employes, 1018.

Bills reported by
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Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, excluding services of real estate salesmen and real estate brokers from the definition of "employment", 1619.

No. 164 (Senate).
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No. 165 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 2269.

No. 419 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, 3299.

No. 420 (Senate).
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No. 425 (Senate).
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No. 430 (Senate).
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No. 491 (House).
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No. 540 (Senate).
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No. 545 (Senate).
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No. 589 (Senate).
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No. 593 (House).
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No. 613 (Senate).
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No. 971 (House).
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Motion by, to
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Recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, House Bill No. 483, amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, requiring mine inspectors at anthracite coal mines to correct unsafe conditions, 2036.

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BOWERS, EDWIN S., Senator from Fayette County (Thirty-Second District).

Bills called up by
No. 80 (Senate) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in counties of third class, 1899.

Bills introduced by
No. 33.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating making of tax resettlements by Department of Revenue, 132.

No. 202.
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 457.

No. 368.
Concerning acquisition of land for use of the California State Teachers' College, 1004.

No. 438.
Amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to make certain payments for salaries, to certain school districts of third class, 1157.

No. 466.
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No. 467.
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No. 592.
Amending "General County Assessment Law", 1933, relating to elected county assessors in boroughs and townships of second class and counties of fourth class, 2057.

No. 627.
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No. 63 (House).
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No. 313 (Senate).
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No. 363 (Senate).
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No. 448 (Senate).
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No. 668 (House).
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No. 669 (House).
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No. 1102 (House).
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No. 1103 (House).
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No. 1104 (House).
Amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, by conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties heretofore exercised and performed by the Department of Revenue upon the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, 3195.

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BOWLING ALLEYS, and bowling on Sunday; legalizing operation of

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Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 563.
Reported with amendment, 859.
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BOWLING ALLEYS; authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours of male minors as pin boys in

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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No 247.

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BOYD, ROBERT, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-Seventh District).

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BRADLEY, JOSEPH P., Representative from Northumberland County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
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No. 1080.
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No. 300.
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No. 302.
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No. 414.
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No. 574.
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No. 624.
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No. 641.
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No. 675.
Amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 826.

No. 680.
Amending "Aldermen and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction Law", 1879. further enlarging jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen, 827.

No. 793.
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No. 924.
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No. 1081.
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No. 5 (House).
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No. 170 (House).
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No. 177 (House).
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No. 177 (Senate).
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No. 211 (Senate).
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No. 267 (Senate).
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No. 290 (House).
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No. 408 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as State Real Estate Board. 732.

No. 489 (House).
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No. 496 (House).
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No. 501 (House).
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No. 558 (House).
Relating to certified public accountants, 970.

No. 605 (House).
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No. 631 (Senate).
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No. 722 (House).
Amending Act, 1919, providing for Secretary of Revenue to appoint and fix compensation of assistant clerks to registers of wills, in collecting inheritance taxes in counties other than first and second classes, 1523.

No. 723 (House).
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1927, by giving Secretary of Revenue complete supervision of appraisements in resident decedents' estates; and conferring power upon the Secretary to employ necessary investigators and appraisers for the enforcement of transfer inheritance tax laws concerning such estates, 1520.

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No. 751 (House).
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, concerning appraisers, stock transfers and inheritance taxes in settling decedents' estates, 1520.

No. 768 (House).
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No. 917 (House).
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No. 949 (House).
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No. 955 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies from the Motor License Fund, for costs incurred by said Department acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways, 2151.

No. 957 (House).
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No. 964 (House).
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Bill No. 250 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 1254.

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Bills are being read too loudly; the Members can hear, 1963.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen, is not speaking on the amendment before the House, 2753.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not debating the amendments on the bill before the House, 1311.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not speaking on the bill before the House, 4128.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is out of order, because he is not discussing the amendments before the House, 1704.

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The Majority resent the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, to the effect that the Majority Leader should get his advisers together, because this gentleman has been receiving slips containing advice from the Minority Leader, and the Majority consider his remarks uncalled for, 1701.

Questions of information raised by, on
How many people are speaking on House Bill No. 700, amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2808.

Whether a motion is in order to put bills on calendar that have not been reached, over in order, 614.

Whether there is any chance, to have the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Dix, read several of his poems on unemployment compensation, 3095.

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Bill No. 129 (House) amending "Divorce Law", 1929, adding to causes for divorce and annulment of marriages, 388.

Bill No. 250 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 1254.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2163-2166, 2285, 2286.

Bill No. 302 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 2039-2041.

Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1754.

Bill No. 753 (House) amending Act, 1932, empowering cities of second class to levy, assess and collect certain additional taxes, 1529-1531.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1378.

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Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 261, 691, 692, 693, 694.

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Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 695.

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BRETHERICK, ARTHUR I.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate expenditures of Hon. William A. Shaw as Chairman of the special committee appointed in the 1941 Session, to investigate W.P.A. sewing projects, 1615. Referred, 1615. Reported, 2153. Called up and adopted, 2297. Committee appointed, 2319. Resignation from Committee announced, 2368. New appointee to Committee announced, 2368. Report presented, 3108-3110.

Extending sympathy of House to wife and son of George B. Wiltbank, a House employe, upon his death, 3328.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to compile laws of the Commonwealth relating to county and city sealers of weights and measures, to be printed as a legislative document and distributed and sold by the Department of Property and Supplies, 2908. Referred, 2908. Reported, 3457. Read and adopted, 3458. Read and referred in Senate, 3516, 3517. Called up and adopted in Senate, 3692. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3862, 3863. Approved by the Governor, May 26, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution, No. 12.

Memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House), 261. Referred, 283. Reported in House, 632. Called up and adopted in House, 690-695. Read and referred in Senate, 698.

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No. 861.
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No. 869.
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No. 970.
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BRIDGE COMMISSION, STATE: See State Bridge Commission.

BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND ROADWAY REVENUE BOND ACT, 1931, INTRASTATE; AMENDED: See Highway, State.

BRIDGES: See Allegheny River Bridge. Cities of Third Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Highways, Department of. Lackawanna River Bridge. Liquid Fuels Tax. Ohio River Bridge. Toll Bridges. Wayne County.

BRIDGES, county, carried away or destroyed by fire, flood or other casualty; making appropriation to Department of Highways from Motor License Fund to rebuild

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BROWN, HON. FRANCIS SHUNK, Jr.: Communication to concerning House Bills Nos. 312, 313; 689, 690.

BROWN, HOMER S., Representative from Allegheny County (First District).

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Bill No. 49 (House) amending "State Council of Defense Act," 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard, 259.

Bill No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 929.

Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 3674.

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Bill No. 440 (House) amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 2042.

Bill No. 475 (House) amending "Divorce Law," 1929, providing for taking of affidavit of persons in armed service of the United States, to accompany their libel in divorce 1031.

Bill No. 522 (House) Post-War Planning Law, 925.

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No. 440.
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No. 475.
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No. 484.
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No. 632.
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No. 388 (Senate).
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No. 390 (House).
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No. 792 (House).
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Reading bills does not fix their constitutionality; the courts decide that point: Also, there are two ways to appeal from oppressive legislation; one is through the courts of the land, and the other is at the bar of public opinion, 1745.

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Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys and invasion of States Rights, 3637.

Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for cities of second class civil service commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 3409.

Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 551.

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Bill No. 368 (House) providing that in the postwar period. owners of buildings may improve, enlarge, remodel, repair or replace with no increase of assessed valuation for tax purposes for certain period, 1849.

Bill No. 510 (House) amending "Penal Code," 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 2813.

Bill No. 589 (House) relating to housing and housing projects, 3454.

Bill No. 634 (House) Box Car Truck Bill, 1467.

Bil No. 781 (House) providing for establishment of a Vice Squad as an agency in the Pennsylvania Motor Police Force to be used for elimination and control of prostitution and other immoral and indecent offenses, 2921.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1319, 1320, 1544.

Bill No. 873 (House) amending "Child Labor Law," 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 2313.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3092.

Bill No. 1071 (House) amending "Public Assistance Law," 1937, further regulating Department of Public Assistance; State Board of Public Assistance; County Boards of Assistance; County Commissioners; and Courts of Common Pleas, 2035, 2036.

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Motion to place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 368, providing that in the postwar period, owners of buildings may improve, enlarge, remodel, repair or replace with no increase of assessed valuation for tax purposes for certain period, 1849. Withdrawn, 1850.

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Whether it is permissible under the rules of the House to interrogate a gentleman concerning a motion before the House, 2295.

Whether the amended bill up for consideration, House No. 1071, variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; has inserted amendments deleting the bond provision which was inserted by the House, 4084, 4085.

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Whether the House is seriously considering House Bill No. 545, concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, 1759.

Whether the Minority requested permission to hold a caucus, 3096.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. O'Brien, on personal remarks made under a question of personal privilege, 3101.

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Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 929.

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Bill No. 368 (House) providing that in the postwar period, owners of buildings may improve, enlarge, remodel, repair or replace with no increase of assessed valuation for tax purposes for certain period, 1849, 1850.

Bill No. 384 (House) amending "Penal Code," 1939, protecting rights of members, and prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in assignments for employment of members in Labor Unions, 2314.

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Resolution authorizing Appropriations Committee of House and Senate to hold hearings to determine what duplications of service are being made by various State Departments (House) concurrent No. 1, Serial No. 7; 264. Withdrawn, 265.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
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Addresses by, on
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Amendments offered by, to
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Bill No. 462 (House) authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith, 927, 2153.

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Bills called up by
No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 3111.

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No. 57.
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No. 115.
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No. 123.
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No. 273.
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No. 319.
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No. 363.
Authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the Borough of Norristown. Montgomery County, 407.

No. 462.
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No. 467.
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No. 503.
Authorizing county commissioners to establish and maintain a Registry Survey Bureau to give accurate information concerning real estate in counties of the third class, 624.

No. 542.
Concerning arrests by peace officers, 673.

No. 572.
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No. 573.
Amending "General Borough Act", 1927, arranging for boroughs to provide a special fund for post-war construction and reconstruction, 722.

No. 575.
Amending "General Borough Act", 1927, adding an additional clause relating to exemptions from advertising by boroughs, 722.

No. 657.
Amending "Barbers License Law", 1931, deleting the clause "in another State or country" as a requirement for admission to examination for applicants with at least five years of practice as barbers, 773.

No. 684 (By Request).
Amending "Business Corporation Law", 1933, authorizing certain officers of dissolved business corporations to execute and deliver deeds, conveyances, agreements and other instruments, and to complete matters intended to have been completed or perfected prior to dissolution, 828.

No. 685.
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, extending time for former employes to reenter and secure status of original members of the State Employes' Retirement Association, 828.

No. 800.
Amending Motor Vehicle Code, 1929, by conferring certain jurisdiction upon justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates with respect to summary cases, concerning minors under age of eighteen years, involving violations of the Code, 898.

No. 812.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals to Superior Court from refusal of Liquor Board to issue, renew or transfer liquor licenses, 900.

No. 832.
Amending Act, 1937, providing for payment of fees and expenses of members of the Board not properly chargeable as costs of proceedings before it, and further defining the jurisdiction of the Board of Arbitration of Claims, 902.

No. 915.
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No. 926.
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No. 975.
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No. 1092.
Amending "Boxing and Wrestling Law", 1923, changing minimum age for participants in amateur boxing, sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions, 1615.

Bills reported by
No. 16 (House).
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Amending Act, 1937, changing method of appointing deputy sheriffs and watchmen and police, 2390.

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Interrogations by, concerning
Whether the tie worn by the gentleman from Philadelphia was bought as a result of good judgment, or was it just a Christmas present, 650.

Leaves of absence granted, 1739, 2735, 3223.

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Motion by, for
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House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 92, variously amending Penal Code, 1939; 3417.

Motion by, to
Appoint a Committee to wait upon the Senate and inform them that the House of Representatives has completed the business of the Session and is now ready to adjourn sine die, May 8, 1943 at 11:45 p. m.; 4211. Committee appointed, 4211. Committee reports and is discharged, 4211.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 684 giving certain powers to officers of dissolved business corporations, 3905.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 57, amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 3057.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 542, concerning arrests by peace officers, 1551.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 800, amending "Motor Vehicle Code", 1929, by conferring certain jurisdiction upon justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates with respect to summary cases, concerning minors under age of eighteen years, involving violations of the Code, 1363.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 926, creating a commission to make a study of juvenile delinquency, 1528.

Recommit to Committee on Boroughs, House Bill No. 273, amending "General Borough Act", 1927, further regulating boroughs, 929.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 115, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional motor vehicles, 3418.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 462, authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle

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operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith, 2153.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 572, providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 3905.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 115, amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional motor vehicles, 3418.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 462, authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith, 2153.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 572, providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 3905.

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Points of order raised by, on
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The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. S. Rose, is not speaking on the amendments before the House, 2164.

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Bill No. 363 (House) authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County, 936, 937.

Bill No. 462 (House) authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith, 927.

Bill No. 575 (House) amending "General Borough Act," 1927, adding an additional clause relating to exemptions from advertising by boroughs, 1958.

Bill No. 812 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals to Superior Court from refusal of Liquor Board to issue, renew or transfer liquor licenses, 1392, 1393.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1376.

Bill No. 975 (House) making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for use of Valley Forge Park Commission, 2802.

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Conference Committee on House Bill No. 92, variously amending Penal Code, 1939; 4155.

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Request by, for
Permission for Committee on Judiciary Special to hold a meeting during session of the House, 3096. Withdrawn, 3097. Subsequent request, 3103.

Request by, to
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Request for roll call by, on
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Motion to take from table, motion to reconsider final passage vote on House Bill No. 57, amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration," under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt, into streams of the Commonwealth, 3056.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a committee to escort members of the Senate to the Hall of the House to attend a Joint Session of the General Assembly, 549. Committee appointed, 549. Committee reports and is discharged, 553.

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Resolutions concurrent offered by
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Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 462, authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith, 2028. Concurred in by Senate, 2012. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2029. Approved and signed by Governor, 2153. Bill returned to House, 2153.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 572, providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 3865. Concurred in by Senate, 3719. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3904. Approved and signed by Governor, 3905. Bill returned to House, 3905.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 684, giving certain powers to officers of dissolved business corporations, 3865. Concurred in by Senate, 3719. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3904. Approved and signed by Governor, 3905. Bill returned to House, 3905. Laid on table, 3905.

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Thanks extended by, to
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BRUNNER, PAUL A., Representative from Berks County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
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BRYN MAWR HOSPITAL, Bryn Mawr: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

BRYN MAWR TRUST CO.: Reference to, 3408.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, BIRTHPLACE in Franklin County; making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to purchase lands containing

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Second reading, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2537, 2538.
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BUCKTAIL STATE PARK; making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used for the acquisition of land within the limits of the

House Bill No. 307.
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Signed by Speaker,
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 24.

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BUDGET, STATE; amending "Administrative Code," 1929, providing subject to the Governor's discretion, for annual preparation and submission to the General Assembly of a

Senate Bill No. 456.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.

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BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: See "Communications From" County Leagues of Building and Loan Associations, etc. Also, "Communications From," Building and Loan Associations, etc. See also, Banks. Investments. Mortgage Liens. Real Estate Titles.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS and savings and loan associations; providing for creation, and administration by a State Building and Loan Insurance Board, of a state fund for insurance of shares in

Senate Bill No. 373.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1048.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1048.
Reported without amendment, 2525.
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BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, and savings and loan associations, the shares of which are insured in the State Building and Loan Insurance Fund; amending "Banking Code," 1933, providing for Department of Banking to take possession of the business and property of

Senate Bill No. 375.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1048.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1048.
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BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, and their shareholders and creditors; amending "Building and Loan Code," 1933, further defining rights, powers, duties, liabilities and immunities of "People's Bill."

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BUILDING AND LOAN INSURANCE BOARD, STATE; amending "Fiscal Code," 1929, exempting from audit by the Auditor General, the affairs of

Senate Bill No. 374.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1048.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1048.
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BUILDING INSPECTORS; prescribing qualifications of certain

House Bill No. 1040.
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Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industry, 1068.

BUILDING PERMITS from board of assessment and revision of taxes or county commissioners in each county for erection or construction of any new building or structure within the county; requiring

House Bill No. 1045.
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Referred to Committee on Counties, 1068.

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Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 433.
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BUILDINGS: See Cities of Third Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. School Districts. School Lands and Buildings.

BUILDINGS, PROTECTION OF: See "Communications From," Hutchinson, Ralph Cooper, Executive Directors, State Council of Defense, etc.

BUILDINGS, WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS; prohibiting, under certain circumstances, State and local governmental officers, agents, and agencies from accepting, filing, and approving certain plans and specifications for

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BUILDINGS, WORKS, AND IMPROVEMENTS; stipulating who may sign plans and specifications, to secure permits for

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BUREAU OF HEALTH CLINICS: See Health Clinics, Bureau of

BUREAUCRATIC LAWMAKING: (see Remarks by Senator Walker, 142.)

BURGESS, EDWARD H., Chief Counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.: Reference to, 523.

BURGLARY: See Penal Code, 1939.

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BURIAL GROUNDS: See Cemeteries.

BURIAL GROUNDS within the respective townships; authorizing townships to take by purchase, gift, or right of eminent domain,

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Referred to Committee on County Government, 796.

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BURNS, JOHN M., Representative from Fayette County (First District).

Bills reported by
No. 853 (House).
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Amendments by Messrs. Modell and Cullen to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code," 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1312.

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 564.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 564.
Reported without amendment, 705.
First reading 719.
Second reading, 767.
Over in order, 818.
Third reading and final passage, 876.

In House.
Laid on table, 967.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1021.

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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, domestic and foreign, from doing business, entering into contracts or advertising under any but their corporate names; amending "Business Corporation Law," 1933, prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 567.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 1863.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1863.

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First reading, 2259.
Over in order, 2349.
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Remarks on, by
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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS to carry on or conduct business under an assumed or fictitious name; amending "Fictitious Names Registration Law," 1917, making it unlawful for

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 564.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 564.
Reported without amendment, 707.
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Second reading, 767.
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Bills introduced by
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Recommit to Committee on Military Affairs, House Bill No. 502, amending Act, 1937, including Disabled American Veterans among organizations named therein, concerning Memorial Halls in counties of second class, 1572.

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CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and Board of Trustees of the College, to acquire certain land for use of

Senate Bill No. 368.
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Referred to Committee on Education, 1004.
Reported without amendment, 1102.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1102.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
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Second reading, 3375.
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Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereon, 279.

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No. 672.
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No. 752.
Amending "County Institution District Law," 1937, increasing sum which institution districts may provide for certain burials of indigent persons in cities of first and second classes, 891.

No. 948.
Making appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for maintenance and education of children of certain soldiers, sailors, marines, female field clerks, female yeomen and nurses, 965.

No. 993.
Amending "The General County Assessment Law," 1933, providing that tax exemption to certain local public property shall not extend to property owned or held by an agency of the Government of the United States, 1019.

No. 1077.
Amending "School Code," 1911, temporarily regulating the length of school terms, 1357.

No. 1078.
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No. 1079.
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No. 682 (House).
Amending "Fiduciaries Act of 1917," further regulating the discharge of charges on real estate in decedents' estates, 2370.

No. 726 (House).
Amending Act, 1925, making further provisions for the satisfaction of conditional sales contracts filed in the office of the prothonotary, 1361.

No. 813 (House).
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No. 901 (House).
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CAMPBELL, PETER J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

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CEMETERIES and burial grounds under the control of the Department of Banking; placing corporations operating

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Read in place in House by Mr. Imbrie, 890.

Referred to Committee on State Government, 890.

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Referred to Committee on Education, 723.

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CERTIFICATES: See Birth Certificates. Licenses or Certificates. Marriage Licenses. Records. State Personal Property Tax.

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Referred to Committee on Public Health, 243.

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First reading, 671.

Second reading, and amended, 765.

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CERTIFICATES for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name; amending Act, 1919, fixing fees of Secretary of Commonwealth and prothonotaries concerning

House Bill No. 470.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClester, 585.

Referred to Committee on State Government, 585.

CERTIFICATES for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name; amending "Fictitious Names Register Law," 1917, limiting fees of Secretary of Commonwealth and prothonotaries in certain cases, concerning

House Bill No. 469.

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Read in place in House by Mr. McKinney, 625.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 625.
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CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY: See Corporations.

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CHAIN CARRIERS at surveys of road views, township divisions, and township lines; amending Act, 1876, changing compensation of

House Bill No. 288.
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CHALFONT, FLOYD, Waynesboro, Franklin County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of Commerce of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 109; Reported and confirmed, 109.

CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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CHAPMAN, LEROY E., Senator from Venango and Warren Counties. (Forty-Eighth District).

Addresses by, on
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Bill No. 103 (Senate) authorizing common pleas judges and county commissioners jointly to create medical clinics for examination of certain persons convicted of crime, prior to sentencing thereof, as a means of decreasing the number of habitual offenders, 541.

Bill No. 179 (House) making appropriation to the Johnson Industrial School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, 3041.

Bill No. 973 (House) making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, for general maintenance, and the School of Medicine, 3049.

Bill No. 1107 (House) making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain hospitals, 3213.

Bills introduced by
No. 121.
Amending Act, 1931, changing name of Drake Well Memorial, and placing it under supervision and control of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 268.

No. 147.
Providing for taking over, and arranging for construction, reconstruction and maintenance at expense of the Commonwealth, certain section of State Highway, in Warren County, 336.

No. 426 (By Request).
Amending "School Code," 1911, authorizing school directors to enter into contracts with the approval of the Department of Public Instruction, concerning transportation of pupils, 1155, 1156.

No. 468 (By Request).
Making appropriation to trustees of Beaver College, Jenkintown, 1270.

No. 478.
Amending Act, 1883, enlarging and extending powers of petroleum pipe-line corporations, 1286.

No. 634.
Amending Act 56-A, 1941, providing that unexpended balance of appropriation to Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania, shall not lapse until purposes for which it was made are fully completed, 2847.

Bills reported by
No. 5 (House).
Making appropriation to Glen Mills School, Delaware County, 2902.

No. 81 (House).
Making appropriation to Elwyn Training School, Delaware County, 2902.

No. 236 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1939, extending term until 1945 regular session of the General Assembly of Urban Colored Population Commission, 2521.

No. 277 (House).
Making appropriation for maintaining public roads and improving and replacing bridges on Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, 2902.

CHAPMAN, LEROY E.—Continued.

No. 278 (House).
Making appropriation for maintenance, repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia, 2902.

No. 307 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used for the acquisition of land within the limits of the Bucktail State Park, 2901.

No. 368 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and Board of Trustees of the College, to acquire certain land for use of California State Teachers' College, 3194.

No. 415 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of certain lands for use of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, 2901, 2902.

No. 492 (House).
Appropriating moneys received from Federal Government for housing and maintaining naval, military or other personnel at Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, to Department of Military Affairs for maintenance and operation thereof, 3518.

No. 496 (House).
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No. 528 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, providing for deficiency in appropriation for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943, in Department of Auditor General, 1105.

No. 634 (Senate).
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No. 671 (House).
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No. 731 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, fixing, for transmitting returns of primaries and elections and ballot boxes, mileage of election judges, 2325.

No. 871 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act," 1933, by defining "Official Seal," and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3347.

No. 926 (House).
Creating a commission to make a study of Juvenile Delinquency, 2902.

No. 942 (House).
Making appropriation to the Insurance Department for payment of certain claims against the Commonwealth and that department, 3518.

No. 953 (House).
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Motor License Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving comsation from said Fund, 2846.

No. 956 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Commerce, 3341.

No. 966 (House).
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Fish Fund, to meet obligations of the Comwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 2845.

CHAPMAN, LEROY E.—Continued.

No. 969 (House).
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No. 970 (House).
Making appropriation from various funds to the Treasury Department to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented, 2845.

No. 977 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Labor and Industry, to meet the obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases, 2845.

No. 978 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters, to repair and reconstruct dam across Lehigh River at Easton, Northampton County, and dredging in said River and the entrance of the Delaware Division Canal, 2845.

No. 1101 (House).
The General Appropriation Act, 3348.

No. 1106 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain homes, 2997.

No. 1107 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain hospitals, 2997.

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Jefferson, Thomas, Bi-Centennial Commission; introduced to Joint Session, and remarks of, as Chairman of the, 1924. Congratulated by Lt.-Gov. Bell on speech, 1930.

Leaves of absence granted, 229, 1765.

Member of Special Committees, 6, 8.

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Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, Senate Bill No. 217, creating a Joint Legislative Committee to study and investigate certain subjects incident to proposed legislation, 2008.

Recommit to Committee on Public Health, Senate Bill No. 258, amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints or footprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 1162, 1163.

Nomination by, of
Ealy, Hon. Charles H., as President Pro Tempore of The Senate, 5. As President Pro Tempore to serve during the Interim, 4015.

Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 1106 (House) making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain homes, 2997.

Bill No. 1107 (House) making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain hospitals, 2996, 2997, 3573.

Bill No. 1109 (House) making appropriation to Department of Revenue, for payment of claims for legal services, 2997.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to have printed in the Legislative Journal, an editorial from the Oil City Derrick,—"One Bad Proposal," concerning apportionment, 1000.

Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 1286.

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Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 103 (Senate) authorizing common pleas judges and county commissioners jointly to create medical clinics for examination of certain persons convicted of crime, prior to sentencing thereof, as a means of decreasing the number of habitual offenders, 431, 465, 498.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Appropriations Committee of the Senate to investigate cost of treatment in State-aided hospitals, 543. Referred, 543.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Arranging for a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives, for a bicentennial celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birth, and recommending issuance of an appropriate proclamation, 1211, Read and referred in House, 1455, 1456. Reported and adopted in House, 1654, 1655. Returned from House concurred in, 1659. Approved and signed by Governor, 1719. Proclamation presented to House, 1738; to Senate, 1791. Joint Session, 1924-1931.

Memorializing the Office of Price Administration of the Federal Government to raise the ceiling price on crude oil, 546. Referred, 546. Reported, 1047. Adopted, 1047. Read and referred in House, 1170. Reported in House, 1524. Concurred in by House, 1525. Returned from House concurred in, 1576.

Resolutions reported by
Memorializing Congress of United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the Philippines, (House) Conc. No. 44, Serial No. 60; 2659, 2660.

Roll call, 4, 1862, 1996.

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS; permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of

House Bill No. 686.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gyger and Ely, 828.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 828.
Reported with amendment, 972.
First reading, 1027.
Second reading, 1080.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.
Third reading and amended, 1135.
Final passage, 1189, 1190.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2043.
House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 2043.
Returned from Senate with insistence upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 2363, 2364.
House recedes from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments and concurs in the same, 2364.
Signed by Speaker, 2389.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3060. Act No. 71.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1204.
Reported with amendment, 1603.
First reading, 1613, 1614.
Second reading, 1679.
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Third reading and final passage, 1912, 1913.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 2050.
Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 2050.
Senate informed House has receded from non-concurrence in Senate amendments and non-concurs therein, 2352.
Signed by President, 2392.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS, CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS: See Dairy Products. Police Officers. Tax Penalties.

CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHARTERS: See Corporations.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES: See Mortgages.

CHEESE; repealing "Cheese Law", 1897, relating to manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 695.
Read in place in House by Mr. Madigan, 829.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 829.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 873.
Second reading, 1030.
Third reading and final passage, 1088, 1089.
Retrned from Senate without amendment, 1689.
Signed by Speaker, 1690.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2106. Act No. 36.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1096.
Reported without amendment, 1268.
First reading, 1289.
Second reading, 1353.
Over in order, 1450, 1514.
Third reading and final passage, 1602.
Signed by President, 1721.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 1514.

CHENAULT, GENERAL: Reference to, 3803.

CHERVENAK, MICHAEL C., JR., Representative from Cambria County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 519
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating retirement systems in counties of fourth class, 625, 626.

Bills reported by
No. 310 (Senate).
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 20 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for purchase and retirement of bonds issued under The General State Authority Act, 1935; 2268.

No. 862 (House)
Providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of of sixth class, 2023.

No. 922 (House).
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing townships of first class to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations, 1293.

Card to Inaugural Ceremonies presented to, 117.

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Leaves of absence granted, 345, 676, 2735.

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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 2260.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

CHESTER COUNTY: See Lincoln University.

CHESTER COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: Petition from, protesting passage of House Bill No. 486, concerning Building and Loan Associations, 2319.

CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, West Chester: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHESTER DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOME: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHESTER HOSPITAL, City of Chester: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHESTER-PHILADELPHIA HIGHWAY; amending Act, 1923, providing for ascertaining damages for taking private property and payment thereof, for use in connection with

House Bill No. 71.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 154.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 154.
Reported without amendment, 506.
First reading, 550.
Second reading, 590.
Third reading and final passage, 638, 639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1620.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 2022. Act No. 34.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 697, 698.
Reported without amendment, 1331.
First reading, 1354, 1355.
Second reading, 1451.
Third reading and final passage, 1497.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1576.

CHESTER, PORT OF; creating a commission for the, and providing for appointment of members, and defining its powers and duties.

Senate Bill No. 440.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heyburn, 1157.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1157.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2145.
Second reading and amended, 2248.
Third reading and final passage, 2333.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 341.

In the House
Laid on table, 2389.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2438.
Reported without amendment, 2736.
First reading, 2959.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 3080.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3616, 3617.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 205.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 458.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 458.

CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHESTNUT, WILLIAM H., Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 109; Reported and confirmed, 109.

CHESTNUT, WILLIAM H.; Secretary of Department of Labor and Industry: References to, 3099, 2103. See also, Communications from.

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS: See Sabbatical Leaves of Absence. Teachers' Colleges, State.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK, GENERALISSIMO: Reference to, 3803.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, MADAME: Resolution requesting Governor to invite, to address a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth (House) concurrent, Serial No. 36; 443, 444.

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CHICKS OR DUCKLINGS for pets; amending "Penal Code", 1929, prohibiting selling of

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 1814, 1815.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1815.

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CHICKS: See "Addresses", Chicks, ducklings and rabbits, etc. State Council of Defense.

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CHIEFS OF POLICE: See Cities of Third Class.

CHILD CARE CENTERS: Remarks concerning, 3981. See also Day Care Center Services. Emergency Child Care Centers Act.

CHILD LABOR: See Minors. Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Association.

CHILDREN: See Blind Children. Counties. Day Care Centers. Employment Certificates. Flame-Proofing. Juvenile Courts. Minors. Pennsylvania Industrial School. Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Association. School Laws.

CHILDREN and Women: Resolution relating to employment of (House) No. 25, Serial No. 29; 472. Referred, 473.

CHILDREN, BLIND OR DEAF: See School Directors.

CHILDREN, certain, from attending theatres or moving picture theatres while school is in session unless accompanied by parent or adult person, or presenting permit from teacher; amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 307.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 797.
Referred to Committee on Education, 797.

CHILDREN OF VETERANS: See Military Affairs, Department of

CHILDREN, physically and mentally handicapped; amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for the education of

Senate Bill No. 213.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 524.
Referred to Committee on Education, 524.
Reported without amendment, 705.
First reading, 719.
Second reading, 767.
Third reading and final passage, 818.
Returned from House without amendment, 1424.
Signed by President, 1481.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1791. Act No. 26.

In House
Laid on table, 836.
Referred to Committee on Education, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1119.
First reading, 1177.
Over in order, 1238.
Second reading, 1298.
Third reading and final passage, 1401.
Signed by Speaker, 1574.

CHILDREN, SCHOOL: See Before and After School Educational Recreational Centers.

CHILDREN to work on farms in certain cases, and to be absent from school during planting and harvesting seasons without employment certificates; temporarily permitting

House Bill No. 967.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dix, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 203.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 457.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 457.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S HEART HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF BRADFORD: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF EASTON: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF SOUTH BETHLEHEM: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF YORK: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL of Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 206.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 466.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 466.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS, CRIPPLED: See Slot Machines.

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, HARRISBURG: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHINA: Reference to, 353.

CHIROPODY; defining and regulating practice of

House Bill No. 746.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hocke and Hannon, 890.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 890.

CHIROPRACTIC; authorizing regulating, and pertaining to the practice of

House Bill No. 540.
Read in place in House by Mr. Russell E. Reese, 672, 673.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 673.
Communication favoring passage of, 1170.

CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction, and fixing qualifications and compensation thereof, the same to be known as the

House Bill No. 902.
Read in place in House by Messrs. T. H. Lee and Ewing, 912
Referred to Committee on State Government, 912.

CHIROPRACTIC LAW

House Bill No. 893.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lee and Ewing, 910.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 910.
Communication protesting passage of, 1518.

CHIROPRACTIC or drugless therapy: Resolution requesting State Board of Medical Education and Licensure of the Department of Public Instruction to revise its rules and regulations governing the requirement for license to practice; (House) No. 65, Serial No. 84; 2581. Referred, 2581.

CHIROPRACTORS' ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

CHOSES IN ACTION; relating to sale, transfer, assignment and pledge of

House Bill No. 811.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 900.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 900.

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL, Sharon: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

CHRISTIAN HOME OF JOHNSTOWN: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

CHRIST, JESUS: Reference to. See "One Solitary Life", 449. Other references to, 2392, 2393, 2403.

CHRISTIAN SABBATH: References to, 2312. See also "Sabbath".

CHUDOFF, EARL, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 3667.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3812. Defeated, 3816.

Apologizes for referring to the Majority Whip, Mr. W. E. Rose, as the Minority Floor Leader, 1544.

Bills introduced by
No. 8.
Amending Act, 1937, providing that lists of cities of first class registration cancellations be supplied to city chairman of all political parties five days prior to mailing thereof, 111.

No. 61.
Requiring persons to clean, press and deposit all empty tin cans in their possession, in depositories to be provided by local defense councils, 153.

No. 82.
Mtking appropriation to trustees of Temple University, Philadelphia, 155.

No. 224.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, further regulating sale of alcoholic liquors and malt or brewed beverages, for consumption on the premises, 280.

No. 342.
Permitting judges in all criminal cases when sentence is deferred, to have thirty days in which to impose sentences, 405.

No. 343.
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, limiting rate of interest on life or endowment insurance policy loans to three per centum per annum, 405.

No. 385.
Making it a misdemeanor for constables, detectives, or peace officers to intimidate any person by maliciously misinforming them as to penalties when there is no liability for, 468.

No. 461.
Amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, prohibiting until a certain period after the termination of hostilities in the present war, any cancellations of registration for failure to vote in cities of the first class, 584.

No. 741.
Regulating and extending time within which sentences criminal offenses may be reconsidered, 890.

Election returns, 48.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 745.

Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 932, 975.

CHUDOFF, EARL—Continued.

Bill No. 252 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 596.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4137, 4138.

Bill No. 561 (House) amending Act, 1939, increasing amount for which, under certain conditions, policies in event of death from natural or accidental causes may be issued by limited life insurance companies, 1181.

Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1473.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1543.

Bill No. 944 (House) concerning director of probation and other employes in Philadelphia County Court, 3238.

Leaves of absence granted, 1940.

Member of Conference Committee, 3661.

Member of Special Committee, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 849. Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1318. Defeated, 1319.

Points of order raised by, on
The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bretherick, is not answering the question presented in the interrogation, 745.

Questions of Information raised by, on
Whether the Chair has ruled on Mr. Levy's motion to lay a bill on the table, 1324.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether it is possible to interrogate the Speaker, 4137.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 745.

Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code," 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 932-933, 975.

Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 596.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3813-3816, 4137-4139.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act," 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 603, 604.

Bill No. 561 (House) amending Act, 1939, increasing amount for which, under certain conditions, policies in event of death from natural or accidental causes may be issued by limited life insurance companies, 1181, 1182, 1241, 1242.

Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1473, 1474.

Bill No. 817 (House) amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1299.

CHUDOFF, EARL—Continued.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1318, 1543, 1544.

Bill No. 944 (House) concerning director of probation and other employes in Philadelphia County Court, 3238, 3239.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 1112 (House) amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Lew," 1913, regulating rate of taxes in transferring property under intestate laws in settling decedents' estates, 3635.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3816.

Motion for previous question, 608.
Motion to recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 2, authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 379.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 737.

Final passage of House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code, 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1326.

Final passage of House Bill No. 944, concerning director of probation and other employes in Philadelphia County Court, 3241.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Counties, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshals and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

Motion to recommit to Commitee on Education, House Bill No. 849, Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1319.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating former Member, Hon. John Edward Sheridan, and his bride on their marriage, 4164.

Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Congratulating Hon. Joseph Skale on his marriage, 485.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

CHURCHES: See Eminent Domain. Flame-Proofing.

CIGARETTE TAX ACT OF 1935; extending provisions of, for further limited period of time on the

House Bill No. 544.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 673.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 673.
Reported without amendment, 1519.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1698.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
Third reading and final passage, 1755-1758.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2647.
Signed by Speaker, 2730.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3868. Act No. 107.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1791.

CIGARETTE TAX ACT OF 1935—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2055.
First reading, 2145.
Second reading, 2249-2251.
Over in order, 2336, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2410-2413.
Signed by President, 2664.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 2250, 2251, 2413.
Geltz, 2250.
Heyburn, 2250.
Ruth, 2249, 2250.

CIGARETTE TAX ACT OF 1935; repealing, reenacting and amending

House Bill No. 455.
Read in place in House by Messrs. O'Brien and Scanlon, 548.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 548.

C. I. O. Delegates welcomed to House, 1820.

Reference to presence of in House, 1844, 1846.
Reference to, in House, 3483.
Refererence to, in Senate, 1896, 1897.
Communication from: "Legislative Program for Victory," read to Senate, 1999.

CITIES: See Bond Issues. Compensation. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Contracts. Courts of Common Pleas. Diseases. Flood Protection. Highways. Highways, State. Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Mental Institutions. Neighborhood Redevelopment Law. Personal Property Taxes. Post-War Projects. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Rebates. Taxes. Townships of Second Class.

CITIES AND COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS; authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of

Senate Bill No. 587.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart. 2056.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2056.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2147.
Second reading, 2256.
Third reading and final passage, 2344.
Returned from House with amendment, 3514.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3514.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3723.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 256.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3514.
Heyburn, 3514.
Kephart, 3514.

In House.
Laid on table, 2389.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 2439.
Reported without amendment, 2736.
First reading, 2959.
Over in order, 3231.
Second reading and amended, 3326, 3327.
Third reading and final passage, 3499, 3500.
Signed by Speaker, 3906.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS: See Courts. First Class City Law. Highways, State. Indigent Persons. Printing. Tax Penalties. Taxes. Vacant Lot Owners.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending Act, 1915, providing for certain exceptions to the applicability of the section concerning light and ventilation of tenements, in

House Bill No. 721.
Read in place in House by Mr. Murray, 887.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 887.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443.
Second reading, 2588.
Third reading and final passage, 2931, 2932.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 272.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3155.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3376.
Over in order, 3540.
Called up, 3574.
Third reading and final passage, 3574, 3575.
Signed by President, 3941.

Remarks on, by
Farrell, 3575.
Jaspan, 3575.
Shapiro, 3575.
Woodward, 3575.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending Act, 1919, by clarifying the provisions regarding election of councilmen to fill a vacancy in

House Bill No. 734.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 889.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 889.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending Act, 1919, by providing for election of a mayor to fill a vacancy in

House Bill No. 744.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 890.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 890.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending Act, 1919, providing for appointment of mercantile appraisers by Secretary of Revenue, terminating terms of certain, and abolishing the provision that all appraisers shall be members of the same political party, in

House Bill No. 773.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 894.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 894.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending "First Class City Charter Law," 1919, providing that persons certified by the Civil Service Commission, and unable to accept appointments on account of war service, shall be retained on preferred eligible lists for the "Duration" and two years thereafter, in

House Bill No. 989.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gorman, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1523.
First reading, 1694.
Second reading, 1828.
Third reading and final passage, 1973.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 21, 1943. Veto No. 5.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2049.
Reported without amendment, 2661.
First reading 2726.
Second reading, 2895.
Over in order, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3205.
Signed by President, 3511.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in

House Bill No. 747.
Read in place in House by Mr. Tahl, 890.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 890.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1176.
Second reading, 1237.
Over in order, 1388.
Third reading and final passage, 1472-1474.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2910.
Signed by Speaker, 2966.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Resolution recalling from Governor, 3503.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3656.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor, and bill returned, 3801.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3801.
Third reading vote reconsidered, 3801.
Third reading and amended, 3801.
Final passage, 4095, 4096.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4193.
Signed by Speaker, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 309.

Remarks on, by

Chudoff, 1473, 1474.
Moran, 1388.
Tahl, 1473.
Watkins, I. C., 1388, 1474.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1580.
Reported without amendment, 2323, 2324.
First reading, 2437.
Second reading, 2567.
Third reading and final passage, 2692, 2693.
Signed by President, 2899.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by Senate, 3399.
Returned from House with amendments, 3979.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3979, 3980.
Signed by President, 4036.

Remarks on, by
Farrell, 2693.
Heyburn, 2693.
Jaspan, 2693.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, prohibiting until a certain period after the termination of hostilities in the present war, any cancellations of registration for failure to vote in

House Bill No. 461.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Chudoff and Tate, 584.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 584.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS permanent personal registration; amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning

Senate Bill No. 305.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 796.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 796.
Reported without amendment, 1331.
First reading, 1355.
Second reading, 1452.
Over in order, 1501, 1600, 1673, 1772, 1903.
Third reading, 2063-2066.
Final passage, 2066-2084.
Returned from House without amendment, 3988.
Signed by President, 4021.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 359.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1501, 2069, 2406.
Dent, 2066-2069, 2083.
DiSilvestro, 2608.
Farrell, 1501, 2067, 2068.
Jaspan, 2069-2084, 2393.
Kephart, 2069.
Stiefel, 2068.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2261.
Reported without amendment, 2583.
First reading, 2749, 2750.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Over in order, 2956, 3076.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 3230, 3231.
Reported without amendment, 3419.
Over in order, 3668.
Second reading, 3806-3819.
Over in order, 4102.
Third reading and final passage, 4124-4140.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 4138.
Chudoff, 3813-3816, 4137-4139.
Corrigan, 4134, 4135.
Cullen, 4139.
Dillon, 3818.
Fleming, 4138.
Grant, 4137.
Herman, 4135-4137.
Levy, 4127-4130.
Lichtenwalter, 4137, 4138.
Lovett, 3819.
Modell, 3817, 4139, 4140.
O'Brien, 3818, 4140.
Rose, W. E., 4137.
Salus, 4132, 4133.
Scanlon, 4126.
Skale, 3814, 4133, 4134.
Tahl, 3807-3809, 3812, 3815, 3816, 4131, 4134-4136.
Tate, 3811, 3812, 4131, 4132.
Thompson, 3816.
Watkins, I., 3807.
Welsh, 3807-3810, 4126, 4127.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; prescribing certain fire and panic precautions to be observed in buildings occupied by night clubs or similar establishments in

House Bill No. 315.
Read in place in House by Mr. Tahl, 372.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 372.
Reported with amendment, 1119.
First reading, 1178.
Second reading, and amended, 1464.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1566.
Called up, 1936.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1936.
Telegram urging defeat of, 2319.

Remarks on, by
Heatherington, 1566.
Tahl, 1566.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS; providing for safety of travelers upon street railways, by requiring crew of two on each street railway car, in

House Bill No. 318.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boory, 372.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 372.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS registration concellations; amending Act. 1937, providing that lists of, be supplied to city chairmen of all political parties five days prior to mailing thereof.

House Bill No. 8.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Corrigan and Chudoff, 111.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 111.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS: See Constables. Fire Departments. Highways, State. Indigent Persons. Printing, Taxes. Snow.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, by defining effect upon appeals of certification of tax duplicates to, and boards of school directors of school districts coterminous therewith, in

House Bill No. 485.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 587.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 587.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, by defining effect upon appeals of certification of tax duplicates to, and to school districts coterminous therewith, and providing for exonerations and refunds of taxes assessed against properties affected by such appeals, in

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

House Bill No. 742.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 890.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 890.
Reported without amendment, 1230.
First reading, 1295.
Second reading, 1365.
Third reading and final passage, 1557-1559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No 274.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 1558.
Dix, 1558, 1559.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1580.
Reported without amendment, 2523.
First reading 2578.
Second reading, 2714, 2715.
Over in order, 2878, 2879, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3173, 3174.
Signed by President, 3510.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "County Institution District Law," 1937, abolishing city institution districts, and transferring their powers and duties and their property to county institution districts of the county, in

House Bill No. 498.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 623.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 623.
Reported with amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1461.
Second reading, 1529.
Third reading and final passage, 1641-1643.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3287.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 267.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 2661.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2889.
Third reading and final passage, 3009, 3010.
Signed by President, 3339.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class City Law," 1901, abolishing the Department of Public Welfare, and transferring its powers and duties and records and certain city property to the county institution district, in

House Bill No. 497.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 623.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 623.
Reported with amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1461.
Second reading, 1529.
Third reading and final passage, 1640, 1641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3287.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 320.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 2660, 2661.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2889.
Third reading and final passage, 3008.
Signed by President, 3339.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of The Second Class," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

House Bill No. 660.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 774.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 774.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1174.
Second reading, 1236.
Third reading and final passage, 1381, 1384.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2961.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 2961.
Signed by Speaker, 3055.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3503.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3656.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 3799.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3799.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 3799.
Third reading and amended, 3799.
Final passage, 4093, 4094.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4193.
Signed by Speaker, 4205, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 306.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1579.
Reported with amendment, 2324.
First reading, 2436.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 2689.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 2971.
Signed by President, 2972.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by Senate, 3399.
Returned from House with amendment, 3943.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3943.
Signed by President, 4035.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of The Second Class," 1937, further providing for reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in

House Bill No. 636.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 771.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 771.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of The Second Class," 1937, increasing the maximum compensation to be paid to the Chief Clerk and to Counsel for the Commission, in

House Bill No. 643.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haudenshield, 772.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 772.
Reported without amendment, 1620.
Recommitted to Committee-Cities-Second Class, 1620.
Reported with amendment, 1992.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2174.
Over in order, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2486, 2487.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2507.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Second Class," 1937, permitting registration before aldermen, in

House Bill No. 83.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 167, 168.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 168.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; authorizing the chief officer to appoint assistants to exercise all powers in certain cases, in any department of the government, in

House Bill No. 712.
Read in place in House by Mr. Maxwell, 886.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 886.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS; relating to filing and revival of liens for taxes and water rates in office of the prothonotary of common pleas court on real estate within territorial limits of

House Bill No. 810.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 900.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 900.
Reported without amendment, 2607.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2956.
Third reading and final passage, 3268, 3269.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4077.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 275.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3341.
First reading, 3396.
Second reading, 3583.
Third reading and final passage, 3732, 3733.
Signed by President, 4036.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to levy, assess and collect certain additional taxes; amending Act, 1932, empowering

House Bill No. 753.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 891, 892.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 892.
Reported with amendment, 1293, 1294.
First reading, 1461.
Laid on table, 1529-1533.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 1529, 1530, 1533.
Bretherick, 1529-1531.
Hannon, 1531, 1532.
Levy, 1530, 1531.
Lichtenwalter, 1702.
O'Brien, 1532, 1533.
Salus, 1530.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas; amending Act, 1907, providing for

Senate Bill No. 149.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 336.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 336.
Reported with amendment, 706.
First reading, 718.
Over in order, 766.
Second reading, 820.
Over in order, 875, 952.
Third reading and final passage, 1006-1013.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1009, 1011.
Cox, 1009, 1010.
Holland, 1011.
McGinnis, 875, 1007, 1008, 1010.
Shapiro, 1011, 1012, 1098.
Walker, 875, 1008-1010.
Woodward, 1010, 1011.

In House
Laid on table, 1021.
Referred to Committee on Cities of Second Class, 1070.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3229.
Placed on postponed calendar, 3409, 3410.
Called up, 3429.
Second reading, 3429-3432.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3635.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 3430, 3431, 3432.
Brown, 3409, 3410, 3429, 3431, 3432.
Fleming, 3409, 3429.
Lichtenwalter, 3410.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A: See Constables. Highways, connecting. Highways, State. Printing. Snow.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A; supplementing Act, 1907, providing for and regulating dismissal of certain employes under civil service; and authorizing fines and suspensions for them, in

House Bill No. 580.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 723.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 723.
Reported without amendment, 1071, 1072.
First reading 1137.
Second reading and amended, 1183.
Third reading and final passage, 1256, 1257.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3895.
Signed by Speaker, 4076.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 349.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1265.
Reported without amendment, 3347.
First reading, 3395.
Second reading, 3581.
Third reading and final passage, 3705.
Signed by President, 3940.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Second Class A," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in

House Bill No. 661.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stonier, 774.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 774.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1174.
Second reading, 1236.
Third reading and final passage, 1384, 1385.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2962.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 2962.
Signed by Speaker, 3056.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3503.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in 36[illegible]
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 3800.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3800.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 3800.
Third reading and amended, 3800.
Final passage, 4094, 4095.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4193.
Signed by Speaker, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 307.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1579.
Reported with amendment, 2324.
First reading, 2436.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 2689, 2690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2971.
Signed by President, 2972.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3399.
Returned from House with amendment, 3942.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3942.
Signed by President, 4035.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Second Class A," 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in

House Bill No. 639.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 771.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 771.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS: See City Manager Act for Third Class Cities. Constables. Fire Departments. Highways, connecting. Highways, State. Historical Societies. Municipalities. Public Health, Recreation, Zoning, and Municipal Zoning. Sewer Liens. Snow.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "City State Highway Law", 1931, requiring Department of Highways to take over bridges and viaducts on State Highways in

House Bill No. 530.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 627.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 627.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, changing procedure relating to the registration of State and Federal employes in

House Bill No. 655.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 773.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 773.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1174.
Second reading, 1235.
Third reading and final passage, 1381, 1382.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2961.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 2961.
Signed by Speaker, 3056.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3501.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3656.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 3800.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3800.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 3800.
Third reading and amended, 3800.
Final passage, 4091, 4092.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4193.
Signed by Speaker, 4205.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 304.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1579.
Reported with amendment, 2324.
First reading, 2436.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 2687, 2688.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3399.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 2971.
Signed by President, 2972.
Returned from House with amendment, 3945.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3945.
Signed by President, 4035.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, changing the time for receiving applications for registration in

House Bill No. 506.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Longo and Kitchen, 624.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 624.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years in

House Bill No. 638.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 771.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 771.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in

House Bill No. 79.
Read in place in House by Mr. Krise, 155.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 155.
Reported without amendment, 1617.
First reading, 1696.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 2372.
Second reading, 2451.
Over in order, 2611, 2830.
Dropped from Calendar, 2925.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS: amending "Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Third Class", 1937, requiring registration commission to ascertain whether or not a person is in the armed forces of the United States before cancelling his registration, in

House Bill No. 159.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Weiss and Longo, 220.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Third Class, 220.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, changing qualifications for retirement of certain persons other than policemen or firemen, in

House Bill No. 152.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Miller and Livingstone, 219.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Third Class, 219.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, changing time of completion of assessments by assessors to first Monday of November, in

House Bill No. 921.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 914.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Third Class, 914.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, declaring Boards of Health to be bodies corporate and politic and permitting them to bring actions at law in their own names to enforce their regulations in

House Bill No. 559.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Miller and Livingstone, 720.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Third Class, 720.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, establishing a civil service system for officers and employes to whom civil service does not now apply, in

House Bill No. 272.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple (By Request), 313.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Third Class, 313.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "The Third Class City Law", 1931, further regulating adjustment of indebtedness of, where part of a township is annexed to

Senate Bill No. 37.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Mallery, Stevenson and Coleman, 133.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 133.
Reported without amendment, 138.
First reading, 150.
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Bill No. 566 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain service, as Brigadier Generals, on the Pennsylvania National Guard Retirement list, 4104.

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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 191.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 3, Section 13, prohibiting fixing or regulating compensation of officers and employes of local governments, other than school districts.

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stevenson, 130.
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Senate Bill No. 439.
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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 1157.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 4, Section 3, permitting the Governor to succeed himself; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 176.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Goodwin and Moran, 222.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 4, Section 8, and adding additional section to Article 10, electing a Superintendent of Public Instruction by State Council of Education, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 1016.
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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 1065.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 4, Section 8; Article 10, Section 4 added, establishing State Council of Education in Department of Public Instruction for electing Superintendent of Public Instruction; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 5, Sections 15 and 25, relating to elections, appointments, and removals of judges; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 336.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 5, Section 18, permitting judges of the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces.

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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 2148.
Reported with amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2732.
Second reading, 2891.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 8, Section 1, reducing age limit of electors, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 130.

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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 8, Section 1, reducing the age limit of electors; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 8, Section 11, concerning dividing townships, wards of cities and boroughs into election districts, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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Reported without amendment, 230.
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Signed by President, 861.
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Signed by Speaker, 942.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 8, Adding Section 18, providing for absentee voting under certain conditions, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 95.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 231.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 231.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 8, Section 18, added, providing for absentee voting; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to the

House Bill No. 418.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 471.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 471.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 1, providing for exemption from taxation of certain real property, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 132.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 299.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 299.

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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 1, providing for grading of income, inheritance, estate and other excise taxes; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 175.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Moran and B. F. Hunter, 222.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 222.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 1, regulating taxation—property, income, gift and inheritance—Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 102.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 242.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 242.

Remarks on, by
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 8, relating to limitations on municipal indebtedness; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 329.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 949.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 949.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, adding Section 17, providing bond issue for payment of compensation to veterans of World War II, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 149.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Heatherington and Petrosky, 219.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, adding Section 18, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 52.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 142.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 142.
Reported without amendment, 231.
First reading, 233.
Over in order, 255, 276, 310, 341, 363, 399, 431.
Second reading, 464, 465.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 1109.
Filed in the office of Secretary of Commonwealth. Joint Resolution No. 2.

Remarks on, by
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Over in order, 733, 780, 838, 921.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 20 added, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for purchase and retirement of bonds issued The General State Authority Act, 1935; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 310.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 861.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 861.
Reported with amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1610.
Second Reading, 1675, 1676.
Third reading and final passage, 1776, 1777.
Returned from House without amendment, 3512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
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Second reading, 2458.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 20 added, providing compensation to veterans of World War II; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 284.
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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 344.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 9, Section 21, added, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for construction of public buildings, highways, drainage and sanitary systems, anti-stream pollution, flood-control projects, for purposes of reforestration, and rehabilitation and hospitalization of war veterans, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 309.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 861.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 861.
Reported with amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1610.
Second reading, 1675.
Third reading and final passage, 1772-1776.
Returned from House without amendment, 2654.
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Filed in office of Secretary of Commonwealth. Joint Resolution No. 3.

Remarks on, by
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Signed by Speaker, 2964.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 12, Section 2, permitting Congressmen and Federal employes from the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 604.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 2148.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 2148.
Reported with amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Recommitted to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 3027.

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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 14, Section 1, making sheriffs and county treasurers eligible to succeed themselves, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 981.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moser, 967.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 967.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 14, Section 1, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 99.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stevenson, 231.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 231.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 368.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Filed in Office of Secretary of Commonwealth. Joint Resolution No. 5.

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Reported without amendment, 3223.
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Second reading, 3423.
Third reading and final passage, 3608, 3609.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 14, adding Section 8, abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity, and providing for administration of county government by City of Philadelphia; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 143
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 368.
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CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 14, Section 8, abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity, and providing for administration of county government by City of Philadelphia; Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 269.
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Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 313.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Article 14, Section 8 added, consolidating the City and County of Philadelphia Joint Resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 414.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1154
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Changes, 1154.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES: Reference to, 445, 1794, 2069-2081, 2279, 2360, 3094.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, limiting tenure of office of a President of the United States to not more than two consecutive terms; applying to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 479.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1289.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 1289.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights; Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to

Senate Bill No. 85.
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Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 201.
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Signed by President, 3939.
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Bills introduced by
No. 8.
Amending Act, 1937, providing that lists of cities of first class registration cancellations be supplied to city chairman of all political parties five days prior to mailing thereof, 111.

No. 220.
Suspending temporarily the liability of persons in military or naval service of the United States for interest, in certain cases, on loans of three hundred dollars or less, 280.

No. 269.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 8, abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity, and providing for administering of county functions by the City of Philadelphia, 313.

No. 391.
Prohibiting Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board agents prohibited from inducing licensees or employes thereof, to commit violations of liquor laws, 469.

No. 645.
Making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of a site, erection, construction, equipping and furnishing a State War Memorial Building to be located in the City of Harrisburg, 772.

No. 739.
Amending "Pawnbrokers License Act", 1937, relating to pawnbrokers' fees, 890.

No. 925.
Relating to, and preparation in public places, of foods, 914.

Bills reported by
No. 587 (Senate).
Authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of cities and counties of first class, 2736.

No. 804 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, making certificates from an official speedometer testing station, prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein in appeals taken from suspension or revocation of motor vehicle operating privileges, 1292.

CORRIGAN, JOHN P.—Continued.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4134.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Special Committee, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4134, 4135.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 606.

Bill No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1537.

Reading Clerks in the House, 1759.

Reading of House Bill No. 545, concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, 1759.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Extending sympathy of House to widow of former Member, Hon. Edward C. Young, upon his death, 588. Referred, 588. Reported and adopted, 648, 649.

Extending wishes of House to Hon. Edward P. Green, for a speedy recovery from his present illness, 445.

Requesting Department of Public Assistance to investigate conditions due to discontinuance of the Food Stamp Program, 675. Referred, 675. Reported, 972. Called up, 1041. Adopted, 1042. Approved and signed by Governor, 1328. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 7.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

COSTA, FRANK A., Representative from Philadelphia County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 585.
Amending Act, 1878, fixing time for commencement and prosecution of indictments for felonies committed by certain persons, 723.

No. 586.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, correcting errors therein relating to designation of certain felonies and frauds, 723.

No. 715.
Suspending existing law providing and requiring certain contracts or purchases to be made by Commonwealth or any political subdivisions, to be made with and from the lowest responsible bidder, 887.

No. 947.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 965.

Bills reported by
No. 293 (House).
Authorizing for a temporary period, employment of minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 1523.

COSTA, FRANK A.—Continued.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Special Committee, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3910.

Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 201.

Remarks by, on
Etymology of surname, 993.

Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2746.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

COUDERSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

COULSON, JACOB A., Representative from Cumberland County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 843 (House) amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, requiring foreign insurance companies to report and pay tax to Department of Revenue instead of the Insurance Commissioner, 2112.

Bills introduced by
No. 843.
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, requiring foreign insurance companies to report and pay tax to Department of Revenue instead of the Insurance Commissioner, 904.

No. 932.
Directing the Department of Highways to acquire all the toll bridges within the Commonwealth, 915.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Special Committee, 57.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2216.

Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 2726.

Resolutions called up by
Urging purchase of privately-owned intrastate toll bridges, (House) concurrent No. 69, Serial No. 89; 3860.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Secretary of Highways to acquire the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, known as the Market Street Bridge, 627. Referred, 627.

Urging purchase of privately-owned intrastate toll bridges with proceeds of bond issue, 3104. Referred, 3104. Reported, 3456. Called up and adopted in House, 3860. Concurred in by Senate, 3913, 3914. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4118. Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 14.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

COUNCIL OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: Air Raid Instruction from, presented to Senate, 1424.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE: (See State Council of Defense.)

COUNCILMEN: See Cities of First Class.

COUNCILS OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: See Health Clinics, Bureau of

COUNTIES: See Bond Issues. Building Permits. Chain Carriers. Citizenship Education. Coal. Compensation. Contracts. Coroners. Courts of Common Pleas. Diseases. Flood Protection. Funerals. Highways. Hospitals. Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. Mental Institutions. Monuments, Public. Mosquito Ex-

COUNTIES—Continued.

termination Commissions. Motor Vehicles. Personal Property Tax. Post-War Projects. Public Assistance. Real Estate. Representatives. Revenue, Pennsylvania Department of. Road Building Equipment. Solicitor. Supervisors of Special Education. Tax Collector's Commission. Tax Penalties. Tax Rebates. Taxes. Uniform Act on Intra-State Fresh Pursuit.

COUNTIES other than first class; amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing prothonotaries and clerks of courts to organize themselves into a State Association, and to provide for payment of certain expenses thereof by their respective counties, in

House Bill No. 458.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Bower and Leisey, 583.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 583.

COUNTIES shall pay costs of committing prisoners, mental indigent and inebriate persons, and delinquent, neglected, defective and dependent children to institutions; providing that

House Bill No. 869.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brice, 907.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 907.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS: See Cities and Counties of First Class.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS; amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the county controller, to the clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in
"The Bail Bond Bill"

House Bill No. 312.
Read in place in House by Mr. Menna, 371, 372.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 372.
Reported without amendment, 473.
First reading, 508.
Second reading, 599-611.
Over in order, 645, 690.
Third reading and final passage, 737, 738.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 605, 606.
Chudoff, 603, 604.
Corrigan, 606.
Cullen, 602, 603, 736.
Gates, 606.
Levy, 600-607, 609-611, 736.
Lovett, 610, 611.
Rose, W. E., 609, 611.
Salus, 600-602, 605-607, 609.
Skale, 736, 737.
Tate, 736.
Welsh, 604, 605.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 754.

Remarks on, by
Kephart, 1268, 1269.
Shapiro, 1269.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS political subdivisions; requiring certain taxes to be stricken from the records in

House Bill No. 720.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 887.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 887.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1692.
Second reading, 1825, 1826.
Over in order, 1967, 2038.
Third reading and final passage, 2179, 2180.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4077.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 170.

Remarks on, by
Root, 1825, 1826.
Tate, 1825, 1826.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 3340.
First reading, 3396.
Second reading, 3582.
Third reading and final passage, 3770.
Signed by President, 4035.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS' treasurers, to deduct from moneys collected by them for the Commonwealth, bond premiums which they are required to furnish to protect Commonwealth funds in their hands; amending Act, 1937, authorizing

House Bill No. 591.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 724.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 724.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1691.
Second reading, 1824.
Third reading and final passage, 1963, 1964.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2047.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS: See Assessments. Memorial Halls. Monuments, Public. Second Class County Consolidated Lien Bureau Law. Tax Refunds. Taxes.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; abating certain tax penalties and interest imposed on unpaid delinquent county, city and institution district taxes in

Senate Bill No. 612.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. McGinnis and Walker, 2225.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2225.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1933, by increasing maximum salary which may be paid to court criers, the same to be fixed by the salary board, and making the President Judge of Court of Common Pleas a member of said board, in

House Bill No. 806.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leydic, 899.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 899.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, changing time of filing certain assessments by assessors to first Monday of November, in

House Bill No. 919.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 914.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 914.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, further regulating and authorizing appeals from assessments in

House Bill No. 484.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 586, 587.
Referreo td Committee on Cities—Second Class, 587.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, further regulating appeals from assessments, and exonerations and refunds of taxes; validating appeals heretofore taken; and imposing additional duties upon Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Reviews, in
"Allegheny County Assessment Bill".

House Bill No. 735.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 889.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 889.
Reported without amendment, 1229, 1230.
First reading. 1294, 1295.
Second reading and amended, 1364, 1365.
Third reading and final passage, 1564, 1565.
Communication urging passage, 2319.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 273.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1580.
Reported without amendment, 2522.
First reading, 2578.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 2714.
Over in order, 2878, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3172.
Signed by President, 3509, 3510.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1929, increasing maximum salary to be paid to tipstaves and providing for fixing thereof, in

House Bill No. 888.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leydic, 910.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 910.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, making changes in membership of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in

House Bill No. 860.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 906.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 906.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in

House Bill No. 663.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 774.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 774.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1458, 1459.
Recommitted to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 1526.
Reported without amendment, 1689.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.
Second reading and amended, 1834, 1835.
Over in order, 1992, 2038.
Third reading, 2186.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2192.
Called up, 2291.
Final passage, 2291-2297.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4191.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4191, 4192.
Signed by Speaker, 4206.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 3, 1943. Veto No. 20.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 2186-2193.
Fleming, 2362.
Hannon, 1419, 2187-2191, 2294.
Leonard, 2294, 2295, 2362, 3290.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2322.
Reported with amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3216.
Over in order, 3376, 3581, 3582.
Second reading, 3777.
Third reading and final passage, 3958-3965.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendments, 4027.
Signed by President, 4035.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3962-3965.
Cox, 3960-3962.
Heyburn, 3964.
Walker, 3962-3964.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1911, requiring board of water assessors to furnish information to departments of the city government in

Senate Bill No. 532.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 1588.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1588.
Reported without amendment, 2017.
First reading, 2105.
Second reading, 2144.
Third reading and final passage, 2236, 2237.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 293.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In House
Referred to Committee on Cities of the Second Class, 2359, 2360.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3230.
Second reading, 3421.
Third reading and final passage, 3602, 3603.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending Act, 1939, requiring written notice to be given in certain cases to each taxable person whose assessment is changed at time of triennial assessments in

House Bill No. 263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 312.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 312.
Reported without amendment, 1071.
First reading, 1137.
Second reading, 1183.
Over in order, 1242.
Third reading and final passage, 1258
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1942, 1992.
Signed by Speaker, 2026.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 40.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1264.
Reported without amendment, 1661.
First reading, 1681.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1902.
Signed by President, 2017, 2018.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, reducing number, reclassifying, and establishing salaries, of county detectives in

House Bill No. 442.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 547.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 442.
Reported with amendment, 1072.
First reading, 1139.
Second reading and amendned, 1188.
Third reading and final passage, 1255, 1256.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1264.
Reported without amendment, 2116.
First reading, 2258.
Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 2347.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Mercantile License Tax Law", 1919, providing for appointment and fixing of salaries of mercantile appraisers and clerks by the Secretary of Revenue in

House Bill No. 772.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 894.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 894.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class County Jury Law", 1925, providing for selection of jurors, from the registered electors of the county, to serve in the several courts of

House Bill No. 918.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 914.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 914.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in

House Bill No. 311.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Heatherington and Leydic, 371.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 371.
Reported without amendment, 507.
First reading, 550.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties, 552.
Re-reported with amendment, 972.
Over in order, 1031.
Communications urging passage of, 589, 831.
Second reading and amended, 1075.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1139-1141.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3870.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3870.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 347.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 551.
Fleming, 551, 552, 1031.
Goodwin, 552.
Heatherington, 551, 1031.
O'Brien, 552.
Yester, 552.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1153.
Reported with amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1681.
Over in order, 1805, 1866.
Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 2008.
Reported without amendment, 3119.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3530-3532.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3976.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in

House Bill No. 584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 723.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 723.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1137, 1138.
Second reading, 1183.
Recommitted to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 1183, 1184.
Re-reported without amendment, 1230.
Third reading and final passage, 1395, 1396.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3870.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3870.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No 331.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 1184.
Fleming, 1184.
Leonard, 1184.
Sarraf, 1183, 1184.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2975, 2976.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading and amended, 3209, 3210.
Over in order, 3360.
Third reading and final passage, 3538, 3539.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3977.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS police force; amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for

Senate Bill No. 67.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 162, 163.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 163.
Reported without amendment, 501.
First reading, 501.
Second reading, 540, 541.
Called up, 544.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 544.
Over in order, 544, 577, 620, 669, 670.
Second reading and amended, 764.
Third reading and final passage, 802-808.
Returned from House with amendments, 2221.
Over in order, 2330.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Senate concurs in House amendments, 2398, 2399.
Signed by President, 2509.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3115. Act No. 82.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 540, 541.
Cox, 540, 541, 806, 807.
Dent, 807.
Geltz, 540, 541, 2399.
Holland, 807, 2678.
McGinnis, 805, 806.
Shapiro, 807, 2399.
Woodward, 807.

In House
Laid on table, 836.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 916, 917.
Reported with amendment, 1362, 1363.
First reading, 1464.
Second reading, 1536.
Over in order, 1651, 1711.
Third reading and amended, 1847.
Over in order, 1942, 2038.
Final passage, 2182-2185.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2647.
Signed by Speaker, 2647.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; providing for equalization of salaries for tipstaves in courts of common pleas, oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, County Court of Allegheny County, and orphans' courts, in

House Bill No. 710.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 886.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 886.
Reported without amendment, 1922.
First reading, 2027.
Second reading, 2112.
Third reading and final passage, 2212.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 3341.
First reading, 3396.
Over in order, 3582.
Second reading, 3777.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3965.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3582.
Cox, 3582.
Heyburn, 3582.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS; relating to assessment of real estate for taxation in

House Bill No. 195.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 257.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 257.
Reported with amendment, 1619.
Over in order, 1697.
First reading, 1931.
Communications favoring and protesting passage of, 1823, 2319.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties, 2030, 2031.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 2030, 2031.
Hannon, 2030, 2031.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS to enter into contracts with any city within the county for hospitalization of persons suffering from infectious diseases; authorizing

Senate Bill No. 531.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 1588.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1588.
Reported without amendment, 2512.
First reading, 2575.
Second reading, 2705.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2864.
Returned from House without amendment, 3950.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 249.

In House
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 3105.
Reported without amendment, 3658.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4103, 4104.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS ASSESSMENT BOARDS: amending Act, 1939, reducing number, changing power to appoint members, and changing salaries of

Senate Bill No. 148.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 336.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 336.
Reported with amendment, 706.
First reading, 718.
Over in order, 765, 766.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS: See Assessors. Coroners' Fees. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Judges. Jurors. Monuments, Public. Retirement Systems.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending Act, 1921, further increasing the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in

House Bill No. 292.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boorse, 369.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 369.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing salaries of district attorney, assistant district attorneys, chief county detective, and assistant county detectives in

House Bill No. 309.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weiss, 371.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 371.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salary received by subordinate assessors in

House Bill No. 280.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Nowak and Garber, 344.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Third Class, 344.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; authorizing county commissioners to establish and maintain a Registry Survey Bureau to give accurate information concerning real estate in

House Bill No. 503.
Read in place in House by Mr. C. H. Brunner, Jr., 624.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 624.
Reported with amendment, 1072.
First reading, 1139.
Second reading, 1188.
Third reading and final passage, 1254, 1255.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1942, 1992.
Signed by Speaker, 2027.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 43.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1264.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1909.
Signed by President, 2018.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; providing for appointment of a clerk to the jury commissioners, by court of common pleas, and fixing his salary and payment thereof, in

House Bill No. 805.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 899.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 899.
Reported without amendment, 1522.
First reading, 1693.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 1827.
Third reading and final passage, 1972, 1973.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3474.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3474.
Signed by Speaker, 3597.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 180.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2049.
Reported with amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2579.
Second reading, 2715.
Over in order, 2879, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3176.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendments, 3508.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS; repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in

Senate Bill No. 80.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 192.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 192.
Reported without amendment, 389.
First reading, 401.
Over in order, 431.
Second reading, 465.
Over in order, 492, 533, 573, 617, 666, 757, 808. 872.
Postponed, 952.
Called up, 1799.
Third reading, 1799.
Defeated on final passage, 1800.
Called up, 1899.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 1899.
Over in order, 1900, 2061.
Defeated on final passage, 2120.

Remarks on, by
Coleman, E. J., 1800.
Dent, 1799.
A. Jones, 1800.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS retirement; amending Act, 1937, further defining "County Employe", to include employes of prior poor districts other than county poor districts, in

Senate Bill No. 541.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 1725.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1725.

COUNTIES OF THE THIRD CLASS to enter into contracts up to five hundred dollars without advertising for bids; amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing

House Bill No. 650.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 772, 773.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 773.
Reported without amendment, 1072.
First reading, 1138.
Second reading and amended, 1233.
Third reading and final passage, 1398, 1399.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3792.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3792.
Signed by Speaker, 3865.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 164.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1579.
Reported without amendment 2511.
First reading, 2577.
Over in order, 2713.
Second reading and amended, 2892.
Over in order, 3034, 3168.
Third reading and final passage, 3363.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3682.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS: See Assessors. Coroners' Fees. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Jurors. Monuments, Public. Police Radio Equipment. Retirement Systems.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending Act, 1830, limiting the amount of the bond to be filed by prothonotaries of

House Bill No. 855.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Readinger and Grant, 905, 906.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 906.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending Act, 1876, increasing the salary of county controllers in

House Bill No. 881.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Pettit and Lane, 909.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 909.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending Act, 1921, increasing the maximum compensation of court criers and tipstaves in

House Bill No. 107.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentzel and Hocke, 175.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending Act, 1921, increasing the maximum compensation of tipstaves in

House Bill No. 185.
Read in place in House by Mr. McSurdy, 235.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 235.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "Fourth Class County Retirement Law", 1941, authorizing Retirement Boards to enter into contracts with certain insurance companies concerning payment of retirement allowances; and reducing "regular interest" on retirement accounts in

Senate Bill No. 442.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Wade and Taylor, 1147.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1157.
Reported without amendment, 2117.
First reading, 2258.
Second reading, 2347.
Recommitted to Committee on Insurance, 2407.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing amount payable to stenographers employed by district attorneys in

House Bill No. 167.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Readinger and Grant, 221.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 221.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing salary of sheriff's solicitor in

House Bill No. 266.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 313.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 313.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "The General County Law", 1929, providing that the salary of the sheriff's solicitor shall be fixed by the salary board in

House Bill No. 68.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lane, 154.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 154.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; fixing salary and mileage of coroner of

House Bill No. 760.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Pettit and Lane, 892.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 892.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS; providing for salaries of Court Criers of the several courts in

House Bill No. 411.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple (By Request), 471.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 471.
Reported with amendment, 972.
First reading, 1027.
Second reading and amended, 1080.
Third reading and final passage, 1142.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1153.

COUNTIES OF FIFTH CLASS: See Coroners' Fees. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Monuments, Public. Police Radio Equipment. Retirement Systems.

COUNTIES OF FIFTH CLASS; county treasurer to appoint a solicitor, and providing for his salary; amending "General County County Law", 1929, authorizing

House Bill No. 211.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Leisey and Bower, 279.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 279.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 732.
Third reading and final passage, 781, 782.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 793.

COUNTIES OF FIFTH CLASS jury commissioners; amending Act, 1923, increasing salaries of

Senate Bill No. 118.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 255.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 255.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS: See Controller. Coroners' Fees. Courts of Quater Session Clerks. Detectives. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Monuments, Public. Tax Collectors.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending Act, 1923, fixing salary of the treasurer, in

House Bill No. 759.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 892.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 892.
Reported without amendment, 2319.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2935.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4077.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 176.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2974, 2975
Reported without amendment, 3340.
First reading, 3396.
Second reading, 3583.
Third reading and final passage, 3731, 3732.
Signed by President, 4036.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 3583.
Heyburn, 3583.
Thomas, 3583.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending Act, 1923, increasing salary of the controller in

Senate Bill No. 476.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McQuiddy, 1286.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1286.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the

House Bill No. 825.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Helm and Elder, 901.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 901.
Reported without amendment, 1618.
First reading, 1697.
Second reading, 1831.
Third reading and final passage, 1983.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2049.
Reported without amendment, 2521.
First reading, 2579.
Second reading, 2715, 2716.
Over in order, 2879, 3036.
Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 3177.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending Act, 1927, increasing the salaries of commissioners in

House Bill No. 1000.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 1020.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1020.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing compensation of members of Board of Viewers, in

Senate Bill No. 423.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. James, 1155.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1155.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; amending "General County Law", 1929, requiring election of a county controller, and abolishing office of county auditor in

House Bill No. 1038.
Read in place in House by Mr. Elder, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1068.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS; providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in

House Bill No. 862.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 906.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 906.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2110.
Second reading and amended, 2178.
Third reading and final passage, 2303-2306.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2323.
Reported with amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2580.
Second reading and amended, 2716.
Over in order, 2880, 3039, 3181.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3367.

COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS to appoint solicitors, and providing for salaries of, to be paid out of county treasury; authorizing certain county officers in

Senate Bill No. 424.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. James, 1155.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1155.

COUNTIES OF SEVENTH CLASS: See Controller. Coroners' Fees. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Detectives. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Monuments, Public.

COUNTIES OF SEVENTH CLASS; amending Act, 1923, increasing compensation, and providing for mileage and postage for jury commissioners in

House Bill No. 208.
Read in place in House by Mr. Elliott, 279.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 279.

COUNTIES OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CLASSES taxes on unseated lands shall be returned by the tax levying authorities to the county commissioners and collected by the county treasurer; amending Act, 1941, providing that in

House Bill No. 533.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 672.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 672.
Reported without amendment, 777.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 928.
Third reading and final passage, 983, 984.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1621.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1833. Act No. 29.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1284.
First reading, 1289.
Second reading, 1352.
Over in order, 1449.
Third reading and final passage, 1512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1576.

COUNTIES OF EIGHTH CLASS: See Controller. Coroners' Fees. Counties of the Seventh and Eighth Classes. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Monuments, Public.

COUNTIES OF EIGHTH CLASS; fixing salary of district attorney, in

House Bill No. 260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Depuy, 312.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 312.
Reported without amendment, 1113.
First reading, 1172.
Second reading, 1234.
Third reading and final passage, 1369.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1577.

COUNTY ASSESSORS: See Assessors.

COUNTY ASSESSORS relieved from duty of listing taxable residents, and providing for listing of them by political subdivisions; authorizing their employing assessors to do the same, and fixing their compensation.

House Bill No. 920.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 914.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 914.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS OF ASSESSORS: See Assessors.

COUNTY AUDITOR: See Counties of Sixth Class.

COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE: See Assistance Board, Adams County, etc. Public Assistance, Department of.

COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS: See Elections, Municipal.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: See Assessors. Building Permits. Counties of Seventh and Eighth Classes. Counties of Sixth Class. Counties of Third Class. Fairs and Fairgrounds. Historical Societies. Lands. Medical Clinics. Public Assistance, Department of. Rationing Boards. Real Property. Sales. Tax Collectors. Tax Collector's Commission, Tax Sales. Taxes.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; amending "General County Laws", 1929, further regulating, for protection of roads, rules of

House Bill No. 347.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hamilton and Gyger, 405.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 405.

COUNTY CONTROLLER: See Counties of First Class. Counties of Fourth Class. Counties of Sixth Class.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS, in counties other than first class to audit the dockets and official records of all aldermen and justices of the peace, at least once every year; amending "General County Law", 1929, making it mandatory for

House Bill No. 880.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lane and Pettit, 909.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 909.

COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: See Allegheny County Court.

COUNTY DETECTIVES: See Salaries. Counties of Second Class. Counties of Third Class.

COUNTY DETECTIVES in counties of third and fourth classes; amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for payment of mileage to

House Bill No. 261.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 312.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 312.

COUNTY EMPLOYES: See Retirement.

COUNTY EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND; amending Act, 1917, requiring counties having county employes' retirement systems to make additional payments into the

House Bill No. 304.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 371.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 371.
Reported without amendment, 778.
First reading, 837.
Second reading, 926, 927.
Third reading and final passage, 981, 982.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 996.

COUNTY EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM: See Counties of Sixth class.

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICTS: See Cities of Second Class. Contracts. Counties of Second Class. Institution Districts. Mental Institutions. Mental Patients. Public Assistance. Tax Penalties. Taxes.

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICTS; amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, providing for care and quarantine of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and imposing costs, under certain circumstances, upon

House Bill No. 821.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 901.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 901.

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICTS, duty to provide for the care of persons suffering from senility without psychosis; amending "County Institution District Laws", 1937, further defining the term "Dependent", and imposing upon

Senate Bill No. 568.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher (By Request) 2000.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2000.

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICTS in cities of first and second classes; amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on County officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of

House Bill No. 509.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sollenberger, 624, 625.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 625.
Reported without amendment, 1114.
First reading, 1173.
Second reading, 1234.
Third reading and final passage, 1370, 1371.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 348.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2704.
Over in order, 2863, 3011, 3145.
Third reading, 3358.
Over in order, 3358.
Called up, 3372.
Final passage, 3372.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

Remarks on, by
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COUNTY JAILS: See Sentences.

COUNTY LIBRARIES: See Libraries.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA; amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act," removing certain powers and duties of city controller and conferring them upon clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions in

House Bill No. 313.
Read in place in House by Mr. Menna, 372.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 372.
Reported without amendment, 473, 474.
First reading, 508.
Placed on postponed calendar, 611-613.
Called up, 682.
Second reading, 682-690.
Third reading and final passage, 738-740.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 613.
Cullen, 736.
Gates, 685, 686.
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Tate, 736.
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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 754.
Reported without amendment, 1285.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1285.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1269.

COUNTY OFFICERS: See County Institution Districts. County Treasurer. Tax, State. Veterans.

COUNTY OFFICERS' payments to county treasury of excess earning and fees; amending Act, 1874, limiting provisions thereof and regulating

House Bill No. 221.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 280.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 280.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS: See District Superintendents and County Superintendents. Schools. Superintendents. Teachers and Supervisory Staffs.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS; amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for appointment of assistant

House Bill No. 711.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 886.
Referred to Committee on Education, 886.
Reported with amendment, 1572.
First reading, 1695, 1696.
Second reading and amended, 1829.
Over in order, 1991.
Third reading and amended, 2038.
Final passage, 2178, 2179.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3678.
House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 3679.
Returned from Senate with insistence upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, 3864.
House insists upon non-concurrence in Senate amendment, 3864.
House appoints Conference Committee, 3864.
Conference Committee Report submitted to House, 3910.
Over in order, 4035.
Conference Committee Report called up, 4120.
Conference Committee Report adopted in House, 4120, 4121.
House informed, Senate adopts Conference Committee Report, 4143, 4193, 4194.
Signed by Speaker, 4202.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 308.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2724.
Second reading, 2893.
Over in order, 3034, 3171.
Called up, 3186.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 3187.
Second reading and amended, 3187.
Third reading and final passage, 3364, 3365.
Returned from House with Senate amendment non-concurred in, 3683.
Senate insists upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, 3684.
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Conference Committee Report presented to Senate, 3775.
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Conference Committee Report called up, 3927.
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Senate informed, House adopts Conference Committee Report, 3976, 3988.
Signed by President, 4035.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS shall not be required to reduce number of assistants by reason of any decrease in teaching staffs since December 7, 1941; amending "School Code", 1911, providing that

House Bill No. 306.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 371.
Referred to Committee on Education, 371.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTION LAW, THE

House Bill No. 174.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moran, 222.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 222.

COUNTY TAXES: See Cities of Third Class.

COUNTY TREASURER; amending Act, 1841, changing certain provisions as to the ineligibility of certain county officers to election as

Senate Bill No. 355.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 999.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 999.
Reported without amendment, 2665.
First reading, 2720.
Second reading, 2886.
Third reading and final passage, 2990.
Returned from House without amendment, 3911.
Signed by President, 3940.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 34.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 3219.
Reported without amendment, 3419.
First reading, 3419.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3847.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

COUNTY TREASURERS: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. Counties of First Class. Counties of Fifth Class. Counties of Sixth Class. Counties of Seventh and Eighth Classes. Lands. Licenses, Hunting or Fishing. Liens. Motor Vehicle Registrations. Tax Sales.

COUNTY TREASURERS' SALES: See Real Property. Taxes.

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS; amending "General County Law", 1929, permitting, only to those unable to pay, free service in

House Bill No. 453.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cook, 548.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 548.

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY: See Workmen's Compensation Board.

COURT CLERKS: See Tax, State.

COURT CRIERS: See Counties of Second Class. Counties of Third Class. Counties of Fourth Class.

COURT REPORTS: See Superior Court Reports. Supreme Court Reports.

COURT REPORTS of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Superior Court in bound volumes, and in advance sheets; providing for publication of

Senate Bill No. 266.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 707.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 707.
Reported with amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1609.
Over in order, 1672.
Third reading and final passage, 1770, 1771.
Returned from House without amendment, 2654.
Signed by President, 2663.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3506. Act No. 94.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 1920.
Reported without amendment, 2267.
First reading, 2378.
Second reading, 2458.
Third reading and final passage, 2634-2636.
Signed by Speaker, 2964.

COURT REPORTS of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania or of the Superior Court to be stereotyped or electrotyped; authorizing State Reporter to waive provisions of existing contracts requiring volumes of

Senate Bill No. 267.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 707.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 707.
Reported without amendment, 1204.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1279.
Over in order, 1342.
Third reading and final passage, 1444.
Returned from House without amendment, 2654.
Signed by President, 2663.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3506. Act No. 95.

Remarks on, by
Jaspan, 1444.

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1517.
Reported without amendment, 2267.
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Third reading and final passage, 2636, 2637.
Signed by Speaker, 2964.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DAUPHIN COUNTY: See Strip Mining. Tax Refunds.

COURTS: See Appeals. Employes. Escheat. Counties of Third Class. Judges. Jurors. Labor Disputes. Labor Disputes and Strikes. Labor Relations Board, Pennsylvania. Sentences. Shorthand Reporters, State Board of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Writs of Execution and Attachment.

COURTS of the Commonwealth in cities of first class; amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of

House Bill No. 232.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 281, 282.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 282.
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Second reading, 1167.
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Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1099.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS: See Employment. Cities of Second Class. Counties of Second Class. Public Assistance. Public Assistance, Department of.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS to make orders relative to payment of costs, including engineers fees, in cases involving roads constructed by Commonwealth, counties, cities, boroughs and townships; authorizing

Senate Bill No. 318.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, by request, 863.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 862.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER: See Counties of Second Class.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSION CLERKS in counties of third to eighth classes inclusive; regulating and providing fees of the

Senate Bill No. 248.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Watkins, 622.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 622.
Reported without amendment, 858.
First reading, 883.
Over in order, 960.
Second reading, and amended, 1015, 1016.
Third reading and final passage, 1105-1107.
Returned from House without amendment, 2972.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26. 1943. Act No. 285.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2450.
Second reading, 2603.
Third reading and final passage, 2942, 2943.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

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House Bill No. 861.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brice, 906.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 906.

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No. 600.
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Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law," 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 540.

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Bill No. 102 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, regulating taxation—property, income, gift and inheritance, 1863.

Bill No. 112 (Senate) providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "Duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal registration lists, 1766.

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Bill No. 309 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 21 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing increasing of State Debt in connection with post-war projects, 1774.

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Bill No. 710 (House) concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3582.

Bill No. 750 (House) amending "Fiduciaries Act," 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamenta annexo, and administrators de bonis non cum testamenta annexo, in decedents' estates, 3035.

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Bill No. 102 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, regulating taxation—property, income, gift and inheritance, 1863, 1864.

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Bill No. 112 (Senate) providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal registration lists, 1766.

Bill No. 132 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, providing for exemption from taxation of certain real property, 299.

Bill No. 135 (House) amending "School Code," 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3578, 3713, 3935.

Bill No. 135 (Senate) aamending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 538.

Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for Cities of Second Class Civil Service Commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 1009, 1010.

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Bill No. 433 (Senate) relating to civil service appointments, reclassifications and promotions since December 7, 1941; 2674, 2676.

Bill No. 498 (Senate) creating a commission to make a study and investigation of strip mining, 2134.

Bill No. 516 (Senate) authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours, of male minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 2238.

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Bill No. 710 (House) concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3582.

Bill No. 750 (House) amending "Fiduciaries Act," 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamento annexo, and administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, in decedents' estates, 3035.

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Bill No. 853 (House) amending "School Code," 1911, further regulating leaves of absence for professional employes of schools, 3746.

Bill No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act," 1933, by defining "Official Seal," and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3185.

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Pass over Bill No. 407 (Senate) amending Act, 1935, providing for waiving of requirements, in case of war emergency order prohibiting travel, for holding meetings by Insurance Fraternal Benefit Societies, 1448, 1449.

Pass over Bill No. 516 (Senate) authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours, of male minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 2239.

Pass over Bill No. 536 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act," 1931, providing that all liens in favor of the Commonwealth other than tax liens, charged against real estate heretofore or hereafter sold for taxes by county treasurers, are divested by such tax sales, 3013.

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Motion to recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 433, relating to civil service appointments, reclassifications and promotions since December 7, 1941; 2681.

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Recommending that The Joint State Government Commission conduct an investigation of the School System of the Commonwealth, 3344. Laid on table, 3344.

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CREDIT UNIONS; amending Act, 1933, repealing section exempting from certain tax and bonus liability, shares of

Senate Bill No. 617.
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Referred to Committee on Banking, 2326.
Reported without amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2577.
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CREDIT UNIONS ; amending "Credit Union Law," 1933, further prescribing legal investments for funds, further defining membership, and authorizing declaration and payment of patronage dividends under certain circumstances by

House Bill No. 1011.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1065.

CREED: See Civil Service. Civil Service Appointments. Employment. Employes. Equal Rights. Labor Unions.

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CREEL, GEORGE: Quotation by, in Collier's Magazine, from Arthur Altmeyer, Chairman, Federal Social Security Board, 3067, 3068.

CRESSON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, for protection of State property; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 923.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gross, 914.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 914.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443.
Second reading, 2589.
Third reading and final passage, 2759.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 14A.

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2839.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
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Third reading and final passage, 3188.
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CRESSON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 18.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 112.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 112.

CRIDER, PAUL M., Senator from Adams and Franklin Counties (Thirty-Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 91 (Senate) suspending Act 1893, for the "duration," prohibiting use of adulterated dairy products in charitable and penal institutions, 872.

Bill No. 372 (Senate) amending Act, 1941, providing for support, on a revolving fund basis, of the State Civil Service Commission, 2423.

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No. 91.
Suspending Act, 1893, for the "duration," prohibiting use of adulterated dairy products in charitable and penal institutions, 212.

No. 92.
Relating to tax or municipal claims of municipalities, 212.

No. 116.
Amending Act, 1913, abolishing for the "duration," when one of the applicants is in the armed forces of the United States, the three-day waiting period after issuance of marriage licenses, 243, 244.

No. 171.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to purchase lands containing James Buchanan Birthplace in Franklin County, 390.

No. 172.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies, with certain approvals, to acquire certain land for use of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School, 390.

No. 207.
Commissioning certain employes of certain institutions as police officers, 490.

No. 372.
Amending Act, 1941, providing for support, on a revolving fund basis, of the State Civil Service Commission, 1048.

No. 419.
Giving consent for Federal Government to acquire Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 1155.

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No. 573.
Amending Act, 1941, authorizing deputy recorders of deeds to take acknowledgments and validating the same taken by them, of written instruments, 2000, 2001.

No. 585.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law," 1931, establishing State Highway Route 01076 in Adams County, 2055, 2056.

No. 586.
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No. 32 (Senate).
Authorizing deduction of Victory Tax from Commonwealth employes' salaries and compensation, in cooperation with the Federal Government, 211.

No. 54 (Senate).
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No. 121 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1931, changing name of Drake Well Memorial, and placing it under supervision and control of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 451.

No. 153 (House).
Concerning acquisition of land located at site of Fort LeBoeuf, Waterford Borough, Erie County, for an historical memorial, 3119.

No. 165 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 1204.

No. 248 (Senate).
Regulating and providing fees of the Courts of Quarter Session clerks in counties of third to eighth classes inclusive, 858.

No. 267 (House) (For Mr. Carr).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, requiring nomination petitions to be paid for, or vacancy declared in party nominations for failure to pay the same, 3340.

No. 272 (Senate).
Providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2665.

No. 297 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, relating to departmental administrative boards, commissioners or officers in the various State Departments, 1204.

No. 341 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1915, further extending exemptions from State Tax, imposed on stock of domestic and foreign corporations, associations, or joint-stock companies, 1204.

No. 411 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Philadelphia State Hospital, 2658.

No. 412 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Farview State Hospital, 2223.

No. 419 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 1813.

No. 420 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point, Lancaster County, 1813.

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No. 502 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell and convey certain land in Delaware County, 1660.

No. 522 (House).
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No. 578 (House).
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No. 593 (House).
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No. 813 (House).
Amending "Game Law", 1937, providing for monthly returns and payments, and amounts of bond of issuing agents of hunters' licenses, 1899.

No. 841 (House).
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, requiring amount of bond to be fixed by Secretary of Revenue, for agents issuing fishing licenses, 1899.

No. 847 (House).
Concerning Housing Projects, 2658, 2659.

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Motion by, for
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Motion by, to
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Recommit to Committee on State Government, Senate Bill No. 92, concerning tax or municipal claims, 3208.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 92 (Senate) concerning tax or municipal claims, 3208.

Bill No. 116 (Senate) concerning the three-day waiting period after issuance of marriage licenses, 575, 576.

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Request by, to
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CRIME PREVENTION: See Commission.

CRIME PREVENTION; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, imposing upon Department of Welfare, the duty to investigate the subject of

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CRIMES AND DEEDS OF VIOLENCE; amending Act, 1897, extending provisions to include sale, loan, gift, and distribution of printed matter extolling

House Bill No. 1025.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 1066.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1066.

CRIMES committed during blackouts or air-raids; prescribing additional penalties for certain

House Bill No. 17.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 112.
Reported without amendment, 177.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 177.
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First reading, 238.
Second reading, 286.
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Senate Bill No. 186.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 423.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 423.
Reported without amendment, 707.
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Over in order, 766.
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CRIMINAL ACTIONS; amending Act, 1911, conferring upon County Court in Allegheny County, jurisdiction in certain

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 114.
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CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS for larceny; amending Act, 1897, eliminating provisions permitting placing of costs upon dependents in cases of acquittal in

House Bill No. 35.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weiss, 114.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 114.
Reported without amendment, 177.
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CRIMINALS; relating to habitual

House Bill No. 158.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Weiss and Longo, 220.
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CROOP, ROY, Representative from Columbia County.

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CROWE, MONTGOMERY F., Senator from Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties. (Fourteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 135 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 538. Withdrawn, 538.

Bill No. 516 (Senate) authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours, of male minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 2143, 2232.

Bill called up by
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No. 28.
Restricting issuance of hunting or fishing licenses to persons owing certain per capita school taxes, 131, 132.

No. 47.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for rebuilding certain flood-destroyed Wayne County bridges, 142.

No. 77.
Making appropriation to Water and Power Resources Board, for reconstruction of dam near Seelyville, Wayne County, dynamited to eliminate flood hazard, 192.

No. 78.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 192.

No. 130.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, prohibiting, with certain exceptions, sale of fish-bait or bait-fish, 298.

No. 135.
Amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 334.

No. 136.
Protecting voting rights of persons serving in armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization auxiliary thereto, 334.

No. 212.
Making appropriation to General Hospital of Monroe County, East Stroudsburg, Penna., 524.

No. 296.
Repealing Acts, 1913 and 1915, relating to construction and maintenance of Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, 795.

No. 297.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, relating to departmental administrative boards, commissions or officers in the various State Departments, 795, 796.

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No. 365.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, changing method of appointing and fixing salaries of detectives in sixth and seventh class counties, 1003.

No. 412.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Farview State Hospital, 1154.

No. 448.
Amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating sabbatical leaves for certain school employes, 1208.

No. 515.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain bridges in Wayne County destroyed by flood of May, 1942; 1484.

No. 516.
Authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours, of male minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 1484.

No. 544.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, giving power to fish wardens, while in uniform, to stop boats, vehicles and conveyances for search and investigation, 1725, 1726.

No. 571.
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, providing for payment by the Commonwealth for the Pasteur treatment against rabies, 2000.

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No. 24 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1911, authorizing appropriation to Department of Welfare, proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing certain istitutions, not wholly managed by the Commonwealth, 179.

No. 77 (Senate).
Making appropriation to Water and Power Resources Board for reconstruction of dam near Seelyville, Wayne County, dynamited to eliminate flood hazard, 1583.

No. 135 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 1915.

No. 146 (House).
Amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the Public School Employes' Retirement System; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 1205.

No. 156 (House).
Amending "Game Law", 1937, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident Hunting Licenses, 2323.

No. 185 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing that school districts of third class in townships shall be entitled to receive annual payments from Superintendents of Public Instruction for certain closed or discontinued schools, 1205.

No. 194 (House).
Authorizing Department of Public Instruction to admit to examination and grant licenses or registration, for the "Duration", to persons less than twenty-one years of age, 3051.

No. 213 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for the education of physically and mentally handicapped children, 705.

CROWE, MONTGOMERY F.—Continued.

No. 220 (Senate).
Amending "Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act", 1923, further defining circumstances under which the remedy provided is available concerning declaratory judgments and decrees, 705.

No. 295 (Senate).
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, authorizing Board of Fish Commissioners to close streams, or parts thereof, for a certain period after stocking the same, 858.

No. 361 (Senate).
Regulating commercial strip mining, 1205.

No. 470 (Senate).
Authorizing and creating an Anthracite Mine Subsidence Commission within the Department of Mines, and defining its jurisdiction and powers, 1583.

No. 471 (Senate).
Limiting time within which suits or action hereafter begun, shall be brought for damage to surface land and property resulting from mining of coal, and operations in connection therewith, 2117.

No. 474 (House).
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No. 498 (Senate).
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No. 557 (Senate).
Amending "Intangible Personal Property Tax Act", 1913, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 2117.

No. 575 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating power of school directors in sale of unused and unnecessary school lands and buildings, 2393.

No. 580 (Senate).
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No. 767 (House).
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No. 816 (House).
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing temporary increases, and requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts for full amount of such increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 2666.

No. 868 (House).
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Motion by, to
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DAGUE, JOSEPH A., Representative from Clearfield County (First District).

Bills introduced by
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No. 144.
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No. 601.
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No. 654.
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No. 838.
Amending Act, 1917, suspending, under certain conditions, the operation of certain provisions during the present war, pertaining to Agricultural Exhibitions, 903.

No. 1093.
Making appropriation to the Board of Finance and Revenue for redeeming credit certificates heretofore granted for overpayments of State personal property taxes, etc.; 1685.

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No. 1071 (House).
Amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, further regulating Department of Public Assistance; State Board of Public Assistance; County Boards of Assistance; County Commissioners; and Courts of Common Pleas, 1689.

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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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DAIRY ADVISORY COUNCIL: See Milk Sanitation Law, 1935.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, in charitable and penal institutions; suspending Act 1893, for the "duration", prohibiting use of adulterated

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Over in order, 764.
Second reading, 819.
Third reading and amended, 872.
Final passage, 950.

In House.
Laid on table, 967.
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DALRYMPLE, DELBERT W., Representative from Erie County (First District).

Bills introduced by
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Amending "Support Law", 1937, abolishing liability of grandchildren to care for, maintain, or financially assist indigent persons, 112.

No. 148.
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No. 257 (By Request)
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No. 272 (By Request).
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No. 364.
Amending Act, 1937, giving each political subdivision the right to petition court for a compromise agreement or sale, for tax or municipal claims against real property purchased by political subdivisions, 407.

No. 400 (By Request).
Amending "Civil Service Act", 1941, further regulating civil service of certain departments and agencies of the Commonwealth, and making further provisions for employment and promotion lists, certification, furlough and removal of employes, 470.

No. 411 (By Request).
Providing for salaries of Court Criers of the several courts in counties of the fourth class, 471.

No. 492.
Appropriating moneys received from Federal Government for housing and maintaining naval, military or other personnel at Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, to Department of Military Affairs for maintenance and operation of the Home, 587.

No. 493.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for the joint use of the Department and the Federal Government, and the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, 587.

No. 605 (By Request)
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No. 655.
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No. 788.
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No. 840.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including thereunder, tuberculosis or nervous disorders incurred by certain employes of school districts, among the occupational diseases, 903.

No. 996.
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No. 1018.
Defining and making it a misdemeanor to steal, take without permission, or destroy products of Victory Gardens, 1065.

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No. 36 (House).
Abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 777.

No. 77 (House).
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting registrations in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of peace or aldermen, 2371, 2372.

No. 79 (House).
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in Cities of the Third Class, 2372.

No. 263 (House).
Amending Act, 1939, requiring written notice to be given in certain cases to each taxable person whose assessment is changed at time of triennial assessments in counties of second class, 1071.

No. 307 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used for the acquisition of land within the limits of the Bucktail State Park, 2266.

No. 315 (House).
Prescribing certain fire and panic precautions to be observed in buildings occupied by night clubs or similar establishments in cities of first class, 1119.

No. 493 (House).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for the Joint use of the Department and the Federal Government, and the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, 2266.

No. 659 (House).
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act of Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships, 1145.

No. 915 (House).
Requiring creation of, and providing for and regulating the maintenance and operation of a Police Officers' Retirement System, in boroughs, towns and townships of first and second class, 2737.

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No. 975 (House).
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DAMAGE SUITS; providing that certain questions of negligence involving vehicles shall be of fact to be decided by jury, in

House Bill No. 1013.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Brien, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1065.

DAMAGES caused by dogs or rabies; amending "Dog Law", 1921, increasing amount of certain payments for

Senate Bill No. 270.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 707, 708.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 708.

DAMAGES, in certain cases; amending Act, 1927, providing that in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, loss of society and companionship shall be recoverable as

House Bill No. 1014.
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DAMAGES to be paid by State for livestack, poultry and game birds; and further defining the word "owner"; amending "Dog Law", 1921, increasing amounts of

House Bill No. 703.
Read in place in House by Mr. Smith, 885.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 885.
Reported without amendment, 1072.
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Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1998.

DAMAGES, PROPERTY: See Insurance.

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DANCE HALLS; amending Act, 1919, authorizing continuance of a dance until a later hour than two A.M., in public

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Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 469.
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DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to acquire, improve and manage, land adjacent to; and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to make and enforce rules for preservation and visitation thereof.

DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD—Continued.

House Bill No. 496.
Read in place in House by Mr. McAtee, 623.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 623.
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Second reading, 3231.
Third reading and final passage, 3443.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4190.
Signed by Speaker, 4205.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 27.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3398.
Reported without amendment, 3518.
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Second reading, 3776.
Third reading and final passage, 3952, 3953.
Signed by President, 4034, 4035.

DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD; making appropriation to Pennsylvania Historical Commission for restoring and refurnishing the

Senate Bill No. 432.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 1156.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1156.

DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD; making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to cover expenses of restoring and refurnishing the

House Bill No. 1098.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2020.
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Second reading, 2598.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor. Act No. 76A.

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Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3207.
Signed by President, 3512.

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the

Senate Bill No. 428.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 1156.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1156.
Reported without amendment, 2658.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2888.
Third reading and final passage, 3001.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 37.

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3297.
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DARRIN, DAVID; General Consultant, Washington, D. C.: See "Communications From".

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN COLONISTS: See Fort LeBoeuf.

DAUPHIN COUNTY residents who served in United States forces during World War I; authorizing Armory Board of State of Pennsylvania to construct and erect in Dauphin County, a memorial or monument in memory of

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Re-reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1294.
Second reading, 1364.
Third reading and final passage, 1551, 1552.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 344.

In Senate
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Reported without amendment, 2974.
First reading, 3052.
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DAVIS, HON. JAMES J. and Hon. Joseph F. Guffey to appear before a Joint Session and report the state of the Nation, and the conduct and progress of the War and Post-War Planning; resolution (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 121, inviting, 2001. Referred, 2001-2003. Remarks in Senate, 2002, 2003.

DAY CARE CENTER SERVICES: DAY CARE CENTERS: See Communications From, Allegheny County Defense Council, etc.; Public Charities Association, etc.; United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, Local No. 119, etc.; Women's Auxiliary, etc. See also, Child Care Centers. Public Instruction, Department of, House Bill No. 41. School Directors, House Bill No. 42.

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DEAF and hard of hearing; making appropriation to the Department of Labor and Industry for the rehabilitation of the

House Bill No. 950.
Read in place in House by Mr. Depuy, 965.
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Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2617.
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Signed by Speaker, 3467.
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In Senate
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Reported without amendment, 2844.
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DEAF CHILDREN: See School Directors.

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DEATH CERTIFICATES: See Certificates.

DEATH RECORDS: See Cities of Third Class. Records.

DEATHS caused by accidents; amending Act, 1907, providing that coroners in counties where death occurred, shall investigate

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. James, 1155.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1206.
First reading, 1227.
Second reading, 1282.
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Called up, 3771.
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Referred to Committee on Counties, 4080.

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DECEASED SERVICE MEN; amending "General County Law", 1929, clarifying the term

House Bill No. 225.
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Referred to Committee on County Government, 522.

DECEASED SERVICE PERSONS: See Veterans.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES: See Cemetery Companies. Fiduciaries. Insurance. Personal Property Taxes, State. Public Assistance. Real Estate.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, affecting interest of unknown or unborn persons, or persons out of jurisdiction that notice cannot reasonably be given thereto in settling estates; amending Act, 1917, prescribing procedure in orphans' courts in cases concerning

Senate Bill No. 268.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 707.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 707.
Reported with amendment, 1285.
First reading, 1288.
Second reading, 1350.
Over in order, 1444, 1500, 1600.
Third reading and final passage, 1672, 1673.
Returned from House without amendment, 2972.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 220.

In House
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2450.
Second reading, 2603.
Third reading and final passage, 2943, 2944.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending Act, 1927, supplementing "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint appraisers only in special cases in

House Bill No. 877.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose (By Request), 909.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 909.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, authorizing the orphans' court to approve, ratify and confirm certain private sales of real estate made under orders for public sale thereof to pay the debts in settling

DECEDENTS' ESTATES—Continued.

House Bill No. 864.
Read in place in House by Mr. Readinger, 906, 907.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 907.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act of 1917", further providing for additional investments of trust funds by fiduciaries in

House Bill No. 371.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Haudenshield and Mihm, 434.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 434.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, further regulating private sale of real estate by fiduciaries, and making agreements of sale entered into by fiduciaries valid and binding and without liability on their part for penalty or surcharge, in

House Bill No. 1096.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cohen, 1737.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1737.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act of 1917", further regulating the discharge of charges on real estate in

House Bill No. 682.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stockham, 828.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 828.
Reported without amendment, 2370.
First reading, 2448, 2449.
Second reading, 2601, 2602.
Third reading and final passage, 2939, 2940.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2974.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamento annexo and administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, in

House Bill No. 750.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 891.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 891.
Reported without amendment, 1361.
First reading, 1462.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1715, 1716.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3469.
Signed by Speaker, 3597.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 321.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1720.
Reported without amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2578, 2579.
Second reading, 2715.
Over in order, 2879, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3174, 3175.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 3035.
Heyburn, 3035.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, regulating payment to certain persons, of wages due deceased employes, without necessity for issuance of letters testamentary or letters of administration in settling

Senate Bill No. 188.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Dent and Gourley, 423.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 423.
Reported without amendment, 707.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 766.
Third reading and final passage, 816, 817.

In House
Laid on table, 836.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 917.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, excepting therefrom, transfer of stock assigned by a decedent before death, as collateral security for loan, and requiring holder thereof to report concerning the sale to Department of Revenue, in

House Bill No. 523.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 626.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 626.
Reported without amendment, 1519.
First reading, 1691.
Second reading, 1824.
Third reading and final passage, 1961, 1962.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3287, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 367.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2047.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2890.
Third reading and final passage, 3012, 3013.
Signed by President, 3339.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further reorganizing Department of Revenue and Auditor General relating to duties in collection of transfer inheritance taxes in

House Bill No. 768.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 893, 894.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 894.
Reported without amendment, 1521.
First reading, 1623.
Second reading, 1706.
Over in order, 1857.
Third reading and final passage, 1955, 1956.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4182.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4182, 4183.
Signed by Speaker, 4206, 4207.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 178.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1948-1951.
Rose, W. E., 1948-1952.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2725.
Over in order, 2894, 3045. 3211, 3212.
Amended, 3380-3382.
Over in order, 3382, 3583.
Called up, 3716.
Second reading and amended, 3716, 3717.
Over in order, 3966.
Called up, 4010.
Third reading and final passage, 4010, 4011.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 4027.
Signed by President, 4036.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1927, by giving Secretary of Revenue complete supervision of appraisements in resident; and conferring power upon the Secretary to employ necessary investigators and appraisers for the enforcement of transfer inheritance tax laws concerning

House Bill No. 723.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bower, 888.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 888.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1623.
Second reading, 1705.
Over in order, 1857.
Third reading and final passage, 1952, 1953.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4181.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4181.
Signed by Speaker, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 172.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1948-1951.
Rose, W. E., 1948-1952.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2047, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 4-28-43.
First reading, 2724.
Over in order, 2893, 3044, 3211.
Second reading and amended, 3379, 3380.
Over in order, 3540, 3541.
Called up, 3714.
Second reading vote reconsidered, 3714.
Second reading and amended, 3714, 3715.
Over in order, 3965.
Called up, 4009.
Third reading and final passage, 4009.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 4027.
Signed by President, 4036.

Remarks on, by
Woodring, 3715.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, changing requirements for deduction allowances for debts, payment of inheritance taxes, and extending time for appealing from appraisement of property for inheritance tax purposes in

House Bill No. 1037.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 1067, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1068.
Reported with amendment, 2584.
Over in order, 2750.
First reading, 2957.
Second reading, 3078.
Third reading and final passage, 3280-3282.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4190, 4191.
Signed by Speaker, 4207.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 322.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3595.
First reading, 3595.
Second reading, 3779.
Third reading and final passage, 3972, 3974.
Signed by President, 4037.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, concerning appraisers, stock transfers and inheritance taxes in settling

House Bill No. 751.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bower, 891.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 891.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1623.
Second reading, 1705, 1706.
Over in order, 1857.
Third reading and final passage, 1953-1955.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2724, 2725.
Over in order, 2893, 3045, 3211.
Dropped from Calendar, 3380.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1948-1951.
Rose, W. E., 1948-1952.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, regulating rate of taxes in transferring property under intestate laws in settling

House Bill No. 1112.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 3060.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3060.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3228.
Calendar Correction concerning, 3407.
Second reading, 3421.
Calendar Correction concerning, 3635.
Over in order, 3635.
Third reading and final passage, 3640, 3641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4191.
Signed by Speaker, 4208.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 362.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3507.
Reported without amendment, 3523.
First reading, 3594
Second reading, 3779.
Third reading and final passage, 3975, 3976.
Signed by President, 4037.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; authorizing individual co-fiduciaries in certain cases to consent to investments in common trust funds and validating consents heretofore given concerning

House Bill No. 114.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Reported without amendment, 284.
First reading, 315.
Correction in Printer's Number, 316.
Second reading and amended, 346.
Third reading and final passage, 385, 386.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1421.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 1833. Act No. 28.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Banking, 352.
Reported without amendment, 1206.
First reading, 1223.
Second reading, 1278.
Third reading and final passage, 1337.
Signed by President, 1481.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES' executors or administrators to make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without audit of their accounts; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, changing provisions concerning authorizing

Senate Bill No. 291.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 759, 760.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 760.
Reported without amendment, 2054, 2055.
First reading, 2144, 2145.
Over in order, 2247.
Second reading, 2346.
Over in order, 2400, 2538.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2672, 2673.

Remarks on, by
Stiefel, 2346, 2672.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, interests, funds, property rights or other matters secured, or to be secured by individual surety or sureties in courts of record; providing protection to

House Bill No. 516.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hewitt, 625.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 625.
Reported with amendment, 2153.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2628, 2629.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2655.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2896.
Second reading, 3043.
Over in order, 3148.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3358.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES of intestates; amending Act, 1917, outlining manner of pleading before the bar in connection therewith, by relatives or others concerned therein.

Senate Bill No. 633.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 2846.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2846.
Reported without amendment, 2895.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3166, 3167.
Returned from House without amendment, 3951.
Signed by President, 3978.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 364.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3464.
Reported without amendment, 3658.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4108, 4109.
Signed by Speaker, 4202.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES—missing persons; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, further regulating administration and distribution of

Senate Bill No. 615.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 2325.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2325.
Reported without amendment, 2393, 2394.
First reading, 2437, 2438.
Second reading, 2565, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 2685-2687.
Returned from House without amendment, 3913.
Signed by President, 3941.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 354.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2908.
Reported without amendment, 3456.
First reading, 3457.
Second reading, 3669.
Third reading and final passage, 3852-3854.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES of missing persons; relating to administration and distribution of

Senate Bill No. 269.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 707.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 707.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; relating to jurisdiction and powers of the orphans' court to appoint ad litem representatives in all proceedings wherein lunatics, weak-minded persons, absentees, presumed decedents, or other persons under disability, not properly represented in

House Bill No. 567.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 721.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 721.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 973.
Second reading, 1030.
Third reading and final passage, 1086.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1096.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; relating to the release, reduction or limitation of powers of appointment over real or personal property, in

Senate Bill No. 609.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Walker and Becker, 2224.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2224.
Reported without amendment, 2225.
First reading, 2355.
Second reading, 2428.
Third reading and final passage, 2552, 2553.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912, 3913.
Signed by President, 3941.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943 Act No. 334.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Walker, 2553.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3456.
First reading, 3457.
Second reading, 3668, 3669.
Third reading and final passage, 3851, 3852.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; repealing Act, 1927, supplement to "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers in

House Bill No. 876.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose (By Request), 908, 909.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 909.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES; repealing section of "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, authorizing executors, or administrators to make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without audit of their accounts concerning

House Bill No. 623.
Read in place in House by Mr. P. L. Wagner, 727, 728.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 728.

DECEDENTS' TAXES: See Estate Taxes.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: References to, 308, 309, 438-440, 847, 1793, 1794, 1924-1930, 2069-2071, 2279, 3094, 4121, 4149.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS: See Judgments.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS; amending Act, 1935, making further provision for the service and return of petitions for

House Bill No. 230.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.
Reported without amendment, 589.
First reading, 632.
Second reading and amended. 780.
Third reading and final passage, 851.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1421.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 1822. Act No. 23.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 857, 858.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
First reading, 1224.
Second reading, 1279.
Third reading and final passage, 1339, 1340.
Signed by President, 1481.

DECORATIONS: See Flame-Proofing.

DECREES: See Judgments, declaratory, etc.

DEEDS: See Acknowledgment. Minors.

DEEDS, conveyances, and instruments of writing; amending Act, 1925, imposing penalties for failure to record certain

House Bill No. 1047.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lovett, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1069.

DEEDS; stipulating specific requirements to be met prior to recording of

House Bill No. 1065.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1169.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE: See Crimes and Deeds of Violence.

DEER; amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed

Senate Bill No. 135.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crowe, 334.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 334.
Reported without amendment, 451.

DEER—Continued.

First reading, 466.
Second reading, 498.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 538.
Over in order, 539.
Second reading, 581, 582.
Third reading and final passage, 619.
Returned from House without amendment, 1286.
Signed by President, 1287.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 1486.
Resolution recalling, returned from House concurred in, 1576 (?)
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor, and Bill returned, 1604.
Called up, 1889.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 1889.
Recommitted to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 1889.
Reported with amendment, 1915.
Over in order, 2018.
Third reading and final passage, 2062.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 2352.
Laid on table, 2352.
Called up, 2397.
Senate insists upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, 2397.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 2653.
Signed by President, 2663.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3506. Act No. 99.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 538.
Dent, 538
Shapiro, 538.
Woodring, 538.
Woodward, 538.

In House
Referred to Committee on Game, 675.
Reported without amendment, 1072.
First reading, 1138.
Second reading, 1185.
Third reading and final passage, 1247, 1248.
Signed by Speaker, 1360.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by House, 1572.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 2367.
House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 2367.
House recedes from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 2647.
Signed by Speaker, 2964.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN: See Counties.

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS: See Pennsylvania Industrial School.

DEFECTIVE TAX LIENS: See Tax Liens.

DEFENDANTS: See Criminal Prosecutions. Tort Actions.

DEFENDANTS to sign docket in all proceedings before justices of the peace, alderman or magistrates; providing for

Senate Bill No. 263.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 658.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 658.
Reported with amendments, 860.
First reading, 883.
Second reading, 960.
Third reading and amended, 1014.
Final passage, 1055.

Remarks on, by
Gourley, 1014.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1169.

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DEFENSE: See Governor's Address, 173. Also, State Council of Defense. Pennsylvania State Guard.

DEFENSE BONDS: Resolution recommending that Members of General Assembly not already obligated, arrange to pledge certain percentage of legislative salaries to purchase of, (House) concurrent No. 10, Serial No. 18; 222, 223. Referred, 223.

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DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION: See Auditor General, Department of. Dixmont Hospital. House of Representatives. School Districts.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943; amending Appropriation Act, 1941, providing for

House Bill No. 529.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose, 627.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 627.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 973.
Second reading, 1029.
Third reading and final passage, 1082-1085.
Returned from Senate without amendment. 1296.
Signed by Speaker, 1296.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1456. Act No. 3A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1096.
Reported without amendment, 1104.
First reading, 1111.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1218-1221.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1266, 1267.

Remarks on, by
Walker, 1220.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943; amending Appropriation Act, 1941, providing for

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Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 915.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 915.

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DEITRICK, GEORGE A., Senator from Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties. (Twenty-Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 258.
Amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints or footprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 658.

No. 259.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, correcting the description of State Highway, Route 59011 in Union County, to correspond with existing conditions, 658.

No. 350.
Authorizing Department, Property and Supplies to acquire on behalf of the Commonwealth, by gift, from Pennsylvania State College, Joseph Priestley home and grounds, 999.

No. 484.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and trustees of Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, to convey certain real property to the Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church of Selinsgrove, 1333.

No. 594.
Amending Act, 1939, further regulating labeling and selling of Sulfanilamide, 2057.

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No. 602.
Permitting for the "Duration", and a short period thereafter, operation of pharmacies and drug stores without registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist in attendance for limited periods, 2119.

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Amending "Vital Statistics Laws", 1915, providing for payment of fees by the Commonwealth, to local Vital Statistics Registrars, 277.

No. 91 (Senate).
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No. 113 (Senate).
Amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing for various regulations concerning birth, death, and marriage certificates, 670.

No. 139 (House).
Providing for issuance of certified copies of birth and marriage certificates and divorce decrees by county officers, free of charge, to indigent war veterans, and their dependents in disability cases, 3523.

No. 235 (House).
Authorizing State Board of Medical Education and Licensure to issue temporary permits to Doctors of Medicine legally licensed in other states to practice medicine and surgery, 670, 671.

No. 236 (House).
Reducing for limited time, training period of medical internship in hospitals in order to qualify for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery, 671.

No. 371 (Senate).
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No. 449 (Senate).
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Objections raised by, to
Request to pass over Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 2434.

Remarks by, on
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Requested by, for
Unanimous consent to report bills, 277, 670, 2357, 3523.

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DELAWARE COUNTY; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell and convey certain land in

Senate Bill No. 502.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heyburn, 1426.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1426.
Reported without amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1908, 1909.
Returned from House with amendment, 3118.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3353.
Signed by President, 3508.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 245.

In House
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2022.
Reported without amendment, 2268.
First reading, 2381.
Second reading, 2459.
Over in order, 2640.
Third reading and amended, 2926.
Final passage, 3237, 3238.
Signed by Speaker, 3659.

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DELAWARE RIVER BASIN; promoting interstate cooperation for the conservation and protection of water resources in the

House Bill No. 766.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Wm. M. Hunter and Lovett, 893.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 893.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN; promoting interstate cooperation for the conservation and protection of water resources in the

House Bill No. 917.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hoffman, 913, 914.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1362.
First reading, 1463.
Second reading, 1535.
Third reading and final passage, 1647-1650.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3055, 3220.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3220, 3221.
Signed by Speaker, 3288.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 193.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1659.
Reported with amendment, 2223.
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DENMAN, DAVID N., Representative from Westmoreland County (First District).

Address by, on
American Red Cross, Harrisburg Chapter; and donations to the blood bank, 1042.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 538 (House) relating to Fairs and Fairgrounds, 3233.

Bills introduced by
No. 538.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, empowering counties other than first class to acquire real estate for use of fairs and fairgrounds; and authorizing county commissioners to do all things necessary for establishment and maintenance thereof, 672.

No. 594.
Making it a felony to hold up, delay or interfere with production, delivery or transportation of munitions or supplies to be used by the armed forces of the United States or any of her allies in time of war, 724.

No. 611.
Prohibiting collection of State or local taxes from persons in armed forces of the United States, who are not Commonwealth residents, and who have not declared intentions to become such, 726.

No. 613.
Creating and defining powers and duties of the Legislative Commission on Aeronautics, 726.

No. 614.
Amending "Vehicle Code", exempting nonresidents stationed in Pennsylvania while in armed service of the United States, from fees, taxes, charges and certain requirements as to equipment, size and weight of motor vehicles, 726.

No. 615.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, exempting nonresidents in armed forces of the United States in time of war, while stationed in the Commonwealth, from all motor vehicle registration and license fees, 726.

No. 674.
Amending "Municipality Authorities Act of 1935", requiring authorities constructing, acquiring, or leasing any water works, subway or motor buses to secure consent of electors and to secure certificates from Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, 826.

No. 977.
Making appropriation to the Department of Labor and Industry to meet the obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases, 966.

No. 1042.
Amending "Municipality Authorities Act", 1935, requiring municipal authorities to convey all assets to the mucipality, when all obligations have been settled, 1068.

Bills reported by
No. 596 (House)
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 1656.

DENMAN, DAVID N.—Continued.

No. 697 (House)
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1656.

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Election returns, 46.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 742.

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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 742.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1181, 1545, 1546.

Bill No. 1003 (House) authorizing Department of Highways to erect and maintain as a post-war construction project, an Allegheny River Bridge, as a toll bridge between points in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, 1625.

Reason for special Aeronautics Committee, 1043.

Resolution creating a legislative committee to arrange for giving of blood to it, by the Members of the General Assembly and the employes of the Commonwealth (House) concurrent No. 28, Serial No. 43; 1042.

Resolution recommending that Congress of United States give more thought to closer association of the United Nations, the speedy termination of the war; and the winning of World Peace, (House) concurrent, No. 71, Serial No. 92; 3675.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Former Governor, Gifford Pinchot for the information given to the army, navy and merchant marine about fish and fishing tackle, 1290. Referred, 1290.

Memoralizing Congress of United States to urge the General Assemblies of all other states to pass legislation exempting non-residents from taxes and automobile licenses of states in which they are temporarily serving with armed forces of the United States, 729. Referred, 729.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County, 675. Referred, 675.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

DENNISON, SAMUEL B., Representative from Jefferson County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 285 (House) amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 2806.

Bill No. 694 (House) amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 2178.

Bills introduced by
No. 285.
Amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 344.

No. 369.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing fee for motor vehicle registrations issued in the "Dealer's Class", 433.

No. 373.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 434.

No. 454.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, to encourage employment of war veterans with service contracted disablements, by permitting agreements for limited workmen's compensation, 548.

No. 635.
Amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, extending retirement provisions relating to certain former teachers who separated from school service prior to July 1, 1919; 771.

No. 694.
Amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 829.

No. 764.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, transferring from the Auditor General to the Secretary of Revenue, power to appoint and other powers concerning mercantile appraisers and assistants, 893.

No. 768.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further reorganizing Departments of Revenue and Auditor General relating to duties in collection of transfer inheritance taxes in decedents' estates, 893, 894.

No. 772.
Amending "Mercantile License Tax Law", 1919, providing for appointment and fixing of salaries of mercantile appraisers and clerks by the Secretary of Revenue in counties of second class, 894.

No. 773.
Amending Act, 1919, providing for appointment of mercantile appraisers by Secretary of Revenue, terminating terms of certain and abolishing the provision that all appraisers shall be members of the same political party, in cities of first class, 894.

No. 896.
Amending "Mercantile License Tax Law", 1899, providing for the appointment by the Secretary of Revenue, of mercantile appraisers, 911.

No. 1010.
Providing for refund by the Board of Finance and Revenue of personal property taxes erroneously paid by certain banking institutions, saving institutions and trust companies, 1065.

No. 1033.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, concerning workmen's compensation payments for hernia, 1067.

No. 1041.
Amending "The Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including bursitis or "miner's knee" among the occupational diseases, 1068.

No. 1072.
Providing for refunds by Board of Finance and Revenue of State personal property taxes, paid upon certain personal property by liquidating trustees, receivers or other fiduciaries of banks, trust companies and savings institutions, 1228.

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Bills reported by
No. 48 (Senate)
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending requirements for the "Duration" and six months thereafter, concerning starting, stopping or turning highway signals, 1819.

No. 63 (House)
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing definition of "chassis" as it applies to certain commercial motor vehicles thereby changing classification of such motor vehicles, 236, 237.

No. 155 (House)
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 408.

No. 377 (House)
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing penalty for violation of provisions relating to motor vehicle official inspections, 1818.

No. 483 (House)
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, requiring mine inspectors at anthracite coal mines to correct unsafe conditions, 1689, 2738.

No. 694 (House)
Amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 920.

No. 758 (House)
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, eliminating provisions prohibiting taking of fish by trolling from a moving boat electrically propelled or propelled by an internal combustion motor, 1923.

No. 767 (House)
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions relating to motor vehicle registration plates and the issuance thereof by the Department, 1521.

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Election returns, 44.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083, 3084.

Member of Special Committee, 4199.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Ways and Means, House Bill No. 892, amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3082. Defeated, 3084.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 285, amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 2806.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 694, amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 2177.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 285, amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 2806.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 694, amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 2177, 2178.

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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 373 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 1840.

Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1034.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083, 3084.

Request by, for
Permission to interrogate the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. W. E. Rose, 519.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 285 (House) amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 1081.

Request for roll call by, on
Motion to recommit to Committee on Ways and Means, House Bill No. 892, amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3084.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to widow and son of William F. Smith, former State Commander of the American Legion, upon his death, 675, 676. Referred, 676. Reported and adopted, 3662.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 285, amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 2502. Concurred in by Senate, 2507. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2648. Approved and signed by Governor, 2805, 2806. Bill returned to House, 2806.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 694, amending Act, 1937, changing definitions and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm-Produce Producers, 1936, 1937. Concurred in by Senate, 2003. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2024, 2025. Approved and signed by Governor, 2177. Bill returned to House, 2177.

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DENT, JOHN H., Senator from Westmoreland County (Thirty-Ninth District).

Addresses by, on
Defense of right to voice one's convictions on the floor of the Senate, 3985, 3987.

Length of time taken to read bills, 1769.

Parallel between Thomas Jefferson's first introduction of an act to divorce Church and State, and Senator McCreesh's efforts to do something for the aged people, 3517, 3518.

Public ownership of essential utility services, 355-357.

Reading of bills in accordance with the Constitution is not a silly situation, and is not filibustering, 1919.

Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts; and the agreement between Republicans and Democrats concerning reapportionment, 1724.

DENT, JOHN H.—Continued.

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Thomas Jefferson, 200th Anniversary of, 1793, 1794.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 23 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of the Joint State Government Commission, 273, 274.

Bill No. 56 (Senate) amending "Beauty Culture Law", 1933, changing requirements as to service of beauty shops' apprentices, 1222.

Bill No. 238 (Senate) amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 1443.

Bill No. 473 (Senate) amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of authorities to acquire title to projects subject to jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, by requiring approval of said Commission, 2358.

Bill No. 545 (House) concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, 2252. Defeated, 2252.

Bill No. 768 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further reorganizing Departments of Revenue and Auditor General relating to duties in collection of transfer inheritances taxes in decedents' estates, 3381.

Bills introduced by

No. 11 (By Request).
Amending "General Road Law", 1836, authorizing under certain circumstances, vacation of parts of public roads, 129.

No. 56 (By Request).
Amending "Beauty Culture Law", 1933, changing requirements as to service of beauty shops' apprentices, 143.

No. 82.
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 192.

No. 83.
Providing method of supplying, perfecting and recording birth records of persons having incomplete or incorrect records, 193.

No. 89.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, reducing waiting period for payment, and increasing weekly rates of unemployment compensation, 212.

No. 158.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, and "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, prohibiting certain municipalities holding referendums during the present war and for six months thereafter, to grant liquor licenses, 337.

No. 159.
Amending Act, 1937, allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases of labor disputes and strikes, 337.

No. 188.
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, regulating payment of certain persons, of wages due deceased employes, without necessity for issuance of letters testamentary or letters of administration in settling decedents' estates, 423.

No. 237.
Amending Act, 1937, reducing superannuation retirement age of Pennsylvania Motor Police; and providing for voluntary retirement after ten years' service, 564.

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No. 238 (By Request).
Amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 564, 565.

No. 239 (By Request).
Amending Act, 1935, providing for abolition, after popular referendum of existing Mosquito Extermination Commissions, 565.

No. 271.
Amending "Public Utility Law", 1937, placing municipal authorities under the control and regulation of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, 708.

No. 290.
Amending "Sunday Motion Pictures Act", 1935, permitting motion picture exhibitions after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday, in municipalities within a radius of fifteen miles of army, navy, or marine depots, reservations, encampments, bases, airfields, or schools, 758.

No. 361.
Regulating commercial strip mining, 1000.

No. 392.
Amending Act, 1933, removing liability for; and imposing liability on Commonwealth, counties, municipalities, and operators for replacement of structures injured by removal of coal required to be left in place, 1061.

No. 393.
Providing for filling of vacancies at general elections, in offices to which elections are held at municipal elections, 1051.

No. 394.
Amending "Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission Act", 1937, providing for certain leaves of absence for Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission officers and employes, enlisted or drafted into armed service; 1051.

No. 396.
Amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota concerning liquor licenses, 1052.

No. 438.
Amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to make certain payments for salaries, to certain school districts of third class, 1157.

No. 446.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of unemployment compensation to certain employes who served in armed forces of the United States during the present war, 1168.

No. 473.
Amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of authorities to acquire title to projects subject to jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, by requiring approval of said Commission, 1272, 1273.

No. 489.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of unemployment compensation to certain partially unemployed persons, 1334.

No. 526 (By Request).
Providing for commitment to appropriate hospitals or institutions for care and treatment, certain women reasonably suspected of being carriers of venereal diseases, 1587.

No. 539.
Amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, relating to revisions therein, and fixing or changing price of milk, 1680.

DENT, JOHN H.—Continued.

No. 591.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating as a departmental administrative board and providing for its personnel, powers and duties, the State Farm Security Board in the Department of Agriculture, 2056.

Bills reported by
No. 347 (Senate).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing, after suspension, for special motor vehicle operators' licenses, for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment, 1332.

No. 539 (Senate).
Variously amending "Milk Control Law", 1937; 1725.

No. 583 (House).
Amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, further regulating lamps to be carried by shot-firers and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, 2225.

No. 1003 (House).
Authorizing Department of Highways to erect and maintain as a post-war construction project, an Allegheny River Bridge, as a toll bridge between points in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, 2667.

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Bill No. 23 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of the Joint State Government Commission, 252.

Bill No. 78 (Senate) amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 1057.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 4030.

Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by, employes, 1780.

Bill No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 2120.

Bill No. 377 (Senate) abolishing State Forests and Waters Fund, in the State Treasury, and arranging for payment of moneys therein into the General Fund, 2133.

Bill No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3157.

Bill No. 722 (House) concerning appointment and salaries of assistant clerks to registers of wills in counties other than first and second classes, 3992.

Whether it is the desire to lay the amendments only on the table, to Senate Bill No. 46, concerning labor organizations, 2242.

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Motion by, to
Adjourn, 4031. Defeated on voice vote, 4032.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 311, relating to civil service; and its amendments, 1504. Defeated, 1504.

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Mickle, Mr. J. Warren, as Secretary of The Senate, 6.

Points of order raised by, on
A motion to adjourn is always in order, 4032.

Personal Privilege having been granted a person to address a body, objection cannot be raised until that person has stated his question of personal privilege, 1491, 1492.

The fair thing on important legislation would be to let the bill with amendments read, lay over, with amendments not accepted, before taking a vote, so that it may be ascertained just what the amendments do, 2240.

There is nothing before the Senate but calling of the roll on final passage of Senate Bill No. 305, concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 2083.

There is nothing in order but the announcement of the result of the roll call, 2120.

Whether, at the present stage of the discussion on Senate Bill No. 46, concerning labor organizations; a motion to recommit the bill with the proposed amendments is out of order, 2240, 2241.

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Questions of information raised by, on
What was the vote, by which Senate Bill No. 34 concerning administration of school laws, passed third reading, 810.

Whether a bill will lie over for printing, if amendments to it are adopted, 538.

Whether bills being reported are House or Senate bills; and also whether they are being reported, or are on second reading, 3155.

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Whether Senate Bill No. 361 regulating commercial strip mining, is on final passage, 1784.

Whether the vote taken was on the motion to reconsider third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, concerning administration of school laws; or on final passage of the bill, 811.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether the vote taken on Senate Bill No. 305, concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration was on third reading or final passage of the bill, 2083.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 366.

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Bill No. 23 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of the Joint State Government Commission, 252-254, 274-275.

Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 664, 665, 810-813, 815.

Bill No. 36 (House) abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 1283.

Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2066, 2240, 2242, 2245, 2402.

Bill No. 49 (Senate) concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 1495.

Bill No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 531, 532.

Bill No. 56 (Senate) amending "Beauty Culture Law", 1933, changing requirements as to service of beauty shops' apprentices, 1222.

Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 807.

Bill No. 78 (Senate) amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 1057.

Bill No. 80 (Senate) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in counties of third class, 1799.

Bill No. 81 (Senate) amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salaries of subordinate assessors, in counties of third class, 1006.

Bill No. 83 (Senate) providing method of supplying, perfecting and recording birth records of persons having incomplete or incorrect records, 192, 193.

Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 534, 535.

Bill No. 89 (Senate) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, reducing waiting period for payment, and increasing weekly rates of Unemployment Compensation, 212.

Bill No. 116 (Senate) concerning the three-day waiting period after issuance of marriage licenses, 576.

Bill No. 127 (Senate) permitting certain organizations to conduct playing of bingo, 1802.

Bill No. 135 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 538.

Bill No. 138 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 3155.

Bill No. 165 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants

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for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 1440, 3699.

Bill No. 176 (Senate) amending Act, 1941, extending time for county commissioners to sell seated and unseated lands, purchased at certain tax sales, 2066.

Bill No. 177 (Senate) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for unemployment compensation, by employers in accordance with an experience rating system, 1879-1886.

Bill No. 238 (Senate) amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 1443.

Bill No. 243 (Senate) amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various State Funds in the State Treasury, 1733, 1734.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1724, 1897, 2988.

Bill No. 290 (Senate) amending "Sunday Motion Pictures Act," 1935, permitting motion picture exhibitions on Sunday within a specified radius of army, navy, or marine depots, 758, 759.

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Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 2066-2069, 2083.

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Reported without amendment, 1204.
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Second reading, 1280.
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DIESCHER, MRS. EMILY M.; Chairman, Allegheny County Defense Council and Federation of Social Agencies: See "Communications From", Allegheny County Defense Council, etc.

DILLON, JOHN G., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twelfth District).

Amendments offered by, to
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First reading, 2353.
Second reading, 2422, 2423.
Third reading and final passage, 2538, 2539.
Returned from House without amendment, 3589.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 53A.

In House.

Referred to Committee on Appropriatons, 2906.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3423
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Signed by Speaker, 3907.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making certain deficiency appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the

House Bill No. 998.

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DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment for an additional steam boiler, fire equipment, and certain repairs and improvements at

Senate Bill No. 339.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 963.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 963.
Reported with amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2353.
Second reading, 2423.
Third reading and final passage, 2539.
Returned from House without amendment, 3589, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 54A.

In House.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2906.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3423, 3424.
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Signed by Speaker, 3907.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making appropriation to the Department of Welfare to pay for steam boiler, fire alarm, and other improvements at the

House Bill No. 999.

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1019.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making appropriation to Department of Welfare for care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane in

Senate Bill No. 337.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 962.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 962.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making appropriation to the Department of Welfare to pay for the care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane in the

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DIXMONT HOSPITAL, Dixmont, Allegheny County; making appropriation to, for repayment of a loan made by, and for maintenance

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 962.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 962.
Reported without amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2353.
Second reading, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2538.
Returned from House without amendment, 3589.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No 67A.

In House.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2906.
Reported without amendment, 3223, 3224.
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Signed by Speaker, 3907.

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House Bill No. 997.

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Giving consent for Federal Government to acquire United States Naval Air Station, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 1725.

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Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence requested for, 5.

Leaves of absence granted, 947, 995, 1045, 1095, 1263, 1329, 1861, 1996, 2045, 2115, 2217, 2321, 2391, 2505, 2652, 2837, 2969, 3115, 3331, 3505, 3681, 3911.

Member of Standing Committees, 106-108.

Oath of office administered to, 857.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 521 (Senate) relating to reservation of powers of municipalities and political subdivisions with respect to Commonwealth lands purchased or condemned by the United States, 1586.

Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by employes, 1889.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting the Insurance Commissioner to make a report and summary of the progress in liquidating defunct insurance companies, 1428. Laid on table, 1429.

Roll call, absent from Senate during, 4.

EDUCATION: See Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Association.

EDUCATION, BOARDS OF: See Census.

EDUCATION, HIGHER, of men and women, interrupted for war service; requiring Commonwealth to pay tuition for, and imposing duties on the Department of Public Instruction concerning

Senate Bill No. 15.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 130.
Referred to Committee on Education, 130.

EDUCATION, STATE COUNCIL OF: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, State-aided; providing for tenure of faculty members and teaching staffs of: and also providing procedure for dismissal, demotion, or suspension in

House Bill No. 80.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hamilton, 155.
Referred to Committee on Education, 155.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY COMMISSION; creating, and prescribing powers and duties of an

Senate Bill No. 552.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 1726.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1726.

EISENHOWER, GENERAL: Reference to, 1722.

ELDER, W. HENRY, Representative from Lycoming County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 787 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, changing requirements for creating, by court decree, office of controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 1941.

Bills introduced by
No. 213.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, controlling certain shooting throughout the year, 279.

No. 296.
Amending Vehicle Code, 1929, further regulating prosecutions for the violations thereof, 370.

No. 454.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, to encourage employment of war veterans with service contracted disablements, by permitting agreements for limited workmen's compensation, 548.

No. 629.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 728.

No. 825.
Amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of Sixth Class, 901.

No. 873.
Amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 908.

No. 905.
Relating to labor unions, 912.

No. 1038.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, requiring election of a county controller, and abolishing office of county auditor in counties of sixth class, 1068.

Bills reported by
No. 173 (House)
Amending "General County Law," 1929, relating to headstones and graves of deceased veterans and their widows, 2023.

No. 218 (Senate)
Amending "General Borough Act," 1927, changing procedure for creating, changing or establishing boundaries of wards in boroughs, 2269.

No. 273 (House)
Amending "General Borough Act," 1927, further regulating boroughs, 777.

No. 295 (Senate)
Amending "Fish Law," 1925, authorizing Board of Fish Commissioners to close streams, or parts thereof, for a certain period after stocking the same, 1922.

No. 572 (House)
Providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 970.

No. 841 (House)
Amending "Fish Law," 1925, requiring amount of bond to be fixed by Secretary of Revenue, for agents issuing fishing licenses, 1292.

Election returns, 45.

ELDER, W. HENRY—Continued.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Close nominations for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, 52.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

Subsequently reporting present, 2381.

ELECTION DISTRICTS: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

ELECTION JUDGES; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, fixing, for transmitting returns of primaries and elections and ballot boxes, mileage of

House Bill No. 731.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dix, 889.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 889.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1175.
Second reading, 1237.
Third reading and final passage, 1387, 1388.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2910.
Signed by Speaker, 2965, 2966.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3660. Act No. 98.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1580.
Reported without amendment, 2325.
First reading, 2436, 2437.
Second reading, 2567.
Third reading and final passage, 2692.
Signed by President, 2899.

ELECTION RETURNS: Senators-elect, 1-3. Members-elect, 41. Presented to Joint Session, 64-68. Presented to Senate, 36-40.

ELECTIONS: See Apportionment. Ballots, Military. Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Candidates. Cities of First Class. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Third Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Electors. Judges. Liquor Licenses. Liquors. Local Option. Local Option Referendums. Nomination Petitions. Nominations. Political Parties. Polls. Registration. Registrations. School Directors. Sunday. Voting Machines. Voting Rights. Watchers.

ELECTIONS; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, changing time for certification of returns to the Commonwealth; time for withdrawal of candidates for nomination or election at primaries; and time for filing objections to nomination petitions in connection with

House Bill No. 662.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watkins, 774.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 774.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1174, 1175.
Second reading, 1236.
Third reading and final passage, 1385, 1386.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2910.
Signed by Speaker, 2965.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3419.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3469.
Resolution recalling approved by Governor and bill returned, 3679.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3679.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 3679.
Third reading and amended, 3679.
Final passage, 3824, 3825.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4141.
Signed by Speaker, 4202, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 165.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2436.
Second reading, 2567.
Third reading and final passage, 2690, 2691.
Signed by President, 2899.

ELECTIONS—Continued.

Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3332.
Returned from House with amendment, 3782.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3924, 3925.
Signed by President, 4035.

ELECTIONS; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, eliminating right of electors to vote a straight party ballot by one mark or operation, at

Senate Bill No. 316.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 862.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 862.

ELECTIONS, in offices to which elections are held at municipal elections; providing for filling of vacancies at general

Senate Bill No. 393.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Dent, 1051.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1051.

ELECTIONS, MUNICIPAL; requiring county boards of elections to file with the Department of Internal Affairs, certain reports of the results of

Senate Bill No. 513.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 1484.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1484.

ELECTIONS, SPECIAL, to fill vacancies in House Membership. See Special Elections 1941-1942 House of Representatives, 79. See also, Supplement, 82-89, 157. Special in Fifth and Fifteenth Legislative Districts, Philadelphia County, writs for issued in House, 3794.

ELECTIONS, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular

Senate Bill No. 304.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 796.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 796.
Reported without amendment, 1331.
First reading, 1355.
Second reading, 1452.
Over in order, 1500, 1501, 1600, 1673, 1771, 1903, 2063, 2127, 2128, 2229.
Amended, 2332.
Over in order, 2332.
Third reading and final passage, 2400-2405.
Returned from House with amendments, 4028.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 4029-4033.
Signed by President, 4034.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 358.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1501, 4029-4033.
Dent, 1501, 2066, 2402, 2404, 4029-4033.
Mallery, 4030, 4031.
DiSilvestro, 2404.
Farrell, 1501.
Geltz, 2402.
Heyburn, 2403-2405, 4033.
Holland, 2403.
Kephart, 2402, 4029.
McGinnis, 2403.
Shapiro, 2401, 2402, 2404.
Watkins, 4031.

In House
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2726.
Reported with amendment, 3299.
Over in order, 3408.
First reading, 3420, 3421.
Second reading, and amended, 3667.
Over in order, 3860.
Third reading and final passage, 4177-4180.
House informed Senate has concurred in House amendments, 4210.
Signed by Speaker, 4211.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 4179.
Leonard, 4179.

ELECTIONS; prescribing method whereby persons discharged from active service during the present war may secure the right, regardless of fact that their registration may have been cancelled, to vote at certain

House Bill No. 648.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sorg, 772.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 772.

ELECTIONS; prohibiting Commonwealth officers and employes from interfering with or affecting results of

Senate Bill No. 7.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery (for Mr. Woodward), 128.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 128.

ELECTORS: See Authorities. Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Cities of First Class. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Third Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Elections. Registration. Sunday.

ELECTORS to vote a straight party ballot by one mark or operation; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, eliminating right of

House Bill No. 31.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 113, 114.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 114.

ELECTRIC CURRENT: See Public Utility Companies.

ELECTRIC CURRENT; imposing liability upon persons and corporations furnishing electricity to the public, for damages occasioned by failure, or shutting off of the

House Bill No. 101.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenwood, 170.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 170.

ELECTRIC FENCES: See Fences.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS: See Authorities.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; relating to installation, repairing, maintenance and inspection of

House Bill No. 618.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Dillon and Leonard, 727.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 727.

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS, devices, appliances or equipment hereafter installed in any building or structure must be approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters; requiring that all

House Bill No. 141.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hersch, 218.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 218.

ELECTRICITY: See Authorities. Municipal Utility Law, The.

ELECTRICITY, secured from a public utility and supplied by any lessor of real property to a lessee; amending "Public Utility Law," 1937, concerning rate for

House Bill No. 992.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 1019.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 1019.

ELECTRICITY supplied by lessors of real property to lessees thereof; regulating rate for

House Bill No. 599.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 725.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 725.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS: See School Districts of First Class.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TERMS: See School Districts of Fourth Class.

ELEVATORS used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith; amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof,

House Bill No. 285.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 344.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 344.
Reported without amendment, 919.
First reading, 972.
Second reading, 1029.
Over in order, 1081, 1122.

ELEVATORS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1190, 1191.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1942, 1992.
Signed by Speaker, 2026, 2027.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2502.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 2648.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 2805, 2806.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 2806.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 2806.
Third reading and amended, 2806.
Over in order, 2955.
Final passage, 3235-3237.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3662.
Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 151.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 3236.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3/30/43.
Reported without amendment, 1584.
First reading, 1610.
Second reading, 1675.
Over in order, 1771.
Third reading and final passage, 1902, 1903.
Signed by President, 2018.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 2507.
Returned from House with amendments, 3117.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3351.
Signed by President Pro Tempore, 3682.

ELIZABETH STEEL MAGEE, Pittsburgh: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

ELK COUNTY: See Lands of The Commonwealth.

ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, Ridgway: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

ELLENBOGEN, JUDGE HENRY, Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County: See "Communications From." References to, 2418, 2707.

ELLIOTT, D. EDGAR, Representative from Clarion County.

Bills introduced by
No. 208.
Amending Act, 1923, increasing compensation, and providing for mileage and postage for jury commissioners in counties of the seventh class, 279.

No. 209.
Regulating business of strip mining, 279.

No. 897.
Amending "Beverage License Law," 1933, changing the date for the exercise of local option, 911.

No. 898.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act," 1933-34, changing the time for submission of the question of local option, 911.

Bills reported by
No. 77 (House)
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships," 1937, permitting registrations in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of the peace or aldermen, 1617.

Election returns, 43.

Leaves of absence granted, 2915.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2835.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

ELLIS, MR. H. M.: Reference to, 523.

ELLIS, MR. SAMUEL, of the Youth City, Philadelphia: Reference to, 2510.

ELLWOOD CITY HOSPITAL, Ellwood City: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

EMERGENCY CHILD CARE CENTERS ACT.

House Bill No. 849.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 905.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 905.
Reported without amendment, 1119.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1178.
Called up, 1317.
Second reading, 1317-1323
Communication opposing passage of, 1319.
Over in order, 1418.
Third reading and amended, 1475-1480.
Final passage, 1540-1547.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2729.
Signed by Speaker, 2805.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3661. Act No. 89.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 1319-1322, 1544.
Chudoff, 1318, 1543, 1544.
Cohen, 1541, 1542, 1546.
Cullen, 1479.
Denman, 1181, 1545, 1546.
Freed, 1180, 1181.
Leonard, 1479.
Levy, 1178-1181, 1317, 1318-1324, 1475-1479, 1542, 1544, 1546.
Lichtenwalter, 1322, 1323, 1542, 1546.
Mahany, 1178, 1179, 1318-1323, 1478.
S. Rose, 1479.
W. E. Rose, 1324.
Sarge, 1543.
Sarraf, 1318.
Sollenberger, 1543.
Welsh, 1544, 1545.
Wood, L. H., 1543-1544.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 2222.
First reading, 2356.
Second reading, 2431-2433.
Third reading and final passage, 2561-2563.
Signed by President, 2719.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2561.
Holland, 2432, 2561.
Kephart, 2431.
McCreesh, 2563.
Shapiro, 2431, 2432.
Stiefel, 2562, 2563.
Wilson, T. B., 2432.

ELM TERRACE HOSPITAL, Lansdale: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL, Delaware County; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 81.
Read in place in House by Mr. James, 155.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 155.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2598, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2772, 2773.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3327.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 7A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported without amendment, 2902.

ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL—Continued.

First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3132.
Signed by President, 3337.

ELY, GLENN W., Representative from Susquehanna County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 72 (House) amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, 2806.

Bills introduced by
No. 72.
Amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property, of indigent persons, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of the same, 154.

No. 375.
Amending "School Code", 1911, regulating State-aid for salaries of members of teaching and supervisory staffs of school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 434.

No. 536.
Amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, providing that all liens in favor of the Commonwealth other than tax liens, charged against real estate heretofore or hereafter sold for taxes by county treasurers, are divested by such tax sales, 672.

No. 686.
Permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of Charitable and Penal Institutions, 828.

No. 726.
Amending Act, 1925, making further provisions for the satisfaction of conditional sales contracts filed in the office of the prothonotary, 888.

No. 727.
Amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 888.

No. 748.
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, changing the provision with reference to licensed dogs entering fields or enclosures where livestock or poultry are confined, 890, 891.

No. 757.
Repealing "Soil Conservation Districts Law", 1937, to abolish State Soil Conservation Board in the Department of Agriculture and all soil conservation districts founded or being founded, 892.

Bills reported by
No. 652 (House).
Amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for election of at least two delegates to attend State conventions of township associations of supervisors, in townships of the second class, 971.

Election returns, 46.

Leaves of absence granted, 1073.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, for
House to insist upon non-concurrence in Senate amendment to House Bill No. 727, amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 4189.

ELY, GLENN W.—Continued.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 686, permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of charitable and penal institutions, 2043.

House to non-concur in Senate amendment to House Bill No. 727, amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 4079.

House to recede from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments and concur in the same to House Bill No. 686, permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of charitable and penal institutions, 2364.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2649.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 72, amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, 2806.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 72, amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, 2806.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083.

Why the House is proud to have Mr. Thrasher on the Dairy Industry Committee, 1957.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 72, amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, 2502. Concurred in by Senate, 2506, 2507. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2648. Approved and signed by Governor, 2806. Bill returned to House, 2806.

Requesting Governor to appeal to the President of the United States to furlough necessary farm workers to maintain production, and to make necessary farm machinery repair parts available to farmers, 917, 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072. Called up, 1195. Adopted, 1196. Read and referred in Senate, 1266. Remarks in House, 1195, 1196.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

EMINENT DOMAIN: See Airports. Authorities. Burial Grounds. Gas Companies, Natural. Municipal Utility Law, The. Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations. Real Estate.

EMINENT DOMAIN; amending "General County Law", 1929, clarifying provisions prohibiting taking any church property, graveyard or cemetery by

Senate Bill No. 189.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 423.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 423.

EMPLOYER; amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed.

House Bill No. 120.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hewitt, 201.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 201.
Reported without amendment, 1361.
First reading, 1462.
Second reading, 1534, 1535.

EMPLOYER—Continued.

Over in order, 1644, 1711.
Third reading, 1842.
Defeated on final passage, 1842-1846.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1846.
Dix, 1844, 1845.
Hewitt, 1843, 1844, 1846.
Leonard, 1844, 1845.
Lovett, 1844, 1845.
Modell, 1842, 1843.
Moran, 1844, 1846.
Petrosky, 1845.

EMPLOYERS: See Decedents' Estates. Labor Disputes. Labor Practices, Unfair. Labor Relations Act, National. Labor Relations Board, Pennsylvania. Unemployment Compensation. Wages. Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation Act.

EMPLOYERS shall furnish employes the first ninety days after disability begins; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, further prescribing the services, treatment, appliances, medicine and supplies.

House Bill No. 1058.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1112.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1112.

EMPLOYERS shall furnish employes the first ninety days after disability begins; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, further prescribing the services, treatment, appliances, medicine and supplies

House Bill No. 1059.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1112, 1113.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1113.

EMPLOYES: See Cities of Second Class. Cities of Third Class. Civil Service. Compensation. Constitution of Pennsylvania. County Employes' Retirement Fund. County Institution Districts. Decedents' Estates. Elections. Employer. General Assembly. House of Representatives. Labor Disputes. Labor Organizations. Labor Practices, Unfair. Labor Relations Board, Penna. Municipal Employes' Retirement Law. Occupational Diseases. Officers and Employes. Pensions. Rehabilitation. Retirement Acts. School Districts of First Class. Senate. State Employes. State Employes Retirement Association. Unemployment Compensation. Wages. Work Week. Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation Act. Workmen's Compensation Board.

EMPLOYES; amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by

Senate Bill No. 345.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 998.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 998.
Reported without amendment, 1603.
First reading, 1611.
Second reading, 1676.
Third reading, 1779, 1780.
Over in order, 1780-1782.
Defeated on final passage, 1864, 1865.
Called up, 1886.
Final passage, vote reconsidered, 1886, 1887.
Final passage, 1887-1889.
Returned from House with amendments, 3588.
Over in order, 3699, 3700.
Called up, 3713.
Senate non-concurs in House amendments, 3713.
Senate informed, House recedes from its amendments, 3946.
Signed by President, 4021, 4022.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 287.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 1889.
Dent, 1780, 1888.
Edmonds, 1889.
Shapiro, 1780, 1781.
Wilson, T. B., 1780, 1781, 1888, 1889.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1940.
Reported with amendment, 2584.

EMPLOYES—Continued.

Over in order, 2750.
First reading, 2957.
Second reading, 3078.
Over in order, 3282, 3441.
Third reading and final passage, 3599, 3600.
House informed, Senate noncurred in House amendments, 4081.
House recedes from its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 4081.

EMPLOYES; making it unlawful to make any reference to race, creed or color, in any advertisement for

House Bill No. 65.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thompson, 154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 154.

EMPLOYES, FEDERAL: See Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Third Class.

EMPLOYES, STATE: See Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Third Class. Victory Tax.

EMPLOYMENT: See Bowling Alleys. Children. Civil Service. Equal Rights. Labor Unions. Minors. School Directors. War Veterans. Wives and Daughters. Women.

EMPLOYMENT; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, excluding services of real estate salesmen and real estate brokers from the definition of

House Bill No. 150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stockham, 219.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 219.
Reported with amendment, 1619.
Over in order, 1697.
First reading, 1931.
Second reading, 2030.
Third reading and final passage, 2197.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3106.
Signed by Speaker, 3222.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 125.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2217, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2522.
First reading, 2572.
Second reading, 2700.
Over in order, 2848.
Third reading and final passage, 2985, 2986.
Signed by President, 3118.

EMPLOYMENT for persons who left the same to serve in armed forces of United States during present war: and imposing additional powers upon Courts of Common Pleas concerning; providing for restoration of

House Bill No. 48.
Read in place in House by Mr. Regan, 123.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 123.

EMPLOYMENT of persons, because of race, color, or creed; prohibiting discrimination by industries engaged in war work, in the

House Bill No. 381.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Brown and Brigerman, 468.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 468.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES in certain public school districts; amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, changing certain rules for issuance and filing return of

House Bill No. 858.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leydic, 906.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 906.
Reported without amendment, 1619.
First reading, 1697.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor, 1833.

EMPTY TIN CANS: See Tin Cans.

ENDOWMENT CONTRACTS: See Insurance Companies.

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EPHRATA CLOISTERS; making appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies to be used with advice and cooperation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for securing plans and specifications for complete restoration, rebuilding, etc. of

House Bill No. 446.
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Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 71A.

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Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3533.
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EPHRATA CLOISTERS; making appropriation to Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the preservation and interior restoration and rebuilding of

House Bill No. 443.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.

EPHRATA CLOISTERS; making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for preservation, restoration and rebuilding of certain structures at the

House Bill No. 445.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royer, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2442.
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Third reading and final passage, 2757, 2758.
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Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 70A.

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House Bill No. 457.
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EQUAL RIGHTS: See Civil Service. Civil Service Appointments. Employes. Employment.

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No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years af age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1261.

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 2265.
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Signed by Speaker, 3798.
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House Bill No. 1108.
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Third reading and final passage, 3266-3268.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4191.
Signed by Speaker, 4208.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 361.

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EWING, EDWIN C., Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

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Bills called up by
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No. 442.
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No. 842.
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No. 860.
Amending Act, 1939, making changes in membership of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 906.

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No. 902.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction, and fixing qualifications and compensation thereof, the same to be known as the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 912.

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No. 347 (Senate).
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House Bill No. 538.
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Signed by Speaker, 4205.
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Reported without amendment, 3518.
First reading, 3594.
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Third reading and final passage, 3955, 3956.
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FARM LABOR COMMISSION; creating and defining powers and duties of the

House Bill No. 983.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and Stockham, 1018.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1018.
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Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 829.
Reported without amendment, 920.
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FARMERS: Resolution requesting Governor to appeal to the President of the United States to furlough necessary farm workers to maintain production, and to make necessary farm machinery repair parts available to (House) concurrent No. 41, Serial No. 57; 917, 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072. Called up, 1195. Adopted, 1196. Read and referred in Senate, 1266. Remarks in House, 1195, 1196.

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FARRELL, LOUIS H., Senator from Philadelphia County (Eighth District).

Addresses by, on
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No. 70.
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No. 73.
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No. 304.
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No. 305.
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No. 349.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used by the Navigation Commission for the removal of sunken wrecks from the tideway of the Delaware River, 998.

No. 373.
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No. 374.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, exempting from audit by the Auditor General, the affairs of the State Building and Loan Insurance Board, 1048.

No. 375.
Amending "Banking Code", 1933, providing for Department of Banking to take possession of the business and property of building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations, the shares of which are insured in the State Building and Loan Insurance Fund, 1048.

No. 411.
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No. 463.
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No. 497.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to secure accommodations ashore for use of Navigation Commission of the Delaware River in conducting Nautical School at Port of Philadelphia. 1425.

No. 508 (By Request).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating the State Board of Barber Examiners as a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction, 1483.

No. 509 (By Request).
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No. 510 (By Request).
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No. 511 (By Request).
Amending "Barbers License Law", 1931, requiring all barber shops to be registered: changing provisions as to fees charged apprentices and students: and transferring certain duties to State Board of Barber Examiners, 1484.

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No. 209 (Senate).
Amending "Osteopathic Practice Law", 1909, further regulating the requirements for license of an osteopathic surgeon, 1898.

No. 232 (House).
Amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 1102.

No. 305 (Senate).
Amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 1331.

No. 314 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for supervisors of special education in counties employing fewer than five hundred and fifty teachers, 1205.

No. 354 (Senate).
Amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 1583.

No. 372 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1941, providing for support, on a revolving fund basis, of the State Civil Service Commission, 2221, 2222.

No. 404 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1931, requiring written agreements pertaining to real property, to be acknowledged by the sellers or grantors therein, 1205.

No. 408 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as State Real Estate Board, 3348.

No. 416 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies, with certain approvals, including trustees of Western State Penitentiary, to acquire certain lands for use of State Penitentiary at Rockview, 2658.

No. 427 (Senate).
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, providing for payment of sewer assessments in monthly or quarterly installments, in townships of the first class, 2016.

No. 428 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Danville State Hospital, 2658.

No. 560 (House).
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No. 594 (Senate).
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No. 602 (Senate).
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No. 711 (House).
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No. 720 (House).
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No. 721 (House).
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No. 725 (House).
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No. 844 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, giving specific powers, under war-time conditions, concerning purchases, constructions, alterations, and operations, to the Department of Property and Supplies, 2222.

No. 948 (House).
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No. 950 (House).
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No. 952 (House).
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Banking Department Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to certain employes in the Banking Department, 2844.

No. 1061 (House).
Providing that terms of, shall be six years, for constables hereafter elected in cities of second class, second class A and third class, boroughs, and townships, 3347.

No. 1064 (House).
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for manner of payment of escheators' fees, informants' commissions, and other lawful charges due from moneys escheated to the Commonwealth, and escheatable moneys paid to the Commonwealth without escheat, 2997.

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Interrogations by, concerning
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Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 652, amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for election of at least two delegates to atend State conventions of township associations of supervisors, in townships of the second class, 1809.

FARRELL, LOUIS H.—Continued.

Recommit to Committee on Labor and Industry, Senate Bill No. 46, defining and regulating labor organizations, 2532, 2533.

Withdraw resolution thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) Serial No. 17; 194.

Points of order raised by, on
The Declaration of Independence, the preamble and the Constitution and so forth, have nothing to do with the Philadelphia registration bill to make people honest, 2074.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 1501.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 1501, 2067, 2068.

Bill No. 374 (Senate) relating to the State Building and Loan Insurance Board, 2702.

Bill No. 408 (House) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as the State Real Estate Board, 3579, 3936.

Bill No. 574 (Senate) abating unpaid tax penalties and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity, 2427.

Bill No. 721 (House) concerning light and ventilation of tenements, in cities of first class, 3575.

Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 2693.

Bill No. 871 (House) concerning liquor stores, 3560.

Inability to hear for confusion in the Senate, 187.

Motion to amend request for leave of absence for Captain Ziesenheim to apply for the "Duration", to eliminate weekly requests, 229, 230.

Withdrawing resolution thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) Serial No. 17; 194.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution, 180.

Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 1227, 1228.

Unanimous consent to report bills, 2352, 3347.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 1500, 1501, 1600, 1673, 1771.

Pass over Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 1600, 1673, 1772.

FARRELL, LOUIS H.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 521 (House) amending "Real Estate Brokers License Act", 1929, changing method of licensing, regulating and supervising of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and real estate salesmen and their business, 3580.

Request for roll call by, on
Motion to pass over Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 807.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Elections, Senate Bill No. 305, amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 1501.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Motion to reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 871, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3186.

Resolutions offered by
Thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort, 180. Laid on table, 180. Taken from table, 194. Withdrawn, 194.

Thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort, 194, 195. Letter of acknowledgment from Superintendent of Public Instruction, 298. Letter of appreciation from teachers of Conemaugh, Pa., 450.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Condemning brutalities in Nazi-occupied countries, and urging action by the United States Government, 1211, 1212. Laid on table, 1212.

Memorializing the President of United States and Congress to support and vote for a Resolution in Congress approving the principle of The Declaration of the Federation of the World, 711-713. Announcement of Public hearing, 797, 1001.

Communication concerning, 1071.

Roll call, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996, 2013.

Seating, resolution relating to, 4, 5.

St. Patrick Celebration Committee, resolution thanking for splendid entertainment and dinner, as Vice-Chairman of the, 1259.

Thanks Senators for resolution congratulating on sixty-sixth birthday, 1428.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the

Senate Bill No. 412.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crowe, 1154.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 2223.
First reading, 2354.
Second reading, 2424.
Third reading and final passage, 2542.
Returned from House without amendment, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 339.

In House
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3615, 3616.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL: William Stratford; Nominated as member of Board of Trustees, 1719. Referred, 1719. Reported, 1811. Laid on table, 1811. Confirmed, 2228.

Derwood A. Wolfe; R. LeRoy Dengler; Nominated as members of Board of Trustees, 2837. Referred, 2837. Reported, 2999. Laid on table, 2999. Confirmed, 3346.

FASCISM: Reference to, 348, 353, 1795, 3521.

FATHERS' DAY: Communication from Miss Leotha V. Henderson, urging legislation legalizing the third Sunday in June as, 202.

FAYETTE COUNTY: See Highway, State.

FEDERAL AGENCIES: See Tax Exemption.

FEDERAL AID: Address in Senate concerning, 1330.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: Reference to, 416.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES: See Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Cities of First Class. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Third Class.

FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PLAN and the Federal Relations Committee of the House, Address in House on discontinuance of, 648.

FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PLAN: Resolution calling attention of the Department of Public Assistance to the problem arising from discontinuance in Pennsylvania of the, (House) 648. Filed with Clerk, 648.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. Frankford Arsenal. Keystone Ordnance Plant. Lands, Commonwealth. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot. Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point. Memorials. Pennsylvania Ordnance Works. Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie. Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant. Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. Philadelphia Signal Depot. Road Building Equipment. United States Naval Air Station United States Naval Supply Depot.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX: See Ruml-Pay-As-You-Go Plan.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX: Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to enact legislation exempting persons in armed forces from, (House) No. 51, Serial No. 67; 1359. Referred, 1359.

FEDERAL JUDGES: See Marriages.

FEDERAL MANN ACT: Reference to, 2809.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION: Reference to, 416, 417.

FEDERAL RATION STAMPS: See Ration Stamps.

FEDERAL SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940: See Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Federal.

FEDERAL TAXES: See Western Tax Council.

FEDERALIZED FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, INTERPRETATIVE BULLETIN No. 4: Quotation from, 2313.

FEDERATION OF TEACHERS: See "Communications From".

FEDERATION OF THE WORLD: See "Communications From" Philadelphia B'nai B'rith Council, etc. See also "Communications From", Trees, Constance, Carlisle, etc.

Address in Senate, 713, 714.

See World Federation.

FEEBLE-MINDED: See Insane. Real Estate. State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, etc.

FEES: See Bingo. Coroners' Fees. County Officers. Courts of Quarter Session Clerks. Fishing License Fee. Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses. Motor Vehicles. Oleomargarine.

FEIDT, LIEUTENANT DANIEL S., Senator from Minnesota: Presented to Senate, 7. Addresses Senate, 7.

FELONIES: See Munitions or Supplies. Rape.

FELONIES and frauds; amending "Penal Code", 1939, correcting errors therein relating to designation of certain

House Bill No. 586.
Read in place in House by Mr. Costa, 723.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 723.

FELONIES committed by certain persons; amending Act, 1878, fixing time for commencement and prosecution of indictments for

House Bill No. 585.
Read in place in House by Mr. Costa, 723.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 723.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2109, 2110.
Second reading, 2159.
Third reading and final passage, 2272, 2273.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 21, 1943. Veto No. 4.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2322.
Reported without amendment, 2976.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3360.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

FELLOWSHIPS OR SCHOLARSHIPS: See Alumni or Alumnae Associations.

FEMALE FIELD CLERKS: See Military Affairs, Department of.

FEMALE YEOMEN: See Military Affairs, Department of.

FENCES: See Vacant Lot Owners.

FENCES along highways; amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric

House Bill No. 281.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gyger and Fullerton, 344.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 344.
Reported without amendment, 374.
First reading, 410.
Second reading, 442, 443.
Over in order, 484, 508, 555, 634, 690.
Third reading and amended, 735.
Final passage, 780, 781.
Returned from Senate with amendment. 3893.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 3893.
Signed by Speaker, 4076.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 28, 1943. Veto No. 13.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 443.
Gyger, 443.
Petrosky, 780.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 794.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3394.
Second reading, 3578.
Over in order, 3703.
Called up, 3710.
Third reading and final passage, 3711.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3913.
Signed by President, 3939.

FERGUSON, JUDGE: Reference to sentence imposed by, 1492.

FERTIG, HON. JOHN H.: See "Communications From". Reference to, 1900.

FICTITIOUS NAMES: See Business Corporations. Certificates.

FIDUCIARIES: See Corporations. Decedents' Estates. Housing Authorities. Housing Authorities' Bonds. Real Estate.

FIDUCIARIES; amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, further regulating suits by or against

Senate Bill No. 370.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 1004.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1004.

FIDUCIARIES; relating to the disposition of property under the control of

House Bill No. 867.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale (By Request), 907.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 907.

FIDUCIARIES; relating to investing, reinvesting, acquiring, exchanging, retaining, selling, and managing property by

Senate Bill No. 79.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Wade and Stiefel, 192.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 192.
Reported without amendment, 1206.
First reading, 1223.
Over in order, 1277, 1348, 1451.
Recommitted to Committee on Banking, 1515.

FIGLOCK, STANLEY J., Representative from Luzerne County (Third District).

Addresses by, on
Regret and displeasure because Committees failed to report certain bills, 4119.

Teachers' Salaries, 740.

Bills introduced by
No. 189.
Prohibiting handling or managing cocks for purposes of cock fighting, 235.

No. 850.
Amending "School Code", 1911, directing boards of school directors to provide additional medical inspection, and imposing additional duties upon the sanitarian in school districts of fourth class, 905.

Election returns, 44.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 2497.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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Adjourn, 239.

Discharge Committee on Education from further consideration of certain bills, 4119.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 2497.

Bill No. 189 (House) prohibiting handling or managing cocks for purposes of cock fighting, 4119.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

FILIBUSTER: Noah Webster's definition of, read in Senate, 1786. Statement presented to Governor concerning; submitted to House, 1937; to Senate, 1917-1919.

FILIBUSTER and references to, in House; 1937, 1938, 2024, 2025, 2299-2302, 2372, 2385, 2441, 3478.

In Senate; 1804, 1917-1919, 1997, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2013, 2019, 2020, 2069-2081.

FILIBUSTER FOOLISHNESS, Newspaper Article: 1939.

FILIPINOS: See Philipines.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF: See Claims, Moral. Documentary Stamp Tax Act, 1935. Loans and Transfer Agent of The Commonwealth.

Motor Vehicle Registration Fees. Personal Property Taxes. Refunds. Tax Refunds.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF, concerning procedure and jurisdiction relative to certain claims for refunds; filing tax reports, or returns; eliminating provisions imposing interest on tax; restricting right to impose interest on certain unpaid taxes; regulating resettlements and appeals; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating

House Bill No. 678.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 827.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 827.
Reported with amendment, 1524.
First reading, 1695.

FINANCE AND REVENUE BOARD OF—Continued.

Second reading, 1829.
Third reading and final passage, 1977-1980.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2728.
Signed by Speaker, 2804.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3868. Act No. 109.

Remarks on, by
Winner, 1980.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2047.
Reported without amendment, 2226.
First reading, 2355.
Second reading, 2429.
Third reading and final passage, 2554-2556.
Signed by President, 2718.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF; making appropriation, for payment of moral claims against the Commonwealth concerning certain indigent mental patients, to the

House Bill No. 1063.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Murray and O'Dare, 1113.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1113.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2440.
Second reading. 2750.
Third reading and final passage, 2946, 2947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3797.
Signed by Speaker, 3867, 3868.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 30.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2975.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3386.
Third reading and final passage, 3553.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3786.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF; making appropriation from State Stores Fund, for refund of distillers' licenses, to the

Senate Bill No. 449.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 1208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1208.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1678.
Third reading and final passage, 1786-1787.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 64A.

In House
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1921.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3617, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF; making appropriation to be used for redeeming credit certificates heretofore granted for overpayment of State personal property taxes, penalties and interest, and for granting cash refunds thereof, to the

House Bill No. 1093.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dague, 1685.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1685.

FINANCE AND REVENUE, BOARD OF, to meet interest and sinking fund requirements in the State debt; making appropriation from Motor License Fund to the

House Bill No. 962.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thrasher, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.

FINANCE AND REVENUE BOARD OF—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2619, 2620.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 30A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3199.
Signed by President, 3511.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: See Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses.

FINES: See Aircraft. Air-Raids and Blackouts. Gaming.

FINGERPRINTS OR FOOTPRINTS of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals; amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of

Senate Bill No. 258.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Deitrick, 658.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 658.
Reported without amendment, 858.
First reading, 883.
Second reading, 960.
Over in order, 1013-1058-1107.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Health, 1162, 1163.
Reported with amendment, 1591.
Third reading and final passage, 1672.
Returned from House with amendments, 3780.
Called up, 3920.
Senate non-concurs in House amendments, 3920.
Senate informed House recedes from its amendments, 3976.
Signed by President, 4021.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 286.

In House
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1817.
Reported with amendment, 3225.
Over in order, 3407.
First reading, 3419.
Second reading, 3665.
Third reading and final passage, 3842, 3843.
Returned from Senate with insistence upon its non-concurrence in House amendments, 4120.
House recedes from its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 4120.

FINNERTY, JOHN J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 396 (House) amending Act, 1919, authorizing continuance of a dance until a later hour than two A. M., in public dance halls, 1234.

Bills introduced by
No. 210.
Conferring certain police powers for the "Duration", and a certain period thereafter, upon all General Assembly members, and all elected officers of the State Government, 279.

No. 396.
Amending Act, 1919, authorizing continuance of a dance until a later hour than two A. M., in public dance halls, 469.

No. 562.
Repealing Acts, 1933 aand 1935, creating a State Fund for the insurance of workmen's compensation for injuries to employes of subscribers, 721.

FINNERTY, JOHN J.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 509 (House).
Amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on county officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of county institution districts in cities of first and second classes, 1114.

No. 989 (House).
Amending "First Class City Charter Law", 1919, providing that persons certified by the Civil Service Commission, and unable to accept appointments on account of war service, shall be retained on preferred eligible lists for the "Duration" and two years thereafter, in cities of first class, 1523.

No. 1074 (House).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals to acquire certain land for use of Allentown State Hospital, 2265.

Election returns, 48.

Leaves of absence granted, 1617.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3816.

Motion for previous question, 609.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Elections, Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3810.

Request of verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 396, amending Act, 1919, authorizing continuance of a dance until a later hour than two A. M., in public dance halls, 1474.

Final passage of House Bill No. 873, amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 2316.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member on his entering the wartime service of the United State, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to arrange a celebration for St. Patrick's birthday, 434, 435. Referred, 435. Reported and adopted, 485. Concurred in by Senate, 466. Returned from Senate concurred in, 505. House committee appointed, 519. Committee meeting announced in House, 559, 972. Dinner announcement in House, 559, 993, 994.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

FIRE. FIRE COMPANIES. FIREMEN: See Air-Raids and Blackouts, House Bill No. 374. Bingo, Senate Bill No. 127. Blairsville Volunteer Fire Department, House Bill No. 323. Boroughs, House Bill No. 273. Cities of First Class, House Bill No. 315. Cities of Second Class, Senate Bill No. 149. Cities of Second Class A, House Bill No. 580. Cities of Third Class. Civil Service, Senate Bills Nos. 433, 434. Compensation, House Bill No. 2. Constitution of Pennsylvania, Senate Bill No. 16. Counties of Fourth Class, Senate Bill No. 442. County Employes' Retirement Fund, House Bill No. 304. Cresson Volunteer Fire Company, House Bill No. 923. Dixmont Hospital, House Bill No. 999. Electrical Equipment, House Bill No. 618. Employers, House Bill No. 1058. Employes, Senate Bill No. 345. Fire Apparatus Operators, House Bill No. 1070. Fire Departments, House Bill No. 1049. Flame-Proofing. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Fire Companies, House Bill No. 327. Highway Signals, Senate Bill No. 48. Highways. Indiana

FIRE, FIRE COMPANIES—Continued.

Volunteer Fire Department, House Bill No. 322. Insurance Fraternal Benefit Societies, Senate Bill No. 407. Labor Disputes, House Bill No. 338. Labor Organizations, Senate Bill No. 194. Labor Relations Board, Pennsylvania, House Bill No. 339. Liquid Fuel Taxes, House Bill No. 145. Mental Patients, Senate Bill No. 492. Mine Foreman, Senate Bill No. 472. Motion Picture Theatres, House Bill No. 162. Motor Vehicle, House Bill No. 984. Motor Vehicle Operators, House Bill No. 705. Motor Vehicles' Operators and Owners. Motor Vehicles, House Bill No. 115. Municipal Employes' Retirement Law, Senate Bill No. 17. Municipalities, Senate Bill No. 115. Night Clubs. Penal Code, 1939. Pennsylvania State Police, House Bill No. 914. Phillipsburg Volunteer Fire Department, House Bill No. 628. Retirement Acts, House Bill No. 404. Retirement Association, State Employes', House Bill No. 26. Safety Commission, Pennsylvania, Senate Bill No. 164. Somerset Volunteer Fire Co., House Bill No. 247. State Council of Defense, House Bill No. 836. Taxes, House Bill No. 256. Townships of Second Class, House Bill No. 352. Unemployment Compensation, House Bill No. 346. Unemployment Compensation Law, 1936, House Bill No. 520; Victory Tax, Senate Bill No. 32. War Veterans, House Bill No. 414. Workmen's Compensation, House Bill No. 59. Workmen's Compensation Act, Senate Bill No. 82. Workmen's Compensation Board, Senate Bill No. 485. Workmen's Compensation Insurance, House Bill No. 44.

FIRE APPARATUS OPERATORS in boroughs, towns and townships of first class; providing for and regulating appointment, promotion and reduction in rank, suspension and removal of paid

House Bill No. 1070.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mock, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 3085.
First reading, 3085, 3086.
Second reading, 3664.
Dropped from Calendar, 3842.

FIREARMS; amending Act, 1939, providing for issuing and filing with Motor Police, instead of Secretary of the Commonwealth, forms registering

Senate Bill No. 241.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 565.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 565.
Reported without amendment, 1204.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1279.
Third reading and final passage, 1340-1342.
Returned from House with amendment, 3337.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3524.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 216.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1454.
Reported without amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2450.
Second reading, 2603.
Third reading and amended, 2941, 2942.
Over in order, 3238.
Final passage, 3323-3326.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3906.
Signed by Speaker, 3906.

FIREARMS; amending "Game Law", 1937, designating method, while hunting or trapping, of carrying

Senate Bill No. 580.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 2005.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2005.
Reported with amendment, 2352.
First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2565.
Recommitted to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2683.

FIRE BOSS. See Mine Foreman. Bituminous Coal Mines, House Bill No. 583.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS, paid, in cities of third class; amending Act, 1933, regarding civil service regulations for: and eliminating provisions relating to cities of second class

Senate Bill No. 514.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, By Request, 1484.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1484.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS, paid, in cities, required to have two firemen trained and equipped with gas masks at fires; and imposing requirements concerning gas masks on volunteer fire companies.

House Bill No. 1049.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1069.

FIRE MARSHAL: See Allegheny County, Department of Fire Marshal. Allegheny County Volunteer Firemen's Association.

FIRE MARSHALS: See Counties of Second Class, House Bill No. 311.

FIRE PROTECTION in boroughs; amending "General Borough Code", 1927, establishing a compulsory tax levy for

Senate Bill No. 97.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 231.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 231.

FIRE PROTECTION in townships of second class; amending "Second Class Township Code", 1933, requiring levy of tax for

Senate Bill No. 104.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 242.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 242.

FIRE TRUCKS: See Motor Vehicle Drivers, House Bill No. 754. Motor Vehicle Operators.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NATIONAL BOARD OF: See Electrical Materials, House Bill No. 141.

FIRE WARDENS, FOREST: See Sabotage, House Bill No. 1066.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sunday School Board, East Stroudsburg: See "Communications From".

FIRST CLASS CITY LAW

Senate Bill No. 204.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Shapiro, 458.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 458.

FIRST CLASS CITY LAW

House Bill No. 439.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Welsh and Scanlon, 504.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 504.

FISH AND FISHING TACKLE; Resolution congratulating Former Governor, Gifford Pinchot for the information given to the army, navy and merchant marine about, (House) No. 47, Serial No. 63; 1290. Referred, 1290.

FISH; amending "Fish Law", 1925, eliminating provisions prohibiting taking of, by trolling from a moving boat electrically propelled or propelled by an internal combustion motor

House Bill No. 758.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 892.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 892.
Reported with amendment, 1923.
First reading, 2028.
Second reading, 2113.
Third reading and final passage, 2212, 2213.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2910.
Signed by Speaker, 2966.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3868. Act No. 115.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2219.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2437.
Second reading, 2567.
Third reading and final passage, 2693, 2694.
Signed by President, 2899.

FISH-BAIT or Bait-Fish; amending "Fish Law", 1925, prohibiting, with certain exceptions, sale of

Senate Bill No. 130.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crowe, 298.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 298.
Reported without amendment, 451.
First reading, 466.
Second reading, 498.
Third reading and final passage, 537.
Returned from House without amendment, 1660.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1684.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2012. Act No. 33.

In House
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 588.
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No. 973.
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No. 990.
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No. 997.
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No. 468 (House)
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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for cities of second class civil service commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 3409, 3429.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2161, 2362.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4138.

Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 551, 552. 1031.

Bill No. 368 (House) providing that in the postwar period, owners of buildings may improve, enlarge, remodel, repair or replace with no increase of assessed valuation for tax purposes for certain period, 1849, 1850.

Bill No. 522 (House) Post-War Planning Law, 923, 925.

Bill No. 524 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 3632.

Bill No. 584 (House) authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1184.

Bill No. 663 (House) amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in counties of second class, 2362.

Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3256.

Request by, for
Permission for Committee on Cities, Second Class to hold a meeting during session of the House, 3104.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for Counties of Second Class police force, 1711.

FLEMING, ROBERT D.—Cointinued.

Pass over Bill No. 174 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, removing certain limitations on the appointment of District Superintendents, 1242, 1471.

Pass over Bill No. 263 (House) amending Act, 1939, requiring written notice to be given in certain cases to each taxable person whose assessment is changed at time of triennial assessments in counties of second class, 1242.

Pass over Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 1031.

Resolutions reported by
Requesting Department of Public Assistance to investigate conditions due to discontinuance of the Food Stamp Program (House) No. 31, Serial No. 46; 972.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 105, amending Act, 1937, extending provisions thereof, so that judgments held by political subdivisions and costs and interest accrued thereon may be set off against claims and accounts owing by the political subdivisions, 2025. Concurred in by Senate, 2014. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2042. Vetoed by the Governor, 2156. Bill with communication from Governor, laid on table in House, 2156.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

FLOOD, JUDGE: Reference to sentence imposed by, 1493.

FLOOD-CONTROL: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

FLOOD CONTROL FUND: See Water and Power Resources Board.

FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS: See Memorials.

FLOOD PROTECTION to be provided by counties, cities, boroughs, towns, and townships; requiring certain

House Bill No. 401.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 470.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 470.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, ERIE: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, WILLIAMSPORT: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

FLYNN, EDWARD M., Representative from Sullivan County.

Bills introduced by
No. 340.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing registration fees for certain commercial motor vehicles, truck tractors, trailers and semi-trailers, 404, 405.

Election returns, 46.

Leaves of absence granted, 2023, 2735.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 2497, 2498.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

FLYNN, HON. JOHN M.; Former Member: Sympathy of House extended to widow and family of, upon his death, 223, 224, 261.

FOOD PRODUCTION COMMITTEE: See "Communications From", Pennsylvania Agricultural Information Committee, etc.

FOOD PRODUCTS: Resolution urging use of vacant lots for cultivation of, (House) No. 46, Serial No. 62; 1229. Referred, 1229.

FOOD STAMP PLAN: See Federal Food Stamp Plan.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: Resolution memorializing Congress of the United States to devise some form of relief to take the place of the (House) concurrent No. 15, Serial No. 25; 283. Referred, 283.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: Resolution requesting Department of Public Assistance to investigate conditions due to discontinuance of the, (House) No. 31, Serial No. 46; 675. Referred, 675. Reported, 972. Called up, 1041. Adopted, 1042.

Approved and signed by Governor, 1328. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 7.

FOODS: See specific name of Food. Candy. Cheese. Eating Places. Grapes, Potatoes, Apples and Peaches. Ice Cream. Oleomargarine Licenses. Provisions. Ration Stamps. Restaurants. School Districts. Vinegars.

FOODS prepared for consumption upon the premises; providing for Department of Health to administer act for protection of public health and safety, relating to

Senate Bill No. 319.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, (By Request), 863.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 863.

FOODS; relating to, and preparation in public places, of

House Bill No. 925.
Read in place in House by Mr. Corrigan, 914.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 914.

FOOR, ALBERT F., Representative from Bedford County.

Bills introduced by
No. 111.
Amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, providing refunds, and exempting liquid fuels used in operating tractors and machinery used other than on highways from liquid fuels taxes, 176.

No. 116.
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, providing general procedure for local option referendums, 185.

No. 154.
Increasing for limited time, minimum hours of work for certain State employes, 219.

No. 776.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, further restricting for the "Duration", hours during which certain licensees or their servants, agents or employes may sell liquor or malt or brewed beverages, 895.

No. 828.
Amending "Female Labor Law", 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporarily suspending certain restrictions on employment of women, 902.

No. 897.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, changing the date for the exercise of local option, 911.

No. 898.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34 changing the time for submission of the question of local option, 911.

Bills reported by
No. 421 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, authorizing townships of second class to make appropriations to enforce Zoning Ordinances, 632.

Election returns, 42.

Leaves of absence granted, 676.

Member of Special Committees, 2319.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 3596.

FOOR, ALBERT F.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Paying tribute to George Washington, 445.

Resolutions reported by
Requesting Governor to appeal to the President of the United States to furlough necessary farm workers to maintain production, and to make necessary farm machinery repair parts available to farmers (House) concurrent No. 41; Serial No. 57; 1072.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

FOOTBALL: See Baseball and Football. Sunday.

FOOTBALL CLUB, Philadelphia Athletics: See "Philadelphia Athletics".

FOOTPRINTS: See Fingerprints or Footprints.

FOOTWEAR: See Ration Stamps.

FOREIGN CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES: See Insurance Companies.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES: See Insurance Companies.

FOREST FIRE WARDENS: See Sabotage.

FOREST RANGERS: See Sabotage.

FORESTERS: See Sabotage.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF: See Bucktail State Park. Deer. Delaware River. Drake Well Memorial. Pennsylvania Canal. Pymatuning Swamp Project. Strip Mining. Taxation. Trees. Valley Forge Park Commission.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for maintenance and improvement of Fort Washington Park

Senate Bill No. 308.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 861.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 861.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF, to reconstruct and maintain dikes along Darby Creek in Tinicum Township, Delaware County, and in Philadelphia; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 924.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 914.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 914.
Reported with amendment, 2153.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2457.
Third reading and final passage, 2631.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 15A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3188.
Signed by President, 3510.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF, to repair and reconstruct dam across Lehigh River at Easton, Northampton County, and dredging in said River and the entrance of the Delaware Division Canal; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 978.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kitchen, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2624.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3204.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 44A.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3204.
Signed by President, 3511.

FORESTS AND WATERS FUND, STATE: See State Forests and Waters Fund.

FORESTS AND WATERS, SECRETARY OF: See Kell, James A.

FORNICATION: See Penal Code, 1939.

FORT LeBOEUF, Waterford Borough, Erie County, for an historical memorial; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Pennsylvania Historical Commission, to acquire on behalf of the Commonwealth, certain land upon which is located the site of

House Bill No. 153.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cook, 219.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 219.
Reported without amendment, 1518.
First reading, 1691.
Second reading, 1824.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2954, 2955.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 365.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3119.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3526, 3527.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3784.

FORT WASHINGTON PARK: See Forests and Waters, Department of.

FORTUNE MAGAZINE: Reference to, 2033.

FOUNDLINGS: See Birth Certificates. Births of Foundlings.

FOURTH TO EIGHTH CLASS COUNTY ASSESSMENT LAW, THE

Senate Bill No. 570.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Stevenson, Coleman and Mallery, 2000.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2000.
Reported without amendment, 2058, 2059.
Over in order, 2146, 2147.
First reading, 2259.
Second reading and amended, 2349.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 2415.
Second reading and amended, 2415.
Third reading and final passage, 2543-2550.
Returned from House with amendment, 3513.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3557.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 254.

Remarks on, by
Mallery, 2146, 2147.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 2908.
Reported without amendment, 2913.
First reading, 2914.
Over in order, 3082.
Second reading and amended, 3231.
Third reading and final passage, 3490-3497.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3798, 3799.

FOX, J. HENRY, Representative from Dauphin County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 959.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from State Workmen's Insurance Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 965.

Bills reported by
No. 356 (House).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 631.

No. 358 (House).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for regulation of encroachments on highways and issuing permits therefor by supervisors instead of Department of Highways, and for payment of permit fees into township treasury in townships of second class, 1291.

No. 906 (House).
Amending "State Personal Property Tax Act," 1935, requiring holders of evidences of indebtedness to furnish certain information to those issuing such evidences of indebtedness, 2737.

No. 1036 (House).
Providing for a State Highway, in Dauphin County to be a relief highway, 2583.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 256. 3219.

Roll call, 49. 2379.

FRANCE: Reference to, 713.

FRANCHISE TAX: See Tax.

FRANKENSTEIN: Reference to, 1948.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, Philadelphia; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 500.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1426.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1426.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
Over in order, 1868, 1869.
First reading, 2015.
Second reading, 2102.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2135.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2530.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Over in order, 2863.
Third reading and final passage, 3010, 3011.
Returned from House with amendment, 3950.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3950.
Signed by President, 4022.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 244.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3297.
Reported with amendment, 3457.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading and amended, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4113-4115.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4210.
Signed by Speaker,

FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 70.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX; Justice of the Supreme Court: Reference to, 656.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN: Reference to, 437.

FRANKLIN CITY HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

FRANKLIN COUNTY: See Letterkenny Ordnance Depot.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia; making an appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 30.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Farrell, Jaspan, and Stiefel, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported without amendment, 2221.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2421.
Third reading and final passage, 2534.
Returned from House without amendment, 3588.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3719.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 78A.

In House.
Referred to Committee on appropriations, 2906.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3423.
Third reading and final passage, 3607, 3608.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES: See Insurance Fraternal Benefit Societies.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES; amending "Fraternal Benefit Societies Act", 1935, concerning bringing of suits against

House Bill No. 1028.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bradley, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1067.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES; amending "Fraternal Benefit Societies Act", 1935, providing for waiving of requirement under certain conditions, for holding meeting by

House Bill No. 556.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Kline and K. H. Wagner, 720.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 720.

FRAUDS: See Felonies.

FRAUNCES TAVERN: Reference to, 438.

FRAZIER, MR. of the Prison Reform Society: Reference to, 1797.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

FREDERICK THE GREAT: Reference to, 437.

FREE TRANSPORTATION: See Transportation.

FREED, TILGHMAN A., Representative from Lehigh County. (First District).

Addresses by, on
Old Age Assistance, 558.
Teachers' salaries, 944.

Bills introduced by
No. 96.
Amending "Veterans Compensation Act", 1933-34, extending time during which application may be filed for veterans' compensation, 169.

No. 97.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, including persons serving in civilian defense in the definition of "employe", and establishing for said employes, a basis for workmen's compensation, by the Commonwealth, 169, 170.

FREED, TILGHMAN A.—Continued.

No. 98.
Amending "Public Assistance Law", 1915, fixing amount of assistance to be given to aged persons, 170.

No. 99.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in the armed forces, and aged persons receiving public assistance from payment of a fee to the Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 170.

No. 100.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, exempting persons in the armed forces and aged persons receiving public assistance from payment of a fee to the Commonwealth for resident hunting licenses, 170.

No. 222.
Amending Act, 1933, changing the pay of jurors, 280.

No. 218.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, relating to suspending or revoking liquor licenses, 281.

No. 282.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, including auxiliary firemen, auxiliary policemen and air raid wardens in the definition of "employe", and establishing a basis for them to receive workmen's compensation, 344.

No. 422.
Amending Act, 1870, increasing the salaries of prison inspectors in Lehigh County, 502.

No. 841.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, requiring amount of bond to be fixed by Secretary of Revenue, for agents issuing fishing licenses, 903, 904.

No. 857.
Providing for care, hospitalization and quarantine and costs thereof, of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, 906.

No. 1074.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals to acquire certain land for use of Allentown State Hospital, 1290.

Bills reported by
No. 37 (Senate).
Amending "The Third Class City Law", 1931, further regulating adjustment of indebtedness of, where part of a township is annexed to cities of third class, 1923.

No. 139 (Senate).
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, further changing qualifications of historical societies in cities of third class to receive appropriations, and limiting amount thereof, 777.

No. 140 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, modifying provisions relating to fees for motor vehicle operators' licenses, in cases where holders of learners' permits fail to pass examination for an operator's license during the ninety-day period such permit is valid, 507.

No. 281 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1893, authorizing certain corporations to make allowances for pensions to officers or employes, 1523.

No. 592 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 970.

Election returns, 44.

FREED, TILGHMAN A.—Continued.

Interrogations by, concerning
Baking of a cake for Members of the House, by the Speaker's Page, John Y. Wills, 1936.

Bill No. 302 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 2039.

Leaves of absence granted, 2915.

Majority Floor Leader eulogized by, 4196.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 278.

Recommit to Committee on Motor Vehicles, House Bill No. 302, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 1535, 1536

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 49 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 3636-3637.

Bill No. 302 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 2039, 2040.

Bill No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1537.

Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2810.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1180, 1181.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 4162.

Request for roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1379.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Thanked for gifts to Members, Speaker and the Parliamentarian, 3059.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C., Cornwall, Lebanon County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of Banking of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 109; Reported and confirmed, 109. Reference to, 1050.

FREY, HON. ROBERT S.: Nominated as Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, 59. Declared elected, 60. Oath administered to, 60. Correction in election data, 205. Congratulated on sixtieth birthday, 1571. Thanks House Members for resolution congratulating on birthday, 1571.

FREY, HON. ROBERT S.; Director of The Legislative Reference Bureau: Congratulating on great success and thanking for splendid services to Members of the House, resolution (House), 4194, 4195. Thanks Members for resolution, 4195.

FRICK, H. C. COKE CO.: Reference to, 3256.

FRICK, HENRY CLAY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Mt. Pleasant: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

FRICK, DR. JOHN H.: See "Communications From".

FRICK, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE: Reference to, 3884.

FRIEND'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

FUEL: See "Licensed Weighmasters Act", 1935. Ration Stamps.

FUGITIVES: See Warrants.

FULLER, CHIEF JUSTICE: Reference to, 3405.

FULLERTON, W. SHARP, Representative from Lawrence County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 281 (House) amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric fences along highways, 734.

Bills introduced by
No. 181.
Amending Act, 1927, providing that toll bridges acquired by the Department of Highways shall be free bridges, 234.

No. 182.
Regulating business of strip mining, 234.

No. 281.
Amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric fences along highways, 344.

No. 642.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, increasing penalties for gambling, 771, 772.

No. 787.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, changing requirements for creating, by court decree, office of Controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 896.

No. 970.
Making appropriation from various funds to the Treasury Department to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented, 966.

No. 1029.
Making appropriation for the use of the School of Agriculture, to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, 1067.

Bills reported by
No. 281 (House).
Amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric fences along highways, 374.

No. 703 (House).
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, increasing amounts of damages to be paid by State for livestock, poultry and game birds; and further defining the word "owner," 1072.

Election returns, 44.

Leaves of absence granted, 2735.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 296.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 281 (House) amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric fences along highways, 690.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Governor to appeal to the President of the United States to furlough necessary farm workers to maintain production, and to make necessary farm machinery repair parts available to farmers, 917, 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072. Called up, 1195. Adopted, 1196. Read and referred in Senate, 1266. Remarks in House, 1195, 1196.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

FUND. FUNDS: See Cemetery Companies. Counties of First Class. Decedents' Estates. Fish Fund. Insurance Reserve Funds, Title. Motor License Fund. Post-War Projects. Real Estate. State Forests and Waters Fund. State Funds. State Stores Fund. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

FUNDS, STATE, in the State Treasury; amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various

Senate Bill No. 243.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 565.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 565.
Reported without amendment, 1584.
First reading, 1610.
Second reading, 1675.
Third reading and final passage, 1732-1735.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1733, 1735.
Dent, 1733, 1734.
Heyburn, 1734, 1735.
Shapiro, 1733-1735.
Woodward, 565, 1733, 1734.

In House
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 3299.
First reading, 3301.
Over in order, 3426, 3664.
Second reading, 3819.
Over in order, 5-8-43.

FUND, STATE RESTAURANT: See State Capitol Restaurant.

FUNDS, Various Retirement: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate, (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 122; 2227. Referred, 2227.

FUNERAL EXPENSES: See Insurance.

FUNERAL VEHICLES: See Motor Vehicle.

FUNERALS of soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows, or members of enlisted nurse corps, costing less than six hundred dollars; amending Act, 1925, allowing payments for

House Bill No. 1024.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 1066.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1066.

FURMAN, J. W., Northumberland: See "Communications From".

F. W. BLACK COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, Lewistown, Pennsylvania: See Black, F. W., Community Hospital.

GALBRAITH, DR. J. K.; Deputy Administrator, OPA: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629.

GALLUP POLL: Reference to, 691, 2245, 3064.

GAMBLING; amending Act, 1705, authorizing service or execution on Sunday of certain warrants and other instruments in cases of misdemeanors involving

House Bill No. 610.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pettit, 726.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 726.
Reported without amendment, 1114, 1115.
First reading, 1173.
Second reading, 1235.
Over in order, 1380.
Third reading, 1471.
Defeated on final passage, 1472.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 1848.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1848.
Communication urging passage of, 2319.
Called up, 2180.
Defeated on final passage, 2180, 2182.

Remarks on, by
Hewitt, 2181.
Pettit, 2180.
Wright, 2180, 2181.

GAMBLING; amending "Penal Code", 1939, increasing penalties for

House Bill No. 642.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fullerton, 771, 772.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 772.

GAMBLING: Communication protesting passage of legislation permitting, 1071.

GAMBLING: See Bowling Alleys. Gaming. Sunday.

GAME: See Deer. Shooting. Wild Hare or Rabbit.

GAME BIRDS: See Damages.

GAME COMMISSION: See Bounties. Dog License Moneys.

GAME COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania Game Commission.

GAME FUND: See Dog License Moneys. Retirement Board, State Employes'.

GAME PROTECTORS: See Sabotage.

GAMES: See Baseball and Football. Bingo. Bingo Games. Bowling. Bowling Alleys. Pool and Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys. Sunday.

GAMING; amending Act, 1794, providing for imprisonment of persons convicted and failing to pay fines for

Senate Bill No. 399.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1103.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1103.

GAMMON, JAMES M.; Junior at West View High School: Winner of oratorical contest conducted by the "Sun Telegraph" of Pittsburgh in connection with the Jefferson Bi-Centennial. Presented to Assembly at Joint Session, 1928. Prize oration delivered by, 1928, 1929. Congratulated by Lt.-Governor Bell, 1930. Congratulated by the Governor, 1930. Parents of, presented to Joint Assembly, 1929. House resolution concurrent, Serial No. 81, thanking for address, 2150.

GARBAGE: See Townships of Second Class.

GARBAGE, ashes and other refuse; amending "Penal Code", 1939, making it unlawful to throw upon the land of another

Senate Bill No. 494.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 1425.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1425.
Reported without amendment, 2117.
First reading, 2258.
Second reading, 2348.
Third reading and final passage, 2408, 2409.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 243.

In House
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2727.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3230.
Second reading, 3421.
Over in order, 3602.
Third reading and final passage, 3840.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

GARBER, ANDREW, Representative from Luzerne County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 241.
Amending "Support Law", 1937, changing the liability or property of indigent persons, for support, maintenance, assistance, and burial in certain cases, 282.

No. 280.
Amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salary received by subordinate assessors in counties of the third class, 344.

No. 525.
Making appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for maintenance and education of certain children of persons who served in any war of the United States, who die or have died in service, 626.

No. 1026.
Amending "School Code", 1911, preserving in certain cases of annexation of school districts, seniority rights of professional school employes, 1066.

GARBER, ANDREW—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 133 (House).
Repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ stenographers, typists and clerks to facilitate business of the courts, 2150.

No. 143 (House).
Validating certain expenditures heretofore made by county commissioners in order to furnish filing cabinets or other equipment to rationing boards, 1119.

No. 228 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, relating to suspending or revoking liquor licenses, 969.

No. 238 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 3107.

No. 246 (Senate).
Enabling tax collectors in counties of sixth class to make return to county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands, 2319.

No. 481 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for retirement allowances to all county employes dismissed after having not less than twenty years' service, 1922.

No. 731 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, fixing, for transmitting returns of primaries and elections and ballot boxes, mileage of election judges, 1116.

No. 752 (House).
Amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, increasing sum which institution districts may provide for certain burials of indigent persons in cities of first and second classes, 1521.

No. 759 (House).
Amending Act, 1923, fixing salary of the treasurer, in counties of sixth class, 2319.

No. 845 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, removing certain restrictions on location of contagious disease hospitals, and authorizing counties to join with any other municipality or hospital in establishing joint contagious disease hospitals, 1619.

Election returns, 44.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 311.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. William P. Roan, secretary of the House, upon his forty-eighth birthday, 1136.

Disapproving the plan to dispose of State medical and surgical hospitals, 2175. Referred, 2175.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

GARDNER, IRA H., Representative from Huntingdon County.

Bills introduced by
No. 332.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, authorizing refund of certain moneys erroneously paid by former county treasurers into the State Treasury for hunting license fees, 403.

No. 334.
Amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, further regulating use of moneys distributed to counties from the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund, 403.

GARDNER, IRA H.—Continued.

No. 367.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to allocate or provide rooms for State Headquarters of certain Veterans and the American Legion, 433.

No. 473.
Repealing Act, 1872, providing for more economical collecting of State, county, poor and military taxes in County of Huntingdon, 585.

No. 539.
Providing for certain dog license moneys to be paid into Game Fund for use of Game Commission, 672.

No. 636.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Second Class", 1937, further providing for reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in cities of second class, 771.

No. 637.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in boroughs, towns and townships, 771.

No. 638.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Third Class", 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years in cities of third class, 771.

No. 639.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Second Class A", 1937, further providing for the reinstatement of electors' registrations after failing to vote for two years, in cities of second class A, 771.

No. 821.
Amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, providing for care and quarantine of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and imposing costs, under certain circumstances, upon county institution districts, 901.

Bills reported by
No. 473 (House).
Repealing Act, 1872, providing for more economical collecting of State, county, poor and military taxes in County of Huntingdon, 776.

No. 533 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, providing that in counties of the seventh and eighth classes taxes on unseated lands shall be returned by the tax levying authorities to the county commissioners and collected by the county treasurer, 777.

Election returns, 44.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 343.

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GARRETT FORTUNE ESTATE: Reference to, 1777.

GAS: See Authorities. Minerals. Municipal Utility Law, The. Tax. Tear and Noxious Gas.

GAS COMMISSION: Reference to, 138-141.

GAS COMPANIES, NATURAL, to have right of eminent domain for storage of natural gas and manufactured fuel gas beneath surface of any lands within territory of production, pipe lines, or of supply of such corporations; amending Act, 1885, providing for

Senate Bill No. 517.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 1484.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1484.

GAS COMPANIES, NATURAL—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2147.
First reading, 2258.
Second reading, 2348.
Over in order, 2409.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 2543.
Reported with amendment, 2976.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3148-3154.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3148, 3152.
Carr, 3151, 3152.
Coleman, 3154.
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Heyburn, 3148.
Jaspan, 3154.
McGinnis, 3153.
Shapiro, 3152-3154.
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Wilson, T. B., 3149-3151, 3153.

GAS MASKS: See Fire Departments.

GAS RATE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA, RADIO ADDRESS ON, by Senator Jaspan, 138-141.

GASOLINE TAX: See Keystone Automobile Club. See also, "Communications From", Allentown, City of, etc.

GASOLINE TAXES: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

GATES, HERBERT G., Representative from Armstrong County.

Addresses by, on
Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, 412. Subsequent reference to, 443.

Personal Property Tax, 285.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 354 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 1092.

Bills called up by
No. 354 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 1092.

Bills introduced by
No. 17.
Prescribing additional penalties for certain crimes committed during blackouts or air-raids, 112.

No. 146.
Amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the Public School Employes' Retirement System; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 218.

No. 178.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways, out of Motor License Fund, for maintenance, construction and reconstruction of townships of second class roads and bridges during 1944 and 1945; 222.

No. 221.
Amending Act, 1874, limiting provisions thereof and regulating county officers' payments to county treasury of excess earning and fees, 280.

No. 226.
Amending Act, 1913, permitting marriage licenses to issue without the elapse of a waiting period, 281.

No. 317.
Amending Act, 1915, further extending exemptions from tax imposed by, on stock certificates of corporations and associations, 372.

GATES, HERBERT G.—Continued.

No. 330.
Relating to printing for the Commonwealth, 403.

No. 350 (By Request).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, transferring certain functions of the Department of Highways to the Department of Internal Affairs, 406.

No. 351.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating the establishment and maintenance of sidewalks in townships of second class, 406.

No. 352.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, regulating contracts and purchases by townships of second class, 406.

No. 353.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, protecting public health by providing for appointment, powers and duties of boards of health and health officers in townships of second class, 406.

No. 354.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 406.

No. 355.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for filing of treasurers' bonds in townships of second class, 406.

No. 356.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 406.

No. 357 (By Request).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, transferring certain functions of the Department of Highways to the Department of Internal Affairs, concerning townships of second class, 406.

No. 358 (By Request).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for regulating of encroachments on highways and issuing permits therefor by supervisors instead of Department of Highways, and for payment of permit fees into township treasury in townships of second class, 406.

No. 374.
Amending Act, 1942, providing for payment of fines to municipalities and townships, recovered for misdemeanors during air-raids and blackouts, 434.

No. 523.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, excepting therefrom, transfer of stock assigned by a decedent before death, as collateral security for loan, and requiring holders thereof to report concerning the sale to Department of Revenue, in decedents' estates, 626.

No. 882.
Abolishing taxes on real estate for school purposes, with certain exceptions, 909.

No. 931.
Making appropriation from Motor License Fund to Department of Highways, for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing or improving township roads during calendar years 1944 and 1945, in townships of second class, 915.

No. 1039.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating publication of the auditors' report in townships of second class, 1068.

GATES, HERBERT G.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 321 (House).
Amending "Game Law", 1937, changing requirements for persons in the armed forces of the United States to secure resident hunters' licenses, 589.

No. 546 (House).
Amending "Corporate Net Income Tax", 1935, extending for limited period, and reducing interest penalty on unpaid tax on net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations and limited partnerships, 1519.

No. 584 (House).
Authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1230.

No. 608 (House).
Amending Act, 1911, by conferring, in certain criminal actions, and in divorce, appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, and appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, jurisdiction upon the Allegheny County Court, 2584.

Election returns, 41.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 933.

Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1567.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in countes of first cliass, 606.

Leaves of absence granted, 2915.

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Motion by, to
Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 354 amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 845.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 1073, creating a commission to investigate operation of Labor Organizations in the Commonwealth, 3487.

Recommit to Committee on Townships, House Bill No. 358, amending "Second Class Townships Law", 1933, providing for regulation of encroachments on highways and issuing permits therefor by supervisors instead of Department of Highways, and for payment of permit fees into township treasury in townships of second class, 1526.

Reconsider vote by which House Bill No. 57, amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth; was defeated on final passage, 2748.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
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Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 933, 977, 978.

GATES, HERBERT G.—Continued.

Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1567.

Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 2480-2482.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2284, 2285.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 606.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 685, 686.

Bill No. 356 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 785-787.

Bill No. 634 (House) Box Car Truck Bill, 1569, 1571.

Reasons for vote on Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 383.

Resolution recommending that Congress of United States give more thought to closer association of the United Nations, the speedy termination of the war; and the winning of World Peace, (House) concurrent, No. 71, Serial No. 92; 3676.

Request by, for
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Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 353 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, protecting public health by providing for appointment, powers and duties of boards of health and health officers in townships of second class, 784.

Pass over Bill No. 354 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 784.

Request for roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 634, Box Car Truck Bill. 1571.

Resignation of as a Member of the House of Representatives, resolution regretting to note the, 4079.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Governor to invite Hon. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to address a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, 443, 444. Adopted in Senate, 450. Returned from Senate concurred in, 487, 488. Approved and signed by Governor, 555. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 5. Communication giving reason for declination, presented to Senate, 697; to House, 730.

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GEISE, GEORGE; Speaker's Page: Announcement of retirement of, to enter the Army Air Corps, 204.

GEISINGER, GEORGE F. MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Danville: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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GELTZ, JAMES A., Senator from Allegheny County (part of) (Fortieth District)

Addresses by, on
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Easter; its meaning, and application of the meaning to the present world situation, 2392.

Senate Bill No. 46, defining and regulating labor organizations: the reason for the sponsor's absence and the Speaker's vote on the amendments, 2244, 2245.

Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts; and repetition of remarks concerning squealing Democrats, 1723, 1724.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 21 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, changing and restricting right of Commonwealth to impose interest on certain unpaid taxes, 182.

Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 764.

Bill No. 173 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, relating to headstones and graves of deceased veterans and their widows, 3041.

Bill No. 547 (House) amending Act, 1889, increasing for a further limited period, the rate of tax upon gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons, 2414, 2256, 2342.

Bills called up by
No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law," 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 544.

No. 173 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, relating to headstones and graves of deceased veterans and their widows, 3041.

Bills introduced by
No. 67.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 162, 163.

No. 208.
Allowing costs and counsel fees, out of funds paid into court, to stakeholders in interpleader proceedings, 500.

No. 209.
Amending "Osteopathic Practice Law", 1909, further regulating the requirements for license of an osteopathic surgeon, 500.

No. 244.
Reducing internship period for limited time, to qualify for examination, to practice major surgery, by the Osteopathy Surgeons' Examining Board, 583.

No. 281.
Amending Act, 1893, authorizing certain corporations to make allowances for pensions to officers or employes, 709.

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No. 324.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, combining the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners and the Osteopathic Surgeon's Examination Board into a new board to be called State Board of Examiners For Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, 863.

No. 336.
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, for repayment of a loan made by, and for maintenance, 962.

No. 337.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane in Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, 962.

No. 338.
Making a certain deficiency appropriation to the Department of Welfare for Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, 962, 963.

No. 339.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment for an additional steam boiler, fire equipment, and certain repairs and improvements at Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, 963.

No. 356.
Amending Act, 1939, providing for tax refunds and exoneration, and appeals from judgment, order, or decrees of court, in counties of second class, 999.

No. 402.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for, and establishing standards of eligibility, methods of appointment, duties, and salaries of supervisors of school nurses, 1104.

No. 427.
Amending "First Class Township Law," 1931, providing for payment of sewer assessments in monthly or quarterly installments, in townshisp of the first class, 1156.

No. 462.
Making appropriation to State Veterans' Commission, for expenses, and certain assistance to needy veterans and their dependents, 1227.

No. 501.
Authorizing and directing the Board of Finance and Revenue, to hear and determine petitions for refund of certain moneys paid into the State Treasury for documentary stamps, under the Documentary Stamp Tax Act, 1935; 1426.

No. 561.
Providing for granting baccalaureate degrees to students in certain specified colleges and universities and all other State-aided, entering the military service of the United States, 1814.

No. 581 (For Mr. Snowden)
Amending "School Code", 1911, allowing certain pupils to attend schools in districts other than that of their residence, 2012.

No. 604.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 12, Section 2, permitting Congressmen and Federal employes from the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces, 2148.

No. 605.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 5, Section 18, permitting judges of the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces, 2148.

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Bills reported by
No. 134 (House)
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No. 250 (House)
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No. 289 (House)
Amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, providing compensation for Armory drills, for officers and enlisted men in the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, 2667.

No 462 (Senate)
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No. 465 (Senate)
Authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply; and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at State and State-aided Institutions, 1813.

No. 523 (House)
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, excepting therefrom, transfer of stock assigned by a decedent before death, as collateral security for loan, and requiring holder thereof to report concerning the sale to Department of Revenue, in decdents' estates, 2667.

No. 566 (Senate)
Amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain services, as Brigadier Generals, on the Pennsylvania National Guard retirement list, 2667.

No. 569 (House)
Amending Act, 1941, providing for preference under preexisting law in favor of war veterans in appointments to police force in boroughs, towns and townships of first class, 2667.

No. 572 (House)
Providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 2667.

No. 792 (House)
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No. 852 (House)
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No. 958 (House)
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No. 962 (House)
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No. 963 (House)
Making appropriation to Department, Property and Supplies for payment of rates, rentals, and other charges on leases and contracts executed by Pennsylvania State College, with The General State Authority, 2845.

No. 965 (House)
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Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2402.

Bill No. 356 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, providing for tax refunds and exoneration, and appeals from judgment, order, or decrees of court, in counties of second class, 2701.

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Bill No. 443 (Senate) amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, reducing minimum fine for operating while under influence of liquor or narcotic drug; and for certain irregularities concerning licenses for aircraft, 2088.

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Bill No. 604 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 12, Section 2, permitting Congressmen and Federal employes from the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces, 3027

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Motion to pass over Bill No. 67 (Senate) amending "General County Law," 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 541.

Motion to recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 442, amending "General County Law", 1929, reducing number, reclassifying, and establishing salaries, of county detectives in counties of second class, 2347.

Resolutions reported by
Urging setting aside of May 1st as Americanism Day, and celebrating the same appropriately, (House) concurrent No. 61, Serial No. 79; 2668.

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Sincerity and integrity of, address concerning, 544.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, THE

House Bill No. 1101.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and L. H. Wood, 2111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2111.
Reported with amendment, 2267.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2783-2797.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4088.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 4090.
Signed by Speaker, 4142.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 77A.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2797, 4090.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2841.
Reported without amendment, 2997, 2998.
First reading, 3055.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 3055.
Reported with amendment, 3348.
Second reading, 3586.
Third reading and final passage, 3754-3770.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in. 3947.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3989.

Remarks on, by
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Chapman, 3770.
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY: See Budget, State. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Representatives. Senators.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY; amending Act, 1919, changing salary and postage allowance of members of the

Senate Bill No. 454.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Shapiro, 1210.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1209, 1210.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY; creating a commission to study and investigate introduction and printing of bills, resolutions, histories, and benefits to be gained by a divided session of the

House Bill No. 554.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sarge, 720.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 720.

Remarks on, by
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY members; amending Act, 1919, increasing compensation of; and eliminating payment of mileage and allowances for postage.

House Bill No. 630.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huntley, 770.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 770.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY members, and all elected officers of the State Government; conferring certain police powers for the "Duration", and a certain period thereafter, upon all

House Bill No. 210.
Read in place in House by Mr. Finnerty, 279.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 279.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS not already obligated, arrange to pledge certain percentage of legislative salaries to purchase of Defense Bonds, resolution (House) concurrent No. 10, Serial No. 18, recommending that, 222, 223. Referred, 223.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS OF: See Legislative Reference Bureau.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY officers and employes; amending Act, 1919, regulating during recesses thereof, compensation of certain

Senate Bill No. 87.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 211.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 211.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 211.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, officers and employes; providing for certain in the Senate and House of Representatives of the; and fixing compensation thereof.

Senate Bill No. 455.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Shapiro, 1210.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1209, 1210.

GENERAL CONSUMERS' SALES AND SERVICE TAX ACT

House Bill No. 524.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hewitt and McMillen, 626.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 626.

GENERAL ELECTIONS: See Elections.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY: References to, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885.

GENERAL FUND: See Motor License Fund. State Forests and Waters Fund.

GENERAL HOSPITAL OF MONROE COUNTY, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 212.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crowe, 524.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 524.

GENERAL HOSPITAL OF MONROE COUNTY, East Stroudsburg: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY: Mr. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter appointed as a member of, 345.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY: Remarks concerning, 861, 868-870, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 2130.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY, THE, to defray costs and expenses of said Authority in connection with organization, administration and operation thereof; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 971.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reilly, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2623.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 38A.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY, THE—Continued.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3202.
Signed by President, 3511.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY to lease any project constructed by it to any person, copartnership, association or corporation, for certain uses; amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering

Senate Bill No. 613.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery. 2225.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2225.
Reported without amendment, 2324, 2325.
First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 2683-2685.
Returned from House with amendment, 3781.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3930.
Signed by President, 4023, 4024.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 260.

In House
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2907, 2908.
Reported without amendment, 3299.
First reading, 3301.
Second reading, 3426.
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Third reading and amended, 3640.
Final passage, 3831-3833.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4210.

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GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency; amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering

Senate Bill No. 354.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 999.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 999.
Reported without amendment, 1583.
First reading, 1611.
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Second reading, and amended, 2101.
Third reading, 2128, 2129.
Final passage, 2129-2132.
Returned from House with amendment, 3781.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3926.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 227.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2130.
Cox, 2131, 2132.
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GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY ACT, 1935: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY, THE: See Pennsylvania State College.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS AND HELPERS LOCAL No. 249, PITTSBURGH: See Communications From.

GEORGE, HENRY: "Progress and Poverty", circulation of, compared with the Bible, 4025.

GEORGE JR. REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, Grove City, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 1110.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lyons and Simons, 2502.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2502.
Reported without amendment, 2607.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2755.
Third reading and final passage, 2953, 2954.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3864.
Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 1, 1943. Veto No. 14.

In the Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2975.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
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Second reading, 3392.
Third reading and final passage, 3574.
Signed by President, 3942.

GEORGE JR. REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, GROVE CITY: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: See Washington, George.

GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION: Reference to, 2678.

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GERMANTOWN and its vicinity, eighty-eighth annual statement of the Saving Fund Society of, January 1, 1943: Report of, presented to Senate, 98. Presented to House, 176. 1022. See Appendix for context of report.

GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, Germantown, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 252.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 657.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 657.

GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GERMANY: References to, 2241.

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GETTYSBURG ADDRESS: See Lincoln, Abraham.

GIARDINI, DR.; Parole Director: Reference to, 2708.

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GILES, AVERY: See Avery Giles.

GILLAN, C. FRANK, Representative from Franklin County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1464, 1465.

Bills introduced by
No. 895.
Amending "Grape Law", 1929, regulating selling, grading, classifying and packing of grapes, potatoes, apples and peaches, 911.

Bills reported by
No. 169 (House).
The Roadside Zoning Law, 3402.

No. 835 (House).
Amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, appropriating one-half cent per gallon of liquid fuels tax for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and improvement of roads, streets and bridges in certain political subdivisions, 1524.

No. 1073 (House).
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Permission for the Committee on Labor to meet during session of the House, 2962, 3487.

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GIRARD ESTATE: See "Reports Presented", Stephen Girard, Estate of, etc.

GLASS: See Bottles.

GLASS; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, suspending provisions of any laws requiring breaking of packages or bottles in which liquors were contained, to stop wasting of

Senate Bill No. 610.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. H. I. James, 2224, 2225.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2225.

GLATFELTER, FRANK; Lansdowne, Delaware County: Reference to, 522, 523.

GLEN ALDEN COAL COMPANY: Reference to, 196.

GLEN MILLS SCHOOL, Delaware County; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 5.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 111.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2442.
Second reading, 2587.
Third reading and final passage, 2757.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3327.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 6A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported without amendment, 2902.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3132.
Signed by President, 3337.

GLOBAL PEACE: Resolution requesting Governor to suggest to the President of United States and Congress to call a convention in the interest of, to be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia (House) concurrent No. 42, Serial No. 58; 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072. Called up, 1136. Recommitted to Committee on Federal Relations, 1137.

GOEBBELS: Reference to, 348, 353.

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GOODLING, GEORGE A., Representative from York County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 321.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, changing requirements for persons in the armed forces of the United States to secure resident hunters' licenses, 372.

No. 640.
Requiring names of all signers and witnesses to be printed or typewritten below their signatures on all documents and other written instruments entitled to be recorded or filed, 771.

No. 895.
Amending "Grape Law", 1929, regulating selling, grading, classifying and packing of grapes, potatoes, apples and peaches, 911.

Bills reported by
No. 135 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 1072.

No. 239 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1935, providing for abolition, after popular referendum, of existing Mosquito Extermination Commissions, 3108.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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Adjourn, 350.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Recording of vote of as "Aye" on various bills, particularly House Bills Nos. 62 and 63; 484.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Robert S. Frey, former Member, and present head of the Legislative Reference Bureau, on his sixtieth birthday, 1571.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, Lebanon, Pennsylvania;; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 353.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 999.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 999.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, Lebanon: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GOODRICH PLAN: Reference to, 1200, 3696.

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GOODWIN, BERNARD H., Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Addresses by, on
Appreciation for Hon. Reuben C. Cohen, as Minority Floor Leader of the House, 4151.

Bills introduced by
No. 176.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 4, Section 3, permitting the Governor to succeed himself, 222.

No. 262.
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, increasing amount allowed delegates of townships for expenses while attending the annual meeting of the State Association of Township Officers, 312.

No. 852.
Amending "Public Utility Law", 1937, exempting from provision thereof, the transportation of voting machines for and on account of political subdivisions for use in the conduct of any primary, general, or special election, 905.

GOODWIN, BERNARD H.—Continued.

No. 1005.
Amending Act, 1937, providing for the annexation of townships of first class, or parts thereof to other townships of first class, 1020.

No. 1009.
Providing uniform date for tax rebates and penalties on all taxes assessed and levied by counties, other than first class, cities, other than first and second classes; school districts, other than first class; institution districts, boroughs and townships, 1065.

No. 1017.
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, increasing the compensation of township auditors in townships of first class, 1065.

Bills reported by
No. 26 (House).
Authorizing certain municipal corporations to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 1619.

No. 256 (House).
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, permitting taxes in townships of first class to be levied upon either property or occupations, 631.

No. 354 (House).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 631.

No. 374 (House).
Amending Act, 1942, providing for payment of fines to municipalities and townships, recovered for misdemeanors during air-raids and blackouts, 631.

No. 406 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, extending retirement system of counties of second class, 1071.

No. 471 (House).
Amending Act, 1932, making mandatory, collection of taxes in quarterly instalments in certain municipal and political subdivisions; and extending provisions to institution districts; and authorizing extra compensation for tax collectors, 969.

No. 476 (House).
Amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, making additional provision for and fixing compensation for filing and collecting of tax claims, 776.

No. 1070 (House).
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Commission, appointed as a member of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial, 329.

Election returns, 47.

Leaves of absence granted, 284, 345, 1818.

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Questions of Information raised by, on
Why is a county bill being recommitted to the Committee on Cities—Second Class, 552.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

GOODWIN, BERNARD H.—Continued.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to add an additional name as sponsor to a condolence resolution, 751.

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Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to House Bill No. 62 amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 292.

Amendments to House Bill No. 865, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 1317.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 2482.

Final passage of Senate Bill No. 67, amending "General County Law", 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class' police force, 2185.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Counties, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

Motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1538.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Reuben E. Cohen on his favorable record as Minority Floor Leader of the House, 4151.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. B. Frank Hunter and family, upon death of his mother, 751, 752.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Thanking the Governor, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, and Messrs. James M. Gammon and Francis E. Zabkar, for their fine addresses at the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Celebration, 2150. Referred, 2150. Reported and adopted, 4/29/43. Concurred in by Senate, 2841, 2842. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2960.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

G.O.P.: Defined, 4122, 4123.

GORDON, JUDGE: Reference to sentence imposed by, 1492. Reference to, 3645.

GORMAN, JOHN L., Representative from Philadelphia County (Tenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 944.
Amending Act, 1913, providing for appointment of a director of probation and other employes, and providing for the fixing of their salaries, in Philadelphia County Court, 964.

No. 989.
Amending "First Class City Charter Law", 1919, providing that persons certified by the Civil Service Commission, and unable to accept appointments on account of war service, shall be retained on preferred eligible lists for the "Duration" and two years thereafter, in cities of first class, 1018.

Bills reported by
No. 86 (House).
Outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct Bingo Games, 1171.

GORMAN, JOHN L.—Continued.

No. 304 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 3299.

Election returns, 48.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 402.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 944 (House) concerning director of probation and other employes in Philadelphia County Court, 3238, 3239.

Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board (House); 2747.

Request by, to
Record vote as "No" on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2747.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. John C. Walton on his birthday, and the Hon. and Mrs. John C. Walton on their wedding anniversary, 1572.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

GOURLEY, WALLACE S., Senator from Greene and Washington Counties (Forty-Sixth District).

Addresses by, on
State Council of Defense, appointment of Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchinson as Executive Director of the, 400.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 24 (Senate) amending Act, 1911, authorizing appropriation to Department of Welfare, proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing certain institutions not wholly managed by the Commonwealth, 199.

Bill No. 263 (Senate) providing for defendants to sign docket in all proceedings before justices of the peace, aldermen or magistrates, 1014.

Bill No. 398 (Senate) regulating issuance of execution on judgments confessed on written instruments, 2346.

Bill No. 404 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, requiring written agreements pertaining to real property, to be acknowledged by the sellers or grantors therein, 1282.

Bills introduced by
No. 24.
Amending Act, 1911, authorizing appropriation to Department of Welfare, proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing certain institutions not wholly managed by the Commonwealth, 131.

No. 25.
Making appropriation to Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association, 131.

No. 82.
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 192.

No. 89.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, reducing waiting period for payment, and increasing weekly rates of unemployment compensation, 212.

No. 156.
Regulating the confession of judgments on written instruments, 337.

GOURLEY, WALLACE S.—Continued.

No. 157.
Regulating refunds of transfer inheritance taxes erroneously paid to Commonwealth, 337.

No. 159.
Amending Act, 1937, allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases of labor disputes and strikes, 337.

No. 188.
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, regulating payment to certain persons, of wages due deceased employes, without necessity for issuance of letters testamentary or letters of administration in settling decedents' estates, 423.

No. 189.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, clarifying provisions prohibiting taking any church property, graveyard or cemetery by eminent domain, 423.

No. 201.
Amending Act, 1905, defining rights of purchasers, and of their grantees, heirs and devisees, concerning real estate purchased at tax and Judicial sales, 457.

No. 202.
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 457.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital, Washington, 546.

No. 237.
Amending Act, 1937, reducing superannuation retirement age of Pennsylvania Motor Police; and providing for voluntary retirement after ten years' service, 564.

No. 263.
Providing for defendants to sign docket in all proceedings before justices of the peace, aldermen or magistrates, 658.

No. 290.
Amending "Sunday Motion Pictures Act", 1935, permitting motion picture exhibitions after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday, in municipalities within a radius of fifteen miles of army, navy, or marine depots, reservations, encampments, bases, airfields, or schools. 758.

No. 330.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing State Highway, Route 62187 in Washington County, 949.

No. 334.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, 949.

No. 362.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing annual salaries of district attorneys, assistant district attorneys and county detectives in counties of second to eighth classes inclusive, and providing method for payment of the same, 1000.

No. 368.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and Board of Trustees of the College, to acquire certain land for use of California State Teachers' College, 1004.

No. 387.
Amending Act, 1941, prescribing qualifications for members of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 1050.

No. 392.
Amending Act, 1933, removing liability for; and imposing liability on Commonwealth, counties, municipalities, and operators for replacement of structures injured by removal of coal required to be left in place, 1051.

GOURLEY, WALLACE S.—Continued.

No. 393.
Providing for filling of vacancies at general elections, in offices to which elections are held at municipal elections, 1051.

No. 395.
Amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, increasing jurisdiction of magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace in civil actions for damages, involving motor vehicles, 1051.

No. 396.
Amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota concerning liquor licenses, 1052.

No. 398.
Regulating issuance of execution on judgments confessed on written instruments, 1103.

No. 399.
Amending Act, 1794, providing for imprisonment of persons convicted and failing to pay fines for gaming, 1103.

No. 404.
Amending Act, 1931, requiring written agreements pertaining to real property to be acknowledged by the sellers or grantors therein, 1104.

No. 406.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing that townships of second class supervisors may vacate any public road or highway therein, 1104.

No. 437.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing State Highway, Route 30120 in Greene County, 1157.

No. 438.
Amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to make certain payments for salaries, to certain school districts of third class, 1157.

No. 446.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of unemployment compensation to certain employes who served in armed forces of the United States during the present war, 1168.

No. 489.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of unemployment compensation to certain partially unemployed persons, 1334.

No. 490.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing State Highway Route 62190 in Washington County, 1334.

No. 504.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, providing for appeals from action of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board in refusing, suspending or revoking special entertainment liquor permits, 1426.

No. 505.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals from action of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board in refusing, suspending or revoking special entertainment liquor permits, 1426.

No. 527.
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital, 1587.

No. 529.
Making appropriation to Greene County Memorial Hospital, 1587.

GOURLEY, WALLACE S.—Continued.

No. 577.
Amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, permitting certain employes to contribute on basis of salary previously received, and requiring Commonwealth to contribute on same basis to Public School Employes Retirement, 2001.

No. 578.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing formation, except in counties of second class, of State and county associations of assessors, 2001.

No. 579 (By Request).
Amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing as to certain additional roads, streets, lanes and alleys which boards of supervisors may accept as public highways in townships of second class, 2005.

No. 592.
Amending "General County Assessment Law", 1933, relating to elected county assessors in boroughs and townships of second class and counties of fourth class, 2057.

Bills reported by
No. 108 (Senate).
Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive judgments under certain, and providing for reinstatement of liens thereof, 390.

No. 228 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, relating to suspending or revoking liquor licenses, 1483.

No. 234 (Senate).
Amending "Fictitious Name Registration Law", 1917, making it unlawful for business corporations to carry on or conduct business under an assumed or fictitious name, 707.

No. 290 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating the payment of witnesses and the taxation thereof as costs of proceedings, 1207.

No. 500 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof, to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 1813.

No. 540 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Air Station, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 1813.

No. 541 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, exempting from provisions thereof requiring special permits, certain coin-operated motion picture machines, 2526.

No. 545 (Senate).
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GRANDVIEW HOSPITAL, Sellersville: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GRANDVIEW INSTITUTION FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Oil City: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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No. 23.
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No. 167.
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Request for verification of roll call by, on
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Read in place in House by Messrs. Gillan and Goodling, 911.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 911.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
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Second reading, 1185.
Third reading and final passage, 1246, 1247.
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GREEN, EDWARD P., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
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GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Waynesburg; making appropriation to

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1587.

GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Waynesburg: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GREENVILLE HOSPITAL, Greenville: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

GREENWOOD, RAY W., Representative from Wyoming County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 789 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing in certain cases where wagons and agricultural machinery are used for hauling products of the owner, they shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration fees, 1827.

Bills introduced by
No. 101.
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No. 102.
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No. 103.
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No. 104.
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No. 780.
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No. 789.
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No. 945.
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No. 179 (House).
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No. 780 (House).
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No. 909 (House).
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No. 1029 (House).
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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
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GROSS, PAUL H., Representative from Cambria County (First District).

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Bills introduced by
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Bills reported by
No. 571 (House)
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No. 602 (Senate)
Relating to operating personnel in pharmacies and drug stores, 3225.

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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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Remarks by, on
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Request by, to
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GYGER, FURMAN H., Representative from Chester County (Second District).

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No. 347.
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No. 348.
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No. 421.
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No. 686.
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No. 757.
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No. 954.
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No. 1034.
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No. 1048.
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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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Request by, to
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HABERLEN, ROY C., Representative from Westmoreland County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 423.
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No. 576.
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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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HACKENBURG, J. L.; Superintendent of Schools, Hollidaysburg: See "Communications From".

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HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to
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Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Jaspan and Stiefel, 1157.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1157.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Scranton: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to trustees of
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HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the trustees of the
House Bill No. 106.
Read in place in House by Mr. Murray, 171.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 171.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2773.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3411.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3411.
Signed by Speaker, 3462.
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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported with amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3132, 3133.
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Signed by President, 3508.

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HALL, WRAYBURN B., Representative from Potter County.

Amendments offered by, to
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Bills introduced by
No. 533.
Amending Act, 1941, providing that in counties of the seventh and eighth classes, taxes on unseated lands shall be returned by the tax levying authorities to the county commissioners and collected by the county treasurer, 672.

No. 711.
Amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for appointment of assistant county superintendents, 886.

No. 935.
Amending Act, 1937, changing certain routes and adding certain new routes as State Highways in cities of first class, 915.

No. 937.
Amending "City State Highway Law", 1931, changing certain routes, and adding certain new routes as State Highways in cities of second class, second class A, and third class, 916.

No. 940.
Amending "Borough Rural State Highway Law", 1933, changing certain routes and adding certain new routes as State Highways in boroughs and towns, 916.

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Bills reported by
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No. 63 (Senate)
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No. 64 (Senate)
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No. 65 (Senate)
Amending Act, 1927, providing for maintenance by and at expense of townships, boroughs, towns and cities, of State Highways abandoned by relocation, 2439.

No. 86 (Senate)
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, arranging for renting to agencies, bureaus or departments of Federal Government, State-owned road building equipment, 2439, 2440.

No. 105 (Senate)
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing Department of Highways to condemn rights-of-way as agent for the Federal Government, 2440.

No. 635 (Senate)
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1941, changing certain State Highway routes in Juniata County, 3501.

Election returns, 45.

Leaves of absence granted, 258.

Member of Conference Committee, 3864.

Member of Special Committees, 57.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, for
House to insist upon its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, and to appoint a Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 711, concerning appointment of assistant county superintendents, 3864.

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Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3503.

Recommit to Committee on Highways, House Bill No. 927, amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, by changing certain routes and adding certain new State Highways, 1827, 1828.

Recommit to Committee on Highways, House Bill No. 937, amending "City State Highway Law", 1931, changing certain routes, and adding certain new routes as State Highways, in cities of second class, second class A, and third class, 1828.

Recommit to Committee on Highways, House Bill No. 940, amending "Borough Rural State Highway Law", 1933, changing routes and adding certain new routes as State Highways, in boroughs and towns, 1828.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3229.

Remarks by, on
Moore, S. Edward, Parliamentarian, 4196.

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Conference Committee on House Bill No. 711, concerning appointment of assistant county superintendents, 3910.

Request by, for
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Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to Hon. John H. Turner in his sickness, and wishing him a speedy recovery, 1418.

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HALUSKA, JOHN J., Senator from Cambria County (Thirty-Fifth District).

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Regret at failure of amendments to House Bill No. 1071, variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937, 4021.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending the Public Assistance Law, 1937; 3387. Withdrawn, 3390. Subsequent offering, 3520, 3521. Defeated, 3522.

Bills introduced by
No. 43.
Repealing Act, 1941, relating to employment of women in hotels, taverns, saloons and eating houses for mixing or sale of alcoholic drinks, 141.

No. 56 (By Request).
Amending "Beauty Culture Law", 1933, changing requirements as to service of beauty shops' apprentices, 143.

No. 106.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, making it illegal to promote liquor sales to licensees by making purchases, 242.

No. 107.
Amending "Support Law", 1937, regulating judgment proceedings, and prohibiting public bodies or agencies from demanding or accepting bonds or judgment notes from indigent persons, 242.

No. 155.
Amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, fixing amount of assistance to be given to aged persons, 337.

No. 226.
Legalizing operation of bowling alleys and bowling on Sunday, 563.

No. 362.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing annual salaries of district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, and county detectives in counties of second to eighth

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classes inclusive, and providing method for payment of the same, 1000.

No. 435.
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No. 489.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of unemployment compensation to certain partially unemployed persons, 1334.

No. 538.
Providing for abatement of penalties and interest on certain delinquent municipal loans taxes due Commonwealth from political subdivisions, 1664.

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No. 254.
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No. 347.
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No. 348.
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No. 627.
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No. 683.
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No. 1034.
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No. 808 (House).
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No. 993 (House).
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HANNON, OWEN B., Representative from Allegheny County (Fourth District).

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Bill No. 735 (House) amending Act, 1939, further regulating appeals from assessments, and exonerations and refunds of taxes; validating appeals heretofore taken; and imposing additional duties upon Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Reviews, in counties of second class, 1365.

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No. 195.
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No. 263.
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No. 502.
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No. 589.
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No. 590.
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No. 660.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Second Class", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of the second class, 774.

No. 663.
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No. 732.
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No. 738 (By Request).
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HARE, FRED P., Jr., Representative from Somerset County.

Addresses by, on
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No. 816.
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No. 817.
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No. 824.
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No. 826.
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No. 213 (Senate).
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No. 360 (House).
Amending "School Code", 1911, making wartime emergency provisions for substitute teachers, 1618.

No. 505 (House).
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No. 511 (House).
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No. 816 (House).
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House Bill No. 327.
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Reported with amendment, 2263.
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Second reading, 2599.
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Remarks on, by
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HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, Harrisburg: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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HAUDENSHIELD, JOHN R., Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

Amendments offered by, to
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Bills introduced by
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Amending Act, 1937, extending, to obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and to obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of Title Four of the National Housing Act, investments for certain corporations and certain funds, 433, 434.

No. 371.
Amending "Fiduciaries Act of 1917", further providing for additional investments of trust funds by fiduciaries in decedents' estates, 434.

No. 486.
Amending "Building and Loan Code", 1933, further defiining rights, powers, duties, liabilities and immunities of building and loan associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 587. ("People's Bill".)

No. 627.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for use of Pennsylvania Historical Commission for restoring property at Ambridge, Beaver County, formerly owned and occupied by the Harmony Society, and known as Old Economy, 728.

No. 643.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of Second Class", 1937, increasing the maximum compensation to be paid to the Chief Clerk and to Counsel for the Commission, in Cities of Second Class, 772.

No. 890.
Abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid delinquent city taxes, in cities of first and second classes, school districts of first class, institution districts, and counties of second class, 910.

No. 973.
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No. 986.
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No. 297 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, relating to departmental administrative boards, commissions or officers in the various State Departments, 2267, 2268.

No. 433 (Senate).
Relating to civil service appointments, reclassifications and promotions since December 7, 1941; 3299.

No. 745 (House).
Amending "State Employes Retirement Law", 1923, further defining State employes and original members concerning the State Employes' Retirement System, 2263.

HAUDENSHIELD, JOHN R.—Continued.

No. 1069 (House).
Amending State Employes' Retirement Law, 1923, by further defining "State employe", and, in certain cases, giving employes credit for service while listed as per diem employes, 2735.

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Requesting Department, Property and Supplies to arrange for the printing of the bulletin known as "Pennsylvania's First Year at War", 1738. Referred, 1738.

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HEALTH: See Vonderlehr, R. A.; Assistant Surgeon General Division of Venereal Diseases, etc., 2919.

HEALTH, BOARDS OF: See Cities of Third Class.

HEALTH CLINICS, BUREAU OF in the Department of Health, with a Director of Health Clinics in charge, and defining powers and duties thereof; providing for establishment of a

Senate Bill No. 555.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 1765.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 1765.

HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF, to conduct demonstration work at Pennsylvania Land Grant College for improvement of nutritional status of industrial workers and other civilians; making appropriation to the

Senate Bill No. 499.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1426.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1426.
Reported without amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2354.
Second reading, 2424.
Third reading and final passage, 2543.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No 80A.

In House
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2908.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3424.
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HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF, to urge persons to be vaccinated against disease; resolution (House) memorializing, 1070. Referred, 1070. Remarks on, in House, 1198.

HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF: See Birth Certificates. Birth Records. Certificates. Eating and Drinking Places. Foods. Health Clinics, Bureau of. Health. Milk Sanitation Law, 1935. Public Health. Scranton Municipal Hospital. Slot Machines. State Capitol Restaurant. Syphilis. Typhoid Fever Carriers.

HEALTH, PUBLIC: See Women.

HEALTH, SECRETARY OF: See Stewart, A. H.

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HEATH, EDWIN J.; President of Moravian Seminary and College For Women: Presented to Joint Assembly celebrating Jefferson Bi-Centennial, 1929.

HEATHERINGTON, THOMAS J. Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
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Bill No. 865 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 1316. Defeated, 1317.

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No. 73.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 8, Section 1, reducing the age limit of electors, 154.

No. 122.
Enabling certain liquor and malt or brewed beverage licensees in armed service or war industries to renew liquor licenses, after honorable discharge or release, 202.

No. 149.
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No. 183.
Providing that real and personal property of indigent persons shall not be liable for expenses incurred by any public body or agency for support, maintenance, assistance or burial of the same, 234.

No. 239.
Exempting certain homesteads from taxation, 282.

No. 311.
Authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 371.

No. 387.
Relieving drivers of motor vehicles owned or used by volunteer fire companies from personal liability for damages under certain circumstances, 468.

No. 402.
Amending "School Code", 1911, increasing minimum salaries of certain teachers, principals, supervisors, and superintendents in school districts of third and fourth classes, 470.

Bills reported by
No. 311 (House).
Authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 972.

No. 490 (House).
Authorizing Department of Highways to erect and maintain as a post-war construction project, a free Allegheny River Bridge near Borough of Tarentum, Allegheny County and point in Westmoreland County, 777.

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Election returns, 47.

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Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2165, 2167.

Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 551.

Bill No. 315 (House) prescribing certain fire and panic precautions to be observed in buildings occupied by night clubs or similar establishments in cities of first class, 1566.

Bill No. 589 (House) relating to housing and housing projects, 3455.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083.

Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3284.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 4162.

Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3241.

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Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 262, providing for temporary appointment, without conferring civil service status upon, of policemen in boroughs, towns, and townships of first class, 1627.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 589, relating to housing and housing projects, 3454. Defeated, 3455.

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Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2165-2168.

HEATHERINGTON, THOMAS J.—Continued.

Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 551, 1031.

Bill No. 315 (House) prescribing certain fire and panic precautions to be observed in buildings occupied by night clubs or similar establishments in cities of first class, 1566.

Bill No. 589 (House) relating to housing and housing projects, 3454, 3455.

Bill No. 865 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 1297, 1317.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 4162.

Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3241.

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Motion to recommit to Committee on Cities of Second Class, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 551.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Counties, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Ways and Means, House Bill No. 892, amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3084.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
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Motion to recommit to Committee on Counties, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Fisheries, House Bill No. 1066, amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3284.

Resolutions offered by

Congratulating Mrs. George McBridge on the well-deserved honor conferred by the Navy Department, to christen the United States Destroyer Escort "Scott" as evidence of its pride in her contribution of five sons to its fighting force, 1229. Referred, 1229.

Discharging Committee on Constitutional Amendments from further consideration of House Bill No. 73, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 8, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, reducing age limit of electors, 2744. Laid on table, 2744.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. B. Frank Hunter and family upon death of his mother, 751, 752.

Urging State Council of Defense to minimize further changes in signals and alarms used to indicate blackouts and air raids, 549. Referred, 549.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Recommending a ten-point program to expedite Victory of the United States, 1615. Referred, 1616.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HECKMAN, DR. OLIVE S., Department of Public Instruction: Co-Ordinator of the essay contest, "Spiritual Legacy of Thomas Jefferson", 1046. See also Address in Senate by Stiefel, 2846.

HELM, W. STUART, Representative from Armstrong County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 361 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, changing requirement for approval of emergency reconstruction and repairs of school buildings, 1363.

Bills introduced by

No. 17.
Prescribing additional penalties for certain crimes committed during blackouts or air-raids, 112.

No. 146.
Amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the Public School Employes Retirement System; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 218.

No. 178.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways, out of Motor License Fund, for maintenance, construction and reconstruction of townships of second class roads and bridges during 1944 and 1945; 222.

No. 207.
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing dismissal of female teachers, becoming married after July 1, 1943; 279.

No. 221.
Amending Act, 1874, limiting provisions thereof and regulating county officers' payments to county treasury of excess earning and fees, 280.

HELM, W. STUART—Continued.

No. 226.
Amending Act, 1913, permitting marriage licenses to issue without the elapse of a waiting period, 281.

No. 317.
Amending Act, 1915, further extending exemptions from tax imposed by, on stock certificates of corporations and associations, 372.

No. 351.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating the establishment and maintenance of sidewalks in townships of second class, 406.

No. 352.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, regulating contracts and purchases by townships of second class, 406.

No. 353.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, protecting public health by providing for appointment, powers and duties of boards of health and health officers in townships of second class, 406.

No. 354.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in townships of second class, 406.

No. 355.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for filing of treasurers' bonds in townships of second class, 406.

No. 356.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 406.

No. 360.
Amending "School Code", 1911, making wartime emergency provisions for substitute teachers, 407.

No. 361.
Amending "School Code", 1911, changing requirement for approval of emergency reconstruction and repairs of school buildings, 407.

No. 374.
Amending Act, 1942, providing for payment of fines to municipalities and townships, recovered for misdemeanors during air-raids and blackouts, 434.

No. 523.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, excepting therefrom, transfer of stock assigned by a decedent before death, as collateral security for loan, and requiring holder thereof to report concerning the sale to Department of Revenue, in decedents' estates, 626.

No. 825.
Amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of sixth class, 901.

No. 931.
Making appropriation from Motor License Fund to Department of Highways, for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing or improving township roads during calendar years 1944 and 1945, in townships of second class, 915.

No. 1039.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating publication of the auditors' report in townships of second class, 1068.

HELM, W. STUART—Continued.

Bill reported by
No. 134 (House).
Amending Act, 1925, relating to solicitation of moneys, making the same applicable to certain War Veterans' Organizations, or subordinate units thereof, 408.

Election returns, 41.

Leaves of absence granted, 1458.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Resolutions offered by
Regretting to note the resignation of Hon. Herbert G. Gates as a Member of the House of Representatives, but wishing him a future filled with happiness, 4079.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Expressing appreciation of General Assembly to officers and personnel of Middletown Air Depot and thanking Commanding Officers for helpfulness in acting as guides during inspection of the Depot, 1260. Read and adopted in Senate, 1265. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1360.

Requesting Governor to invite Hon. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to address a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, 443, 444. Adopted in Senate, 450. Returned from Senate concurred in, 487, 488. Approved and signed by Governor, 555. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 5. Communication giving reason for declination, presented to Senate, 697; to House, 730.

Resolutions reported by
Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare pamphlet containing Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, and Constitution of Pennsylvania to be distributed to pupils in the public schools of the Commonwealth, concurrent (House) No. 66, Serial No. 85; 3299.

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HENDERSON, LEON; Former OPA Director: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629. References to, 2033.

HENDERSON, MISS LEOTHA V.: See "Communications From".

HENRY, PATRICK: Reference to, 3405, 3686.

HENSEL, MR. GEORGE W., JR., an outstanding Pennsylvania citizen: Extending sympathy of House to widow of, upon his death, 314.

HERLINGER, CARL J., Harrisburg: See "Communications From".

HERMAN, MAYER E., Representative from Philadelphia County (Sixteenth District).

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Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1699. Withdrawn, 1703. Subsequent offerings, 1703, 1705. Defeated, 1705.

Bills introduced by
No. 216.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds, 279, 280.

No. 217.
Amending Act, 1937, removing discretionary power from the Sanitary Water Board, as to applicability of certain provisions hereof concerning silt from coal mines, 280.

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No. 218.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, authorizing Board of Fish Commissioners to set certain amount aside annually from Fish Fund to defray expenses of the Sanitary Water Board, 280.

No. 227.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, requiring employers who reject liability for compensation to insure their liability to pay workmen's compensation to workmen and dependents for occupational diseases, 281.

No. 229.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, requiring employers who reject liability for compensation to insure their liability to pay workmen's compensation to injured workmen and dependents, 281.

No. 244.
Providing for creation and administration of a State Fund for insurance of liability of employers regarding workmen's compensation for employes injured during employment, 283.

No. 248.
Making appropriation to the Sanitary Water Board, 283.

No. 269.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 8, abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity, and providing for administering of county functions by the City of Philadelphia, 313.

No. 436.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 504.

No. 437.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, further defining and extending liability of employers to pay workmen's compensation for occupational diseases contracted by employes in course of employment, 504.

No. 438.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, making changes concerning wages, earning power after accident, classes of dependents in case of death, etc. in connection with workmen's compensation, 504.

No. 811.
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Bills reported by
No. 372 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1941, providing for support, on a revolving fund basis, of the State Civil Service Commission, 3298, 3299.

Election returns, 48.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4135.

Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2810.

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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 227 (House) concerning workmen's compensation, 2915, 2916.

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HERMAN, MAYER E.—Continued.

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Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2810.

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Request for verification of roll call by, on
Bill No. 517 (House) concerning certificates for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name, 3244.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon, concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds, 2745. Laid on table, 2745.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HERSCH, JOSEPH J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twentieth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration. 3816. Defeated, 3817.

Bills introduced by
No. 141.
Requiring that all electrical materials, devices, appliances or equipment hereafter installed in any building or structure must be approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 218.

No. 142.
Requiring vacant lot owners in cities of first class, to enclose the same with a tight board fence at least eight feet high, 218.

No. 190.
Providing for payment of gratuities to residents of the Commonwealth who are enlisted or inducted into armed services of the United States, for military services, 235.

No. 617.
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Leaves of absence granted, 2915.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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HERSCH, JOSEPH J.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Benjamin Boory on his birthday—March 17th; 992.

Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HETTLING, FRED J., President, Pittsburgh Real Estate Board: Quotation from letter of, 3290.

HEWITT, EARL E. Sr., Representative from Indiana County.

Addresses by, on
Eulogy to the Irish, and their prowess in the present war, 1093

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Bills introduced by
No. 58.
Amending Act, 1941 extending provisions thereof to authorize additional officers in the armed forces of the United States to act as notaries public, 153.

No. 75.
Providing for payment of unemployment compensation benefits to persons upon termination of service in the military or naval forces of the United States during present emergency, 155.

No. 120.
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer", etc.; 201.

No. 225.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, clarifying the term deceased service men, 281.

No. 322.
Making appropriation to the Indiana Volunteer Fire Department for protection of State property, 372.

No. 323.
Making appropriation to the Blairsville Volunteer Fire Department for protection of State property, 373.

No. 441.
Amending Act, 1887, prohibiting adoption of other standards of time during a certain portion of the year, 547.

No. 516.
Providing protection to decedents' estates interests, funds, property rights or other matters secured, or to be secured by individual surety or sureties in courts of record, 625.

No. 524.
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No. 677.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting and providing for the annual renewals of motor vehicle registrations by the county treasurers acting as agents of the Department of Revenue, and fixing fees therefor to be collected by the county, 827.

Bills reported by
No. 563 (House).
Repealing section of Act of 1905, prohibiting, until approved by the Water Supply Commission, issuance of letters patent to water companies, 1618.

Election returns, 44.

Leaves of absence granted, 2379.

Member of Conference Committee, 4142.

HEWITT, EARL E., Sr.—Continued.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Military Affairs, House Bill No. 58, amending Act, 1941 extending provisions thereof to authorize additional officers in the armed forces of the United States to act as notaries public, 286.

Objections raised by, to
Amendments to House Bill No. 120, amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer"; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1842.

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Bill No. 194 (House) authorizing Department of Public Instruction, to admit to examination and grant licenses or registration, for the "Duration", to persons less than twenty-one years of age, 3209.

Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 2101.

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Bill No. 451 (House) amending Act, 1941, providing, under certain circumstances, for entry of release and discharge of judgments of debtors, obligors, or guarantors of debts, 3002.

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Bill No. 467 (House) amending "General Borough Act", 1927, prescribing procedure to be followed by borough councils and officials in adoption of borough ordinances, 3006.

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Bill No. 517 (House) amending "Fictitious Names Register Law", 1917, requiring notice of intention to file, to be given by advertisement, and filing of proofs of such publication, concerning certificates for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name, 3580.

Bill No. 518 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 3717.

Bill No. 566 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain service, as Brigadier Generals, on the Pennsylvania National Guard retirement list, 3017.

Bill No. 594 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, further regulating labeling and selling of sulfanilamide, 2872.

Bill No. 650 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing counties of third class to enter into contracts up to five hundred dollars without advertising for bids, 2892.

Bill No. 668 (House) amending "Non-Profit Corporation Law", 1933, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service to subscribers of over-income, 2892.

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Bill No. 675 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' deliquent tax sales discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 2350.

Bill No. 711 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for appointment of assistant County Superintendents, 3189.

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No. 69 (Senate) amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students, 3346.

No. 71 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 2, Section 4, by Joint Resolution, providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly, salary of members and an annual budget, 1900.

No. 80 (Senate) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in counties of third class, 1799.

No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 3919.

No. 100 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, authorizing commissioners to sell lands purchased at treasurers' sales upon which period of redemption has expired, and providing for notice of such sales, 1338.

No. 115 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional motor vehicles, 3952.

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No. 138 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 2398.

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No. 258 (Senate) amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 3920.

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No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of employes, and procedure on appeals to court by the same, 3713.

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No. 509 (House) amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on county officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of county institution districts in cities of first and second classes, 3372.

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No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3370.

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No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3711.

No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3347, 3558.

No. 873 (House) amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, 3372.

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No. 956 (House) making appropriation to Department of Commerce, 3715.

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Senate to concur in House amendment to House Bill No. 155, amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 3915.

Senate to concur in House amendments to House Bill No. 549, amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2838.

Senate to concur in House amendment to House Bill No. 572, providing for fresh pursuit by military forces and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein, 3945.

Senate to concur in House amendment to House Bill No. 655, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of third class, 3945.

Senate to concur in House amendment to House Bill No. 659, relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships, 3944.

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Senate to concur in House amendment to House Bill No. 661, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class A; 3942.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 17, Municipal Employes' Retirement Law, 3948.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 34, prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 4014.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 85, Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 3920.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 164, creating and defining powers and duties of Pennsylvania Safety Commission, as an Independent Administrative Commission of the Commonwealth, 3512.

Senate to concur in House amendment to Senate Bill No. 238, amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 3515.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 262, providing for temporary appointment, without conferring civil service status upon, of policemen, in boroughs, towns, and townships of first class, 3915, 3916.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 296, repealing Acts, 1913 and 1915, relating to construction and maintenance of Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, 3513.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 304, concerning contributions for elections, 4029.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 344, amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 3916.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 346, suspending for the "duration", and six months thereafter, the statutory provisions concerning advertising and competitive bidding on, and providing for awarding to lowest and best bidder, of contracts of counties, institution districts, and cities, for rationed goods, 3514.

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Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 445, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, Philadelphia, 3979.

Senate to concur in House amendment to Senate Bill No. 452, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 3949.

Senate to concur in House amendment to Senate Bill No. 457, giving consent of Commonwealth, to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Forty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 3949.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 473, amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of authorities to acquire title to projects, 4017-4020.

Senate to concur in House amendment to Senate Bill No. 478, amending Act, 1883, enlarging and extending powers of Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations, 3516.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 500, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 3950.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 545, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Supply Depot Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 3914.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 570, The Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, 3513.

Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 587, authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of cities and counties of first class, 3514.

Senate to concur in resolution requesting State Council of Defense to request all dealers in poultry to discontinue sale of chicks, ducklings and rabbits during the Easter Season (House) concurrent No. 53, Serial No. 69; 2004.

Senate to insist upon its amendments non-concurred in by the House, and to appoint a Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 49, amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard, 1916, 2049.

Senate to insist upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, and to appoint a Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 686, permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of charitable and penal institutions, 2050.

Senate to insist upon its amendment non-concurred in by House to House Bill No. 711, concerning appointment of assistant county superintendents, 3684.

Senate to insist upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, to House Bill No. 727, amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 3946.

Senate to insist upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, to House Bill No. 1055, concerning unemployment compensation, 3783.

Senate to insist upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, on House Bill No. 1071, variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 3945.

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Senate to insist upon its non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 133, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 1424.

Senate to insist upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, to Senate Bill No. 135, amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 2397.

Senate to insist upon its non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 388, authorizing Housing Authorities to cooperate and assist municipalities with Housing Projects; and that a Conference Committee be appointed, 3334.

Senate to insist upon its non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 389, authorizing Housing Authorities to cooperate with certain municipal and political subdivisions in developing housing projects; and to appoint a Conference Committee, 3334.

Senate to insist upon its amendments to House Bill No. 92, variously amending Penal Code, 1939; non-concurred in by House, and that a Conference Committee be appointed, 3333.

Senate to non-concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 258, amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints or footprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 3920.

Senate to proceed to election of President Pro Tempore to serve during the interim, 4015.

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Dispense with further reading of Senate Bill No. 348, amending Act, 1933, waiving under certain conditions where no damages are payable, vertical and lateral support to all coal lands, easements and right-of-ways purchased, condemned or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, 1782.

Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 133, repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, 4022.

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Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 275, authorizing and directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to compile, edit and publish a compilation of laws relating to townships of first class, 4022.

Drop from Calendar, House Bill No. 751, amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, concerning appraisers, stock transfers and inheritance taxes in settling decedents' estates, 3380.

Expunge from the record, all remarks on Senate Bill No. 25, making an appropriation to Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, 1768.

Lay Governor's nominations on the table, 109.

Lay on table, Bill No. 112 (Senate) providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal registration lists, 2351.

Lay on table, Bill No. 135 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 2352.

Lay on table, communication informing Senate that House insists upon non-concurrence in Senate amendment to House Bill No. 727, amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 4028.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 440, amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval, by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 2116.

Lay on table, motion to direct Hon. Louis H. Farrell to stand aside; to withhold his name from the Senate roll, and refer the matter to the Committee on Elections, pending certain investigations, 5. Laid on table, 5.

Lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on Highways from further consideration of House Bill No. 835, amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, appropriating specific amount of liquid fuels tax for certain road construction, 3774.

Lay on table, resolution thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) Serial No. 17; 180.

Pass over all bills on the final-passage calendar, 2018.

Pass over all bills on final passage, third reading and second reading, 716.

Pass over all bills on the second-reading calendar, 1736.

Pass over Bill No. 18 (Senate) relating to parole, 1433, 1434, 1488-1491.

Pass over Bill No. 33 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating making of Tax Resettlements by Department of Revenue, 200.

Pass over Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2422.

Pass over Bill No. 100 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, authorizing commissioners to sell lands purchased at treasurers' sales upon which period of redemption has expired, and providing for notice of such sales, 1338.

Pass over Bill No. 135 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 2018.

Pass over Bill No. 133 (House) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, 3775.

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Pass over Bill No. 304 (Senate) relating to contributions for elections, 4031.

Pass over Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to civil service, 1345.

Pass over Bill No. 375 (Senate) relating to building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations, 2703.

Pass over Bill No. 570 (Senate) Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, 2146.

Pass over Bill No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3158, 3353.

Pass over Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing temporary increases, and requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts for full amount of such increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3045.

Pass over Bill No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3186.

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Pass over temporarily, all bills on third-reading calendar, 1865.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 172, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, 2100.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 316, amending "Penal Code", 1939, making it unlawful to capture, take or have in one's possession lobsters under a certain size, 2100.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 92, authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereon, 2121.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 99, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, 1497, 1498, 2399.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 361, regulating commercial strip mining, 2120, 2121.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 419 giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 2133.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 420, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point, Lancaster County, 2133.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 425, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Keystone Ordnance Plant, Crawford County, 2087.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 430, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Signal Depot, Thirty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2087.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 445, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, 2089.

HEYBURN, WELDON B.—Continued.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 452, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 2089.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 457, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Forty-eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2089.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 477, amending Act, 1933, providing that Aeronautical Code, 1933, shall be administered by Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission instead of Department of Revenue, 2061.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 500, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 2135.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 540, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Air Station, Harboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 2136.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 545, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 2136.

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Proceed to consideration of House amendments to House Bill No. 549, amending "Fiscal Cade", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2837.

Proceed to consideration of nominations for Commissioners of Deeds, 92.

Proceed to consideration of nominations for Notaries Public, 92.

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Recede from amendment to House Bill No. 1055, concerning unemployment compensation, 3787.

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Recommit to Committee on Aeronautics, House Bill No. 613, creating, and defining powers and duties of the Legislative Commission on Aeronautics, 3540.

Recommit to Committee on Agriculture, Senate Bill No. 629, amending Act, 1929, further defining farm products; and placing canned farm products within the terms of the act, 3031.

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Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, Senate Bill No. 164, creating and defining powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Safety Commission as an Independent Administrative Commission of the Commonwealth, 1675.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, Senate Bill No. 182, making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh, 2700.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, Senate Bill No. 497, authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to secure accommodations ashore for use of Navigation Commission of the Delaware River in conducting Nautical School at Port of Philadelphia, 2102.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, House Bill No. 906, amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, requiring holders of evidences of indebtedness to furnish certain information to those issuing such evidences of indebtedness, 3971.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 373, relating to insurance of shares in building and loan associations and savings and loan associations, 3042.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 374, relating to the State Building and Loan Insurance Board. 2995.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 375, relating to building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations, 2996.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 556, Uniform Principal and Income Act, 3016.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 558, amending Act, 1937, providing for the report and escheat of certain declared dividends and profits of corporations, associations, partnerships and companies, 2349.

Recommit to Committee on Banking, Senate Bill No. 617, amending Act, 1933, repealing section exempting from certain tax and bonus liability, shares of credit unions. 3163.

Recommit to Committee on Constitutional Changes, Senate Bill No. 604, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 12, Section 2, permitting Congressmen and Federal employes from the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces, 3027.

Recommit to Committee on Constitutional Changes, Senate Bill No. 605, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 5, Section 18, permitting judges of the Commonwealth to hold office and serve simultaneously in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other branches of armed forces, 3027, 3028.

Recommit to Committee on Corporations, Senate Bill No. 517, amending Act, 1885, providing for giving certain eminent domain rights to natural gas companies, 2543, 3148-3154.

Recommit to Committee on Corporations, Senate Bill No. 567, amending "Business Corporation Law", 1933, prohibiting business corporations, domestic and foreign, from doing business, entering into contracts or advertising under any but their corporate names, 2425.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 2008.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 442, amending "General County Law", 1929, reducing number, reclassifying, and establishing salaries, of county detectives in counties of second class, 2347.

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Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 629, amending "General County Law", 1929, authoring making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 1809, 2877.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 710, concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3582. Withdrawn, 3582.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 787, amending "General County Law", 1929, changing requirements for creating, by court decree, office of controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 3175, 3176.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, House Bill No. 825, amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of sixth class, 3177.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 135, amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3577, 3578. Withdrawn, 3578.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 146, amending Act, 1917, concerning the Public School Employes' Retirement System, 1439.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 558, relating to certified public accountants, 3375.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 853, amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating leaves of absence for professional employes of schools, 3746.

Recommit to Committee on Education, Senate Bill No. 448, amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating sabbatical leaves for certain school employes, 3704.

Recommit to Committee on Education, Senate Bill No. 351, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for sabbatical leaves of absence, for employes of State Teachers' Colleges, and the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, 1447.

Recommit to Committee on Elections, Senate Bill No. 151, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for election of school directors in second, third and fourth class districts, 2672.

Recommit to Committee on Finance, House Bill No. 727, amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning tax reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 3365.

Recommit to Committee on Finance, House Bill No. 749, concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3966.

Recommit to Committee on Finance, House Bill No. 892, concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3971.

Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, House Bill No. 156, amending "Game Law", 1937, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident hunting licenses, 2986.

Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, House Bill No. 813, amending "Game Law", 1937, providing for monthly returns and payments, and amount of bond of issuing agents of hunters' licenses, 2103.

Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, House Bill No. 841, amending "Fish Law", 1925, requiring amount of bond to be fixed by Secretary of Revenue, for agents issuing fishing licenses, 2103, 2104.

Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, Senate Bill No. 78, amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 620.

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Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, Senate Bill No. 544, amending "Fish Law", 1925, giving power to Fish Wardens, while in uniform, to stop boats, vehicles and conveyances for search and investigation, 2136.

Recommit to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, Senate Bill No. 580, amending "Game Law", 1937, designating method, while hunting or trapping, of carrying firearms, 2683.

Recommit to Committee on Highways, House Bill No. 835, appropriating certain percentage of liquid fuels tax for roads, streets and bridges, in certain political subdivisions, 3036, 3037.

Recommit to Committee on Highways, House Bill No. 931, making appropriation from Motor License Fund to Department of Highways, for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing or improving township roads during calendar years 1944 and 1945, in townships of second class, 3046.

Recommit to Committee on Insurance, House Bill No. 365, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, further changing provisions relating to investment of capital and reserve of mutual, and stock life insurance companies, organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, 2132.

Recommit to Committee on Insurance, Senate Bill No. 441, amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, authorizing cities of third class organizations having charge of pension or retirement funds of policemen, firemen, and other city employes, to enter into contracts with insurance companies, 2407.

Recommit to Committee on Insurance, Senate Bill No. 442, amending "Fourth Class County Retirement Law", 1941, authorizing Retirement Boards to enter into contracts with certain insurance companies concerning payment of retirement allowances; and reducing "regular interest" on retirement accounts in counties of fourth class, 2407.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 36, abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivisions taxes, 1283. Defeated, 1284.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 290, amending Act, 1941, further regulating the payment of witnesses, and the taxation thereof as costs of proceedings, 1444.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 476, amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, making additional provision for and fixing compensation for filing and collecting of tax claims, 3007.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 18, relating to parole; abolishing Pennsylvania Board of Parole: reestablishing jurisdiction, powers and duties of the Board of Pardons, 1795-1798.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 186, amending "Penal Code", 1939, Prescribing additional penalties in case of commission of certain crimes during blackouts or air-raids, 1058.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 291, amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, changing provisions concerning authorizing executors or administrators of decedents' estates to make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without audit of their accounts, 2672.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 357, amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for exonerations of sewer liens and the discharge of properties covered thereby in cities of the third class, 2539, 2540.

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Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 574, abating unpaid tax penalties and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity, 2426.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 597, amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of ration stamps, 3022.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 598, aiding the Federal Government in the enforcement of its allocation and Rationing Program, 3027.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 36, abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 1284.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 289, amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, providing compensation for Armory drills, for officers and enlisted men in the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps, 2988.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 510, amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 3209, 3704.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 516, providing protection to decedents' estates, interests, funds, property rights or other matters secured, or to be secured by individual surety or sureties in courts of record, 3358.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 557, amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, providing further exemption from taxation; and making provisions for exemptions applicable to institution district taxes, 3957.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 558 concerning certified public accountants, 3957.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 601, amending Act, 1901, further providing, in certain cases, for cancellation of registrations of labels, trademarks, etc., 3706.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 640, requiring names of all signers and witnesses to be printed or typewritten below their signatures on all documents and other written instruments entitled to be recorded or filed, 3362, 3958.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 710, concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3965.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 749, concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3556.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 862, providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of sixth class, 3367.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 892, concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3556, 3557.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 289, limiting liability which may be retroactive in cases of taxes or other moneys owed to Commonwealth, 2850.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 616, concerning State personal property taxes, 3031.

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Recommit to Committee on Law and Order, House Bill No. 871, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3182-3186. Defeated. 3186.

Recommit to Committee on Law and Order, House Bill No. 871, amending "Pensylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3347.

Recommit to Committee on Law and Order, Senate Bill No. 127, permitting certain organizations to conduct playing of bingo, 1801-1803.

Recommit to Committee on Law and Order, Senate Bill No. 503, providing referendums to ascertain will of electors on question of baseball and football on Sunday, 1807.

Recommit to Committee on Military Affairs, House Bill No. 134, amending Act, 1925, relating to solicitation of moneys, making the same applicable to certain War Veterans' Organizations, or subordinate units thereof, 2142.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Government, House Bill No. 279, amending Act, 1941, making Civil Service regulations permanently applicabile to all boroughs, towns and townships of first class which maintain a police force, 2142.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Government, House Bill No. 356, amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 2142.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Government, Senate Bill No. 36, amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing for payment of fees by the Commonwealth, to local vital statistics registrars, 1423.

Recommit to Committee on Public Health, House Bill No. 235, authorizing State Board of Medical Education and Licensure to issue temporary permits to Doctors of Medicine legally licensed in other states to practice medicine and surgery, 954.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, House Bill No. 254, authorizing Pennsylvania Historical Commission to acquire by gift on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Harmony Society Graveyard, Ambridge, Pennsylvania, 2986, 2987.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, House Bill No. 836, amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 3744.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, House Bill No. 847, amending "National Defense Housing Law", 1941, extending, from December 31, 1943, until December 31, 1945, limitation of the initiation of housing projects, 3970.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, House Bill No. 926, creating a commission to make a study of juvenile delinquency, 3188.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, Senate Bill No. 138, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 2398.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, Senate Bill No. 590, concerning Administrative Departments, Boards and Commissions, 3158.

Recommit to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, Senate Bill No. 88, amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, discontinuing the requirement that in certain cases, milk orders shall be included in relief, 1604.

Reconsider final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 100, amending Act, 1931, authorizing commissioners to sell

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lands purchased at treasurers' sales upon which period of redemption has expired, and providing for notice of such sales, 1338.

Reconsider final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 135, amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 1889.

Reconsider final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 138, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 2398.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 40 relating to certain positions and compensation of officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, 530.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 403, amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 2230.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 518, amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 3717.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 711, amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for appointment of assistant County Superintendents, 3187.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 722, amending Act, 1919, providing for Secretary of Revenue to appoint and fix compensation of assistant clerks to Registers of Wills, in collecting inheritance taxes in counties other than first and second classes, 3211.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 723, variously amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1927, concerning decedent's estates, 3714.

Reconsider vote of Senate insisting upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, to House Bill No. 1055, concerning unemployment compensation, 3786.

Refer to an appropriate committee, resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate the Liquor Control Board, (Senate) Serial No. 30; 1017.

Refer to Committee on Judiciary Special, resolution relating to seating of Senator Louis H. Farrell of the Eighth Senatorial District (Senate) Serial No. 11; 136, 137.

Refer to Committee on Public Utilities, resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to inquire into and determine qualifications of Dr. Frank S. Parker to serve on the Public Utility Commission, (Senate) No. 1, Serial No. 24; 418. Motion renewed, 419.

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Take from table and refer to Committee on State Government, information received by the Senate from former Governor James, with reference to the Auditor General's Department, 127.

Take from table, Governor's nominations for Secretary of Highways and Secretary of Public Assistance, 164.

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Amendments to Bill No. 522 (House) Post-War Planning Law, 2232.

Motion to lay on table, resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to inquire into and determine qualifications of Dr. Frank S. Parker to serve on the Public Utility Commission, (Senate) No. 1, Serial No. 24; 418.

Point of order by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward, that the President Pro Tempore is out of order, as he has no vote when sitting up front, 2003.

Request for unanimous consent for immediate consideration of resolutions, 271, 3194.

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Request to pass over House Bill No. 62, amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 363.

Request to pass over House Bill No. 522, Post-War Planning Law, 2233.

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A Member of the Senate cannot be present and not vote, unless he has an interest in the bill under consideration, 2870.

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The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland is not talking on the motion to return the nomination to the Governor, 655.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, did not vote on Senate Bill No. 554, concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2871.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, is out of order in discussing a bill, after motion has carried for the previous question on the bill, 2082.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCreesh, is out of order in requesting permission to interrogate concerning a bill after motion has carried for the previous question on the bill, 2082, 2083.

The motion to discourage a Committee is not in order, as the gentleman from Lackawanna is speaking on something which is not before the Senate, 3788.

Questions of Information raised by, on
How did the gentleman from Westmoreland vote on second reading of Senate Bill No. 23, concerning The Joint State Government Commission, 274.

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Amendments to Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 365.

Bill No. 18 (Senate) relating to parole, 1433, 1434, 1488.

Bill No. 21 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code," 1929, changing and restricting right of Commonwealth to impose interest on certain unpaid taxes, 198.

Bill No. 23 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of the Joint State Government Commission, 274.

Bill No. 33 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code," 1929, further regulating making of Tax Resettlements by Department of Revenue, 199, 200.

Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 1101.

Bill No. 36 (House) abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 1283.

Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2242.

Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 365, 366.

Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code," 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 398.

Bill No. 88 (Senate) amending "Public Assistance Law," 1937, discontinuing the requirement that in certain cases, milk orders shall be included in relief, 1604, 1605.

Bill No. 112 (Senate) providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal registration lists, 1766.

Bill No. 127 (Senate) permitting certain organizations to conduct playing of bingo, 1801.

Bill No. 133 (House) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, 3775.

Bill No. 135 (House) amending "School Code," 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3578.

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Bill No. 165 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code," 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 1441, 3168.

Bill No. 177 (Senate) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law," 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for unemployment compensation, by employers in accordance with an experience rating system, 1884.

Bill No. 243 (Senate) amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various State Funds in the State Treasury, 1734, 1735.

Bill No. 255 (Senate) creating a uniform and exclusive system for administration of parole, 1101.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2403-2405, 4033.

Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, 1100, 2406.

Bill No. 312 (Senate) amending "School Code, 1911, providing for payment, out of appropriations to Department of Public Instruction for such purposes, for education of blind children, 1100.

Bill No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 2120, 2121.

Bill No. 374 (Senate) relating to the State Building and Loan Insurance Board, 2995.

Bill No. 408 (House) amending "Administrative Code," 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as State Real Estate Board, 3579.

Bill No. 471 (Senate) relating to suits for damages to property, resulting from coal mining operations, 3144.

Bill No. 498 (Senate).
Creating a commission to make a study and investigation of strip mining, 2134.

Bill No. 517 (Senate) relating to granting certain storage privileges to natural gas companies, 3148.

Bill No. 522 (House) Post-War Planning Law, 2233, 2234, 2236.

Bill No. 544 (House) extending provisions of Cigarette Tax Act of 1935, for further limited period, 2250.

Bill No. 545 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 3914.

Bill No. 554 (Senate) amending "Parole Law," 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2570.

Bill No. 560 (House) relating to unemployment compensation, 3535.

Bill No. 574 (Senate) abating unpaid tax penalties and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity, 2427.

Bill No. 587 (Senate) authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration," and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of cities and counties of first class, 3514.

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Bill No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code," 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3157.

Bill No. 590 (Senate) concerning Administrative Departments, Boards and Commissions, 3162.

Bill No. 597 (Senate) amending "Penal Code," 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of ration stamps, 3022.

Bill No. 598 (Senate) aiding the Federal Government in the enforcement of its allocation and Rationing Program, 3022.

Bill No. 617 (Senate) amending Act, 1933, repealing section exempting from certain tax and bonus liability, shares of credit unions, 2884.

Bill No. 663 (House) relating to the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, in counties of second class, 3964.

Bill No. 710 (House) concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3582.

Bill No. 722 (House) concerning appointment and salaries of assistant clerks to registers of wills in counties other than first and second class, 3378, 3379, 3991, 3992, 4004.

Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 2693.

Bill No. 750 (House) amending "Fiduciaries Act," 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamento annexo and administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, in decedents' estates, 3035.

Bill No. 759 (House) amending Act, 1923, fixing salary of the treasurer, in counties of sixth class, 3583.

Bill No. 828 (House) amending "Female Labor Law," 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporarily suspending certain restrictions on employment of, 3180.

Bill No. 835 (House) appropriating certain percentage of liquid fuels tax for roads, streets and bridges, in certain political subdivisions, 3037, 3038.

Bill No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act," 1933, by defining "Official Seal," and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3183, 3184, 3559.

Bill No. 929 (House) creating a commission to study the method of participation by the Commonwealth and local school districts in the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, 3343, 3344.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3554-3556.

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Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3934.

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Pass over Bill No. 72 (House) amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, 1604, 1674.

Pass over Bill No. 78 (Senate) amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 960, 1107.

Pass over Bill No. 79 (Senate) relating to investing, reinvesting, acquiring, exchanging, retaining, selling, and managing property by fiduciaries, 1277.

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Pass over Bill No. 127 (Senate) permitting certain organizations to conduct playing of bingo, 1708, 1674.

Pass over Bill No. 131 (House) amending Act, 1915, eliminating from provisions thereof, the exception of Armory Buldings owned by the Commonwealth and under supervision of the Armory Board, 1731.

Pass over Bill No. 131 (Senate) amending "Fish Law", 1926, providing for issuing free resident fishing licenses to persons over sixty-five years of age, 1338.

Pass over Bill No. 135 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3374, 3578, 3713.

Pass over Bill No. 138 (House) amending Act, 1889, providing that any number of items paid to any court or in custody of any depository or officer of any court may be joined in one petition of escheat, 1338.

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Pass over Bill No. 146 (House) amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the Public School Employes' Retirement System; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 1278.

Pass over Bill No. 150 (House) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law," 1936-1937, excluding services of real estate salesmen and real estate brokers from the definition of employment, 2848.

Pass over Bill No. 155 (House) amending "Fish Law," 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 960.

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Pass over Bill No. 165 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 1338.

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Pass over Bill No. 193 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, permitting minors under age of eighteen years to be present in bowling alleys, 1339, 1442, 1500.

Pass over Bill No. 198 (House) amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, continuing the liability of taxpayers after the tax collector has been exonerated in townships of the second class, 2849.

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Pass over Bill No. 217 (Senate) creating a Joint Legislative Committee to study and investigate certain subjects incident to proposed legislation, 1804.

Pass over Bill No. 226 (Senate) legalizing operation of bowling alleys and bowling on Sunday, 960, 1015.

Pass over Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Court of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 1216, 1275, 1340.

Pass over Bill No. 233 (Senate) amending Act, 1919, providing for addition of names to business certificates to conduct business in the Commonwealth, 818.

Pass over Bill No. 234 (Senate) amending "Fictitious Names Registration Law", 1917, making it unlawful for business corporations to carry on or conduct business under an assumed or fictitious name, 818, 819, 877, 1105.

Pass over Bill No. 235 (House) authorizing State Board of Medical Education and Licensure to issue temporary permits to Doctors of Medicine legally licensed in other states to practice medicine and surgery, 819, 877.

Pass over Bill No. 236 (House) reducing for limited time, training period of medical internship in hospitals in order to qualify for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery, 819.

Pass over Bill No. 246 (Senate) enabling tax collectors in counties of sixth class to make return to county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands, 1609.

Pass over Bill No. 258 (Senate) amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints or footprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 1013, 1058, 1107.

Pass over Bill No. 261 (Senate) amending Act, 1941, authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell with approval of Governor, Lands of The Commonwealth in Delaware, Potter, Elk and Washington Counties, 1736.

Pass over Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1805.

Pass over Bill No. 273 (House) amending "General Borough Act", 1927, further regulating boroughs, 3356.

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Pass over Bill No. 285 (House) amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 1771.

Pass over Bill No. 286 (House) amending "Fish Law", 1925, further regulating taking of fish from inland waters and the possession thereof, 960, 961.

Pass over Bill No. 290 (House) amending Act, 1941, further regulating the payment of witnesses, and the taxation thereof as costs of proceedings, 1343.

Pass over Bill No. 291 (Senate) amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, changing provisions concerning authorizing decedents' estates' executors or administrators to make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without audit of their accounts, 2247, 2400, 2538.

Pass over Bill No. 295 (Senate) amending "Fish Law," 1925, authorizing Board of Fish Commissioners to close streams, or parts thereof, for a certain period after stocking the same, 961.

Pass over Bill No. 296 (Senate) repealing Acts, 1913 and 1915, relating to construction and maintenance of Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, 1014.

Pass over Bill No. 301 (Senate) amending "Municipal Borrowing Law," 1941, providing for funding of debts represented by judgments entered by courts, 1107, 1214, 1335.

Pass over Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code," 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions threrefor and filing of expense accounts, 1903, 2063, 2127, 2128, 2229.

Pass over Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 1903.

Pass over Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 1805, 1866.

Pass over Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, 1109, 1344, 1345.

Pass over Bill No. 314 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for supervisors of special education in counties employing fewer than five hundred and fifty teachers, 1346, 1445, 1505, 1600, 1673.

Pass over Bill No. 341 (Senate) amending Act, 1915, further extending exemptions from State Tax imposed on stock of domestic and foreign corporations, associations, or joint-stock companies, 1346, 1446.

Pass over Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of employes, and procedure on appeals to court by the same, 3699, 3700.

Pass over Bill No. 346 (Senate) suspending for the "duration" and six months thereafter, the statutory provisions concerning advertising and competitive bidding on, and providing for awarding to lowest and best bidder, of contracts of counties, institution districts, and cities, for rationed goods, 1346.

Pass over Bill No. 351 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for sabbatical leaves of absence, for employes of State Teachers' Colleges, and the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, 1346.

Pass over Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 1677, 1805, 2008.

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Pass over Bill No. 356 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in townships of second class, 1805, 1866, 2009, 2101.

Pass over Bill No. 356 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, providing for tax refunds and exoneration, and appeals from judgment, order, or decrees of court, in counties of second class, 2850.

Pass over Bill No. 357 (Senate) amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for exonerations of sewer liens and the discharge of properties covered thereby in cites of the third class, 2406.

Pass over Bill No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 1281, 1447, 1506, 1600, 1601, 1673, 1865, 2061.

Pass over Bill No. 364 (House) amending Act, 1937, giving each political subdivision the right to petition court for a compromise agreement or sale, for tax or municipal claims against real property purchased by political subdivisions, 3031.

Pass over Bill No. 365 (House) amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, further changing provisions relating to investment of capital and reserve of mutual, and stock life insurance companies, organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, 1904, 2085.

Pass over Bill No. 369 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing fee for motor vehicle registrations issued in the "Dealer's Class"; 882.

Pass over Bill No. 372 (House) amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, empowering townships of second class to levy a tax, under certain circumstances, for purpose of paying for removal and disposal of ashes, garbage and other refuse material, 2850, 2851.

Pass over Bill No. 373 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 882.

Pass over Bill No. 373 (Senate) relating to insurance of shares in building and loan associations and savings and loan associations, 2701, 2887.

Pass over Bill No. 374 (Senate) relating to the State Building and Loan Insurance Board, 2701, 2887.

Pass over Bill No. 375 (Senate) relating to building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations, 2887, 2888.

Pass over Bill No. 377 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing penalty for violation of provisions relating to motor vehicle official inspections, 3703.

Pass over Bill No. 388 (Senate) amending "National Defense Housing Law", 1941, extending time for initiating developments under, and authorizing housing authorities to cooperate and assist municipalities with housing projects, 1281, 1447.

Pass over Bill No. 390 (House) amending "Dog Law", 1921, providing for issuing of free dog licenses for seeing-eye dogs, 1809.

Pass over Bill No. 398 (House) enabling Tax Collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, 2703.

Pass over Bill No. 404 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, requiring written agreements pertaining to real property, to be acknowledged by the sellers or grantors therein, 1282, 1448.

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Pass over Bill No. 406 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, extending Retirement System in counties of second class to additional employes, 2851.

Pass over Bill No. 419 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 1868.

Pass over Bill No. 420 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point, Lancaster County, 1868.

Pass over Bill No. 421 (House) amending Act, 1937, authorizing townships of second class to make appropriations to enforce Zoning Ordinances, 1905.

Pass over Bill No. 422 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing that coroners in counties where death occurred, shall investigate deaths caused by accidents, 1347, 1673, 1674.

Pass over Bill No. 425 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, Philastone Ordnance Plant, Crawford County, 1785, 1905.

Pass over Bill No. 430 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Signal Depot, Thirty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 1785, 1905.

Pass over Bill No. 440 (House) amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval, by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 2330.

Pass over Bill No. 443 (Senate) amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, reducing minimum fine for operating while under influence of liquor or narcotic drug; and for certain irregularities concerning licenses for aircraft, 1905.

Pass over Bill No. 445 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jursdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, Philadelphia, 1786, 1905, 2857.

Pass over Bill No. 448 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating sabbatical leaves for certain school employes 3533.

Pass over Bill No. 452 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 1905, 2857.

Pass over Bill No. 457 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Forty-eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 1787, 1905, 2857.

Pass over Bill No. 460 (House) amending Act, 1917, saving to Pennsylvania Motor Police Force members' right to increases in pay and certain advancements in rank, 1787.

Pass over Bill No. 465 (Senate) authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply; and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at State and State-aided Institutions, 1868, 2101.

Pass over Bill No. 471 (Senate) limiting time within which suits or action hereafter begun, shall be brought for damage to surface land and property resulting from mining of coal, and operations in connection therewith, 2424, 2857, 3006, 3143, 3357.

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Pass over Bill No. 472 (Senate) requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed, 1865.

Pass over Bill No. 473 (Senate) amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of authorities to acquire title to projects subject to jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, by requiring approval of said Commission, 1868, 2102, 2143, 2249, 2347, 2348, 2408.

Pass over Bill No. 476 (House) amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, making additional provision for and fixing compensation for filing and collecting of tax claims, 2857.

Pass over Bill No. 477 (Senate) amending Act, 1933, providing that Aeronautical Code, 1933, shall be administered by Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission instead of Department of Revenue, 1865.

Pass over Bill No. 487 (House) amending Act, 1909, providing for granting of warrants and rights to certain additional lands of the Commonwealth, 1282, 1449, 1511, 1512.

Pass over Bill No. 497 (Senate) authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to secure accommodations ashore for use of Navigation Commission of the Delaware River in conducting Nautical School at Port of Philadelphia, 1868.

Pass over Bill No. 498 (Senate) creating a commission to make a study and investigation of strip mining, 1868.

Pass over Bill No. 500 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 1868, 1869, 2863.

Pass over Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 1807.

Pass over Bill No. 509 (House) amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on county officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of county institution districts in cities of first and second classes, 2863, 3358.

Pass over Bill No. 511 (House) amending Act, 1937, extending and further regulating retirement systems in counties of third class, 2863, 3011.

Pass over Bill No. 514 (House) amending Act, 1941, further regulating retirement systems in counties of fifth class, 2863, 3011.

Pass over Bill No. 516 (House) providing protection to decedents' estates, interests, funds, property rights or other matters secured, or to be secured by individual surety or sureties in courts of record, 3148.

Pass over Bill No. 516 (Senate) authorizing for the "Duration" and specified period thereafter, the employment during certain hours, of male minors as pin boys in bowling alleys, 2102.

Pass over Bill No. 517 (House) amending "Fictitious Names Register Law", 1917, requiring notice of intention to file, to be given by advertisement, and filing of proofs of such publication, concerning certificates for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name, 3580.

Pass over Bill No. 518 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 3704.

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Pass over Bill No. 519 (House) amending Act, 1941, further regulating retirement systems in counties of fourth class, 2863, 3012.

Pass over Bill No. 533 (House) amending Act, 1941, providing that in counties of the seventh and eighth classes taxes on unseated lands shall be returned by the tax levying authorities to the county commissioners and collected by the county treasurer, 1449.

Pass over Bill No. 535 (Senate) amending Act, 1891, requiring mine foremen, and assistant mine foremen to be registered holders of certificate of qualification, 2089.

Pass over Bill No. 536 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, providing that all liens in favor of the Commonwealth other than tax liens, charged against real estate heretofore or hereafter sold for taxes by county treasurers, are divested by such tax sales, 2864, 3030.

Pass over Bill No. 537 (House) amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing certain townships of first class to appropriate moneys for the support of hospitals, 2864.

Pass over Bill No. 540 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Air Station, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 1869.

Pass over Bill No. 541 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, exempting from provisions thereof special permits, certain coin-operated motion picture machines, 2865, 3013, 3014.

Pass over Bill No. 545 (House) concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, 2337, 2399, 2534, 2669, 2848.

Pass over Bill No. 545 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 1869.

Pass over Bill No. 547 (House) amending Act, 1889, increasing for a further limited period, the rate of tax upon gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint stock associations, copartnerships and persons, 2534.

Pass over Bill No. 549 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2009.

Pass over Bill No. 556 (Senate) Uniform Principal and Income Act, 2348, 2414, 2415, 2543, 2682, 2871.

Pass over Bill No. 557 (House) amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, providing further exemption from taxation; and making provisions for exemptions applicable to institution district taxes, 3704.

Pass over Bill No. 557 (Senate) amending "Intangible Personal Property Tax Act", 1913, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 2415.

Pass over Bill No. 576 (Senate) amending "Business Corporation Law," 1933, prohibiting business corporations, domestic and foreign, from doing business, entering into contracts or advertising under any but their corporate names, 2349.

Pass over Bill No. 570 (Senate) Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, 2146.

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Pass over Bill No. 574 (Senate) abating unpaid tax penalties and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity, 2350.

Pass over Bill No. 578 (House) relating to chattel mortgages on livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment and crops, grown, growing or to be grown, 3019, 3157, 3360.

Pass over Bill No. 584 (House) authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 3360.

Pass over Bill No. 588 (House) amending "Insurance Company Law," 1921, extending purposes for which certain insurance companies may be incorporated, 1809, 1867, 2091.

Pass over Bill No. 590 (Senate) concerning Administrative Departments, Boards and Commissions, 2872, 3019, 3020.

Pass over Bill No. 596 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 2872.

Pass over Bill No. 597 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of ration stamps, 2872.

Pass over Bill No. 598 (Senate) aiding the Federal Government in the enforcement of its allocation and Rationing Program, 2872.

Pass over Bill No. 607 (House) amending "Workmen's Compensation Act," 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 2873.

Pass over Bill No. 609 (House) amending "Beverage License Law", 1933. conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 2874.

Pass over Bill No. 616 (Senate) concerning State personal property taxes, 2874.

Pass over Bill No. 617 (Senate) amending Act, 1933, repealing section exempting from certain tax and bonus liability, shares of credit unions, 2874, 3031.

Pass over Bill No. 624 (House) amending "School Code," 1911, providing for fixing compensation of the controller auditing the accounts of school districts of second and third classes, 3031.

Pass over Bill No. 626 (House) validating and confirming certain townships' contracts entered into by Boards of Township Supervisors for improvement of highways, 2144.

Pass over Bill No. 630 (Senate) amending "Department of Banking Law", 1933, further regulating distribution of the assets of building and loan associations in liquidation by the Secretary of Banking, 2877.

Pass over Bill No. 631 (Senate) relating to administration, liquidation and distribution of title insurance reserve funds in possession of the Secretary of Banking as receiver, 2877.

Pass over Bill No. 641 (House) providing for validation and amendment of defective tax liens, heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 2878, 3034.

Pass over Bill No. 649 (House) amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing a method for financing the cost of constructing sewers or drains, in townships of second class, 1809, 2091.

Pass over Bill No. 650 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing counties of third class to enter into contracts up to five hundred dollars without advertising for bids, 2713, 3034, 3168.

HEYBURN, WELDON B.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 663 (House) amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in counties of second class, 3376, 3581, 3582.

Pass over Bill No. 668 (House) amending "Non-Profit Corporation Law", 1922, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service to subscribers of over-income, 2713, 2714, 3034.

Pass over Bill No. 669 (House) amending "Nonprofit Medical Service Corporation Act", 1939, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service bentfits to subscribers of over-income, 2714, 3034.

Pass over Bill No. 675 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 2848.

Pass over Bill No. 684 (House) amending "Business Corporation Law", 1933, concerning dissolved business corporations, 2418.

Pass over Bill No. 686 (House) permitting sale and purchase of imitation butter or oleomargarine for period of two years, for consumption by inmates and employes of charitable and penal institutions, 1799.

Pass over Bill No. 688 (House) authorizing political subdivisions to refund moneys erroneously paid into their treasuries for municipal improvements or upon municipal assessments subsequently declared illegal and invalid, 1348.

Pass over Bill No. 696 (House) repealing "Vinegar Law", 1897, regulating manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars, 1602, 1674.

Pass over Bill No. 710 (House) concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3582.

Pass over Bill No. 711 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for appointment of assistant County Superintendents, 3034.

Pass over Bill No. 722 (House) amending Act, 1919, providing for Secretary of Revenue to appoint and fix compensation of assistant clerks to Registers of Wills, in collecting inheritance taxes in counties other than first and second classes, 2893, 3044, 3211, 3582, 3583, 3965.

Pass over Bill No. 723 (House) amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1927, concerning appraisement and transfer inheritance tax in decedents' estates, 2893, 3044, 3211, 3540, 3541, 3965.

Pass over Bill No. 725 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, regulating salaries of continuation teachers in first class districts, 3034.

Pass over Bill No. 726 (House) amending Act, 1925, making further provisions for the satisfaction of Conditional Sales Contracts filed in the office of the prothonotary, 2878, 3035, 3171.

Pass over Bill No. 727 (House) amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning Tax Reports to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships, 3171, 3172.

Pass over Bill No. 735 (House) Allegheny County Assessment Bill, 2878, 3035.

Pass over Bill No. 736 (House) amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, providing for surrendering of, renewal during continuance in service, and renewal thereafter of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 2878, 3035.

HEYBURN, WELDON B.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 742 (House) amending Act, 1939, relating to tax duplicates, exonerations and refunds in cities of second class, 2878, 2879, 3035.

Pass over Bill No. 750 (House) amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamento annexo and administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, in decedents' estates, 2879, 3035.

Pass over Bill No. 751 (House) amending "Transfer Inheritance Law", 1919, concerning appraisers, stock transfers and inheritance taxes in settling decedents' estates, 2893, 3045, 3211.

Pass over Bill No. 768 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further reorganizing Departments of Revenue and Auditor General relating to duties in collection of transfer inheritance taxes in decedents' estates, 2894, 3045, 3211, 3212.

Pass over Bill No. 770 (House) amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 3036, 3175, 3542, 3732.

Pass over Bill No. 678 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further reorganizing Departments of Revenue and Auditor General relating to duties in collection of transfer inheritance taxes in decedents' estates, 3583, 3966.

Pass over Bill No. 787 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, changing requirements for creating, by court decree, office of controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 2879, 3036.

Pass over Bill No. 805 (House) providing for appointment of a clerk to the jury commissioners, by court of common pleas, and fixing his salary and payment thereof, in counties of third class, 2879, 3036.

Pass over Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing temporary increases, and requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts for full amount of such increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 2894, 3543.

Pass over Bill No. 823 (House) amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, permitting examinations to be made by any licensed physician, of minors securing permission to work, 2879, 3036.

Pass over Bill No. 825 (House) amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of sixth class, 2879, 3036.

Pass over Bill No. 827 (House) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, in order to provide automobile liability insurance on motor vehicles owned by the United States of America and its instrumentalities, which are loaned to and operated by State employes and certain other persons, 3367.

Pass over Bill No. 836 (House) amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 2430, 2694, 2879, 2880, 3038, 3180, 3181, 3367, 3544, 3775.

Pass over Bill No. 845 (House) amending contagious disease hospitals, 2880, 3038.

Pass over Bill No. 847 (House) concerning Housing Projects, 3039, 3181, 3367, 3545, 3546, 3744.

Pass over Bill No. 862 (House) providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of sixth class, 2880, 3039, 3181.

Pass over Bill No. 865 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 2880, 3039.

HEYBURN, WELDON B.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 2880, 3039, 3547.

Pass over Bill No. 873 (House) amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 2880, 3039, 3187, 3367, 3368.

Pass over Bill No. 914 (House) amending "State Fire Marshal Law", 1927, requiring Pennsylvania State Police to administer and enforce the same, 2012.

Pass over Bill No. 917 (House) promoting interstate cooperation for the conservation and protection of water resources in the Delaware River Basin, 2433, 2696.

Pass over Bill No. 922 (House) amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing townships of first class to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations, 2884, 3040.

Pass over Bill No. 929 (House) creating a commission to study the method of participation by the Commonwealth and local school districts in the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, 3368.

Pass over Bill No. 942 (House) making appropriation to the Insurance Department for payment of certain claims against the Commonwealth and that department, 3971.

Pass over Bill No. 946 (House) making appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3189.

Pass over Bill No. 989 (House) amending "First Class City Charter Law," 1919, providing that persons certified by the Civil Service Commission, and unable to accept appointments on account of war service, shall be retained on preferred eligible lists for the "Duration" and two years thereafter, in cites of first class, 3040.

Pass over Bill No. 993 (House) amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, providing that Tax Exemption to certain local public property shall not extend to property owned or held by an agency of the Government of the United States, 2433.

Pass over Bill No. 1003 (House) authorizing Department of Highways to erect and maintain as a post-war construction project, an Allegheny River Bridge, as a toll bridge between points in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, 3040.

Pass over Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3700.

Pass over Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 2345.

Pass over Bill No. 1071 (House) amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, further regulating Department of Public Assistance; State Board of Public Assistance; County Boards of Assistance; County Commissioners; and Courts of Common Pleas, 3213.

Pass over Bill No. 1106 (House) making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain homes, 3370.

Pass oxer Bill No. 1107 (House) making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for the maintenance of certain hospitals, 3370.

Pass over Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3574.

Pass over Conference Committee Report on House Bill No. 711, concerning appointment of assistant county superintendents, 3924.

HEYBURN, WELDON B.—Continued.

Proceed with the second-reading calendar, 2008.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 522, Post-War Planning Law, 2009.

Refer to proper committee, resolution recommending repeal of emergency relief taxes (Senate) Serial No. 19; 271.

Request for roll call by, on
Motion to lay on table, resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 8, 1943 (Senate) concurrent; 193.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 36, abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 1283.

Motion to reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 871, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3186.

Resolutions called up by
Memorializing Congress of United States to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances, (House) concurrent No. 50, Serial No. 66; 4025.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the Philippines; concurrent (House) No. 44, Serial No. 60; 3343.

Recommending that The Joint State Government Commission make a study of the distribution of State Funds to all political subdivisions and counties of the State (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 125; 4024.

Relating to seating of Senator Louis H. Farrell of the Eighth Senatorial District (Senate) Serial No. 11; 136.

Thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) Serial No. 17; 194.

Resolutions offered by
Amending Senate Rules, 299, 300, 338.

Requesting members of the Senate to make every possible effort to avoid absenteeism for the balance of the Session, 1588, 1589.

Requesting use of Senate Chamber at specific time on May 4, 1943, for the inauguration ceremonies of Hon. W. S. Livengood, Jr., elected to the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, 2327.

Roll call, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996, 2013.

Thanks Senators for gift, 3984.

HIGH SCHOOLS: See Farming. School Districts. Schools, High.

HIGHER EDUCATION: See Education, Higher.

HIGHWAY CROSSINGS: See Motor Vehicle Operators.

HIGHWAY GRADE CHANGES; amending "Sproul Highway Law", 1911, providing for payment of damages to abutting property owners arising from

Senate Bill No. 120.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 268.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 268.

HIGHWAY PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

HIGHWAY SIGNALS, starting, stopping or turning; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending requirements for the "duration" and six months thereafter, concerning

Senate Bill No. 48.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 142.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 142.
Reported without amendment, 1331, 1332.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading, 1450.
Third reading and final passage, 1493, 1494.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1494

In House.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1685, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
Over in order, 1935, 2027.
First reading, 2108.
Over in order, 2158, 2318.
Second reading and amended, 2381, 2382.
Over in order, 2499, 2611, 2814, 2925, 3244, 3435, 3597.
Dropped from Calendar, 3834.

HIGHWAY, STATE; amending Act, 1933, providing for taking over of certain streets in Vintondale, Cambria County, to be maintained and constructed at expense of Commonwealth as a

House Bill No. 19.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 112.
Referred to Committee on Boroughs, 112.
Reported without amendment, 171.
Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 171.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Armstrong County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing additional

Senate Bill No. 342.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 997.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 997.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Berks County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing additional

House Bill No. 219.
Read in place in House by Mr. P. A. Brunner, 280.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 280.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Berks County; establishing; and providing for its construction and maintenance by the Commonwealth.

Senate Bill No. 125.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 271.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Berks County; establishing; and providing for its construction and maintenance by the Commonwealth.

Senate Bill No. 126.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 271.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Blair County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing Route 07049 as a

Senate Bill No. 215.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 524.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 524.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Borough of Moosic, Lackawanna County; establishing certain public roads as a

Senate Bill No. 325.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coleman, 863.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 863.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route in Borough of Prospect, Butler County; amending "Borough Rural State Highway Law", 1933, establishing additional

Senate Bill No. 257.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 658.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 658.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Borough of Taylor and Township of Lackawanna, Lackawanna County; establishing certain public roads as a

Senate Bill No. 326.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coleman, 863.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 863.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Bradford County, establishing certain public road as a; and providing for construction and maintenance thereof by the Commonwealth

Senate Bill No. 128.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tyler, 298.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 298.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Bradford County, establishing certain public road as a; and providing for construction and maintenance thereof by the Commonwealth

Senate Bill No. 129.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tyler, 298.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 298.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Dauphin County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing addition to Route 22076 as a

Senate Bill No. 143.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Taylor, 335.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 335.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Dauphin County to be a relief highway; providing for a

House Bill No. 1036.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 1067.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1067.
Reported without amendment, 2583.
First reading, 2749.
Second reading, 2956.
Third reading and final passage, 3265-3266.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 3192.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Easton, Northampton County; amending Act, 1931, establishing an additional

Senate Bill No. 232.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 563, 564.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 564.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Fayette County; amending "Rural State Highway Law," 1931 establishing additional

Senate Bill No. 628.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bowers, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2394.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Juniata County; establishing, and providing for location, construction, improvement and maintenance by the Commonwealth, of a

Senate Bill No. 117.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 244.
Referred to Committee on Highway, 244.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Northampton County, establishing certain section of public road as a

Senate Bill No. 264.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 658.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 658.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Warren County; providing for taking over, and arranging for construction, reconstruction and maintenance at expense of the Commonwealth, certain section of

Senate Bill No. 147.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Chapman, 336.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 336.

HIGHWAY, STATE in Westmoreland County to facilitate vehicular traffic; amending "The Intrastate Bridge and Tunnel Revenue Bond Act", 1931, concerning construction, operation and maintenance of a

Senate Bill No. 381.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, (By Request), 1049.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1049.

HIGHWAY, STATE, route in boroughs of Addison and Stoyestown, Somerset County; amending "Borough Rural State Highway Law", 1933, establishing additional

Senate Bill No. 279.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 709.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 709.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 01050 in Adams County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, changing

Senate Bill No. 586.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 2056.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2056.

HIGHWAY, STATE Route 01076 in Adams County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 585.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 2055, 2056.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2056.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 06082 in Berks County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, changing

Senate Bill No. 483.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Becker and Ruth, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1333.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 07022 in Blair County amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, changing and extending

Senate Bill No. 214.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 524.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 524.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 07049 in Blair County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 480.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 1332, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1333.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 10123 in Butler County; repealing and abandoning, and providing for reversion to the township of

Senate Bill No. 256.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 658.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 658.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 18042 in Clinton County, establishing

Senate Bill No. 229.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stevenson, 563.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 563.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 26030 in Fayette County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, changing and shortening

Senate Bill No. 627.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bowers, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2394.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 30120 in Greene County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 437.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1157.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1157.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 31101 in Huntingdon County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 179.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 422.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 422.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 36179 in Lancaster County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 481.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1333.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 36179 in Lancaster County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, extending

Senate Bill No. 482.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1333.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 39117 in Lehigh County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 522.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 1586.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1586.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 40113 in Luzerne County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, amending

Senate Bill No. 542.
Read in place Senate by Mr. Jones, 1725.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1725.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 44036 in Mifflin County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 190.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 455.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 455.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 44037 in Mifflin County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 559.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 1814.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1814.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 55156 in Somerset County; amending "Rural State Highway Law"; 1931 establishing

Senate Bill No. 280.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 709.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 709.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 58084 in Tioga County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, amending

Senate Bill No. 614.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 2226.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2226.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 59011 in Union County, to correspond with existing conditions; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, correcting the description of

Senate Bill No. 259.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Deitrick, 658.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 658.

HIGHWAY, STATE, Route 62187 in Washrington County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 330.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 949.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 949.

HIGHWAY STATE, Route 62190, in Washington County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, establishing

Senate Bill No. 490.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1334

Referred to Committee on Highways, 1334

HIGHWAY, STATE, routes in Juniata County; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1941, changing certain

Senate Bill No. 635.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 2847.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2847.
Reported without amendment, 2998.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3362.
Returned from House without amendment, 3913.
Signed by President, 3941.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 263.

In House
Referred to Committee on Highways, 3464.
Reported without amendment, 3501.
First reading, 3502.
Second reading, 3670.
Third reading and final passage, 3859, 3860.
Signed by Speaker, 4202.

HIGHWAY, STATE, routes in Lykens and Williamstown boroughs in Dauphin County; amending Act, 1933, establishinig additional

Senate Bill No. 144.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Taylor, 335, 336.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 336.

HIGHWAY TERMINAL POINTS in relocating State highways; amending Act, 1937, adding certain conditions under which Secretary of Highways may disregard

Senate Bill No. 63.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden (By Request) 160.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 160.
Reported without amendment, 1331.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading, 1451.
Third reading and final passage, 1495.
Returned from House without amendment, 3335.
Signed by President, 3349.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 203.

In House
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2586.
Second reading, 2754.
Over in order, 2950, 3257.
Third reading and final passage, 3304, 3305.
Signed by Speaker, 3656.

HIGHWAY ZONING: See "Communications From"; Highway Property Owners' Association.

HIGHWAYS: See Agricultural Machinery. Chester-Philadelphia Highway. Chain Carriers. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Courts of Common Pleas. Fences. Motor Vehicle Registrations. Motor Vehicles. Pennsylvania Turnpike Delaware River Extension Act. Public Roads. Roads. Roadside Zoning Law. Safety Commisson, Pennsylvania. Townships. Townships of Second Class.

HIGHWAYS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA: Quotation from address of, 1470.

HIGHWAYS, connecting, which the Secretary of Highways is authorized to take over and build in certain political subdivisions; amending Act, 1927, increasing length of

Senate Bill No. 242.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 565.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 565.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF: See Allegheny River Bridge. Bridges. Cities of Third Class. Claims, moral. Flood Protection. Highways. Internal Affairs, Department of. Lackawanna River Bridge. Motor Vehicle Registration. Motor Vehicles. Ohio River Bridge. Property and Supplies, Department of. Snow. Toll Bridges. Townships, Bureau of. Townships of Second Class. Wayne County.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, out of Motor License Fund, for maintenance, construction and reconstruction of townships of second class roads and bridges, during 1944 and 1945.

House Bill No. 178.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to condemn rights-of-way as agent for the Federal Government; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizinig

Senate Bill No. 105.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 242.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 242.
Reported without amendment, 1332.
First reading, 1355.
Second reading, 1451, 1452.
Third reading and final passage, 1498.
Returned from House without amendments, 2971.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3051.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 206.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First readng, 2586, 2587.
Second readng, 2755.
Third reading and final passage, 2951.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, with approval of the Governor, to build, rebuild, construct and maintain roads, bridges and viaducts wholly on State Armory properties and State Military Reservations and on the grounds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Erie; amending Act, 1927, authorizing

House Bill No. 625.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cook, 728.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 728.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1458.
Second reading, and amended, 1526.
Third reading and final passage, 1712.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2728.
Signed by Speaker, 2804.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3660. Act No. 86.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1720.
Reported without amendment, 2223.
First reading, 2355.
Second reading, 2429.
Third reading and final passage, 2553, 2554.
Signed by President, 2718.

HIGHWAYS for flight strips and roads to sites of war activities; authorizing Secretary of Highways in agreement with Public Roads Administration of the United States, to lay out, establish, construct, and maintain

House Bill No. 488.
Read in place in House by Mr. McMillen, 587.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 587.
Reported without amendment, 776, 777.
First reading, 838.
Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 928
Reported with amendment, 1294.
Over in order, 1365.
Second reading, 1465, 1466.
Third reading and final passage, 1565, 1566.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3287.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No 152.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1465, 1466.
Ewing, 1466.
McMillen, 1465, 1466.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2665.
First reading, 2721, 2722.
Second reading, 2889.
Third reading and final passage, 3007.
Signed by President, 3338, 3339.

HIGHWAYS, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 526.
Read in place in House by Mr. McAtee, 626.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 626.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2442.
Second reading, 2588.
Third reading and final passage, 2759.
Returned from Senate with out amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943 Act No. 72A.

HIGHWAYS, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2839.
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First reading, 2903.
Second reading, 3043.
Third reading and final passage, 3155.
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HIGHWAYS; requiring persons to walk on certain location along improved, and makng failure so to do, contributory negligence per se.

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HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, to acquire the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, known as the Market Street Bridge; resolution (Senate) requesting, 565, 566. Referred, 566.

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HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, to investigate reasons for delay in meeting per diem payrolls of Department of Highways: Resolution requesting, (House) No. 17, Serial No. 27; 284. Referred, 284. Reported, 345. Called up, 386. Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 386.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, abandoned by relocation; amending Act, 1927, providing for maintenance by and at expense of townships, boroughs, towns and cities, of

Senate Bill No. 65.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden (By Request) 160.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 160.
Reported with amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading, 1451.
Third reading and final passage, 1496, 1497.
Returned from House without amendment, 3335.
Signed by President, 3349.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 205.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2586.
Second reading, 2754.
Over in order, 2950, 3257.
Third reading and final passage, 3306.
Signed by Speaker, 3657.

HIGHWAYS, STATE; amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, by changing certain routes and adding certain new

House Bll No. 927.
Read in place in House by Mr. Simons, 914, 915.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1522.
First reading, 1693.
Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 1827, 1828.

HIGHWAYS, STATE; establishing certain county highways as; and requiring their construction, repair and maintenance as such

Senate Bill No. 519.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1485.
Reported with amendment, 2665.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2889, 2890.
Third reading and final passage. 3011, 3012.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No 333.

HIGHWAYS, STATE—Continued.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3410.
First reading, 3410.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3850, 3851.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, in boroughs and towns; amending "Borough Rural State Highway Law," 1933, changing certain routes and adding certain new routes as

House Bill No. 940.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 916.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1522.
First reading, 1694.
Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 1828.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, in cities of first class; amending Act, 1937, changing certain routes and adding certain new routes as

House Bill No. 935.
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HIGHWAYS, STATE in cities of second class, second class A, and third class; amending "City State Highway Law," 1931, changing certain routes, and adding certain new routes as

House Bill No. 937.
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HIGHWAYS, STATE, in townships, boroughs, towns, and cities; authorizing Secretary of Highways to establish construct and maintain parallel

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Referred to Committee on Highways, 160.
Reported without amendment, 1331.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading, 1451.
Third reading and final passage, 1495, 1496.
Returned from House without amendment, 3335.
Signed by President, 3349.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 204.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
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Signed by Speaker, 3656.

HIGHWAYS, taken over, located, extended or constructed by Federal Government in exercise of war power; authorizing Department of Highways and municipal political subdivisions to adopt and take over as public roads and highways, certain

House Bill No. 56.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 152.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 152.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
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Third reading and final passage, 1711, 1712.
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Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 915.

HILL, MR., Secretary to Representative Fish: Reference to, 2988.

HILL, SPENCER W. Nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas Twenty-Ninth Judicial District, Lycoming County. 499. Referred, 499. Reported and confirmed, 499,500.

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HISTORICAL COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA: See Daniel Boone Homestead. Fort LeBoeuf. Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Priestley, Joseph.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES; amending "General County Law," 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the

House Bill No. 629.
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Referred to Committee on Counties, 728.
Reported without amendment, 1072.
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Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 1809.
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HISTORICAL SOCIETIES; amending "General County Law," 1929, changing amount of aid county commissioners may pay from county funds to

Senate Bill No. 534.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, 1663.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1663.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 250.

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No. 24.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending for the "duration", requirements for motor vehicle operators' licenses renewals, of persons in the military or naval service of the United States, 113.

No. 85.
Amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing that certified copies of records of birth, death and marriage shall be given free of charge to men and women in the military service of the United States and to their dependents, 168.

No. 107.
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No. 425 (By Request).
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No. 427 (By Request).
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No. 640.
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No. 122.
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No. 439.
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No. 451.
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Motion to recommit to Committee on State Government, Senate Bill No. 243, amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various State Funds in the State Treasury, 1733.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, Senate Bill No. 88, amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, discontinuing the requirement that in certain cases, milk orders shall be included in relief, 1606.

Resolution discharging the Committee on Election from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 122, amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, requiring reports as to how money was raised to pay off indebtedness of political parties (Senate) 2513.

Resolutions offered by
Discharging the Committee on Election from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 122, amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, requiring reports as to how money was raised to pay off indebtedness of political parties, 2512. Defeated, 2513.

Requesting Governor to direct the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to remove the word "Deserter" or "Desertion" from the records of men who resigned to take up jobs in war industries prior to December 7, 1941; 2327. Referred, 2327.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting the Auditor General to make an audit and examination of settlements of debtors and closed banks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Banking 3519. Referred, 3519.

Roll call, 4, 1634, 1862, 2013.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SCHOOLS: See "Communications From" Hackenburg, J. L., etc.

HOLMES, ELMER E., Representative from Carbon County.

Bills introduced by
No. 479.
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, prohibiting discrimination against physically handicapped persons desiring motor vehicle liability insurance, 586.

No. 952.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Banking Department Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State employes' Retirement System with respect to certain employes in the Banking Department, 965.

No. 1000.
Amending Act, 1927, increasing the salaries of commissioners in counties of sixth class, 1020.

Bills reported by
No. 114 (House).
Authorizing individual co-fiduciaries in certain cases to consent to investments in common trust funds and validating consents heretofore given concerning decedents' estates, 284.

No. 393 (House).
Allowing costs and counsel fees to stakeholder out of funds paid into court, in interpleader proceeding, 1458.

Election returns, 42.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 488.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Congratulating Carbon County on its one hundredth anniversary, 1616. Reported, 1940. Read and adopted, 1940, 1941. Concurred in by Senate, 2004, 2005. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2025, 2026.

Extending congratulations to people of Carbon County, on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of their county, 1616. Referred, 1616.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HOLMES, MR. GEORGE F.; Secretary of The Senate: Nominated, 6. Declared elected, 7. Oath administered, 7.

Communications to, presented to Senate

From Board of Directors, Franklin Borough Public Schools, Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, expressing appreciation for resolution thanking teachers for their assistance in the war effort; and requesting increase in teachers' salaries, 450.

From Mrs. Ada L. Buckman in appreciation of resolution and floral tribute from the Senate, 653.

HOLMES, JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL: Reference to, 1179.

HOLSTROM, HON. GEORGE R.; Former Member: Welcomed to House, 2461.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF CHESTER COUNTY, West Chester: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, Reading: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES: Reference to, 1037.

HOME FOR AGED, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR AGED COUPLES, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN, PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR AGED INFIRM WOMEN, EASTON: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, WILLIAMSPORT: See Welware, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, LANCASTER: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, READING: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, SCRANTON: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, LEBANON: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, READING: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS, PHLLADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME OF VETERANS OF G. A. R. and WIVES, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION: References to, 535, 536.

HOMES: See specific name of Home. State Institutions.

HOMESTEADS: See Taxation.

HOMESTEAD DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: Petition from requesting increases in teachers' salaries, 568-570.

HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L., Senator from Lancaster County (part of) (Thirteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 462, 463, 464, 664, 665, 666.

Bill No. 177 (Senate) relating to unemployment compensation, 1499, 1598, 1670.

Bill No. 518 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in high schools, 3580.

Bill No. 770 (House) amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 3366, 3367.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3384, 3385.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending the Public Assistance Law, 1937; 3386.

Bills called up by

No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 810.

Bills introduced by

No. 34.
Prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 132.

No. 35.
Authorizing drawing by tractors and motor vehicles of certain agricultural machinery and wagons on highways, without being registered, 132.

No. 68.
Amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, increasing membership of the Public School Employes' Retirement Board, 179.

No. 69.
Amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students, 180.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L.—Continued.

No. 177.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for unemployment compensation by employers in accordance with an experience rating system, 422. "Merit Rating Bill".

No. 213.
Amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for the education of physically and mentally handicapped children, 524.

No. 270.
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, increasing amount of certain payments for damages caused by dogs or rabies, 707, 708.

No. 315.
Amending Act, 1862, providing for computation of cost of tuition for school pupils from without the district in certain cases, 862.

No. 351.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for sabbatical leaves of absence for employes of State Teachers' Colleges, and the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, 999.

No. 565.
Amending Act, 1939, extending authorization to counties, cities, boroughs, townships of first and second classes and school districts, for bond issues to meet increased operating expenses during the war emergency, 1815.

No. 568 (By Request).
Amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, further defining the term "Dependent", and imposing upon County Institution Districts, duty to provide for the care of persons suffering from senility without psychosis, 2000.

No. 569 (By Request).
Amending Mental Health Act, 1923, excluding from operation thereof, persons suffering from senility without psychosis, and providing for designation of State Institutions and Hospitals for care of certain persons suffering from tuberculosis, 2000.

No. 575.
Amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating power of school directors in sale of unused and unnecessary school lands and buildings, 2001.

Bills reported by

No. 373 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 755.

No. 421 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, authorizing townships of second class to make appropriations to enforce Zoning Ordinances, 1660.

No. 527 (House).
Making a deficiency appropriation to aid certain school districts, 1104, 1105.

No. 629 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 1660, 1661.

No. 649 (House).
Amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933 providing a method for financing the cost of constructing sewers or drains, in townships of the second class, 1661.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L.—Continued.

No. 878 (House).
Creating a revolving fund in State Treasury to be used by the State Council for the Blind to enable blind persons to operate vending or refreshment stands, 3343.

No. 951 (House).
Making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum, Philadelphia, 2900.

No. 954 (House).
Making appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Downingtown, Pennsylvania, 2900.

No. 955 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies, from the Motor License Fund, for costs incurred by said Department acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways, 2900.

No. 957 (House).
Making appropriation to the trustees of Temple Universty, Philadelphia, 2900.

No. 960 (House).
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 2900.

No. 961 (House).
Making appropriation to the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 2900.

No. 964 (House).
Making appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 2900.

No. 968 (House).
Making appropriation to aid certain school districts, 2900.

No. 973 (House).
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, for general maintenance, and the School of Medicine, 2900.

No. 974 (House).
Making appropriation to the trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County, 2900.

No. 1055 (House).
Concerning unemployment compensation, 3196.

Leaves of absence granted 2045, 2115, 2217, 2321.

Member of Special Comittees, 8.

Member of Standing Committees, 106-108.

Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 929, creating a commission to study the method of participation by the Commonwealth and local school districts in the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, 2895.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 135, amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3935.

Recommit to Committee on Education, Senate Bill No. 69, Amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students, 3347.

Recommit to Committee on Education, Senate Bill No. 426, amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school directors to enter into contracts with the approval of the Department of Public Instruction, concerning transportation of pupils, 3001.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L.—Continued.

Recommit to Committee on Labor and Industry, Senate Bill No. 177 relating to Unemployment Compensation, 621.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 770, amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 3365.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 462, 664.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 177, relating to unemployment Compensation, 1499, 1598.

Reconsider third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 664.

Objections raised by, to
Amendments to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3383.

Motion to reconsider third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, concerning administration of school laws, 811.

Request for unanimous consent to offer amendments to bills, 868.

Request to pass over Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 2434.

Points of order rasied by, on
The gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, requested that Senate Bill No. 34 concerning administration of school laws, go over temporarily until he could find his amendments, which he desired to offer, 810.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment in administration of school laws, 463, 664, 665, 813-815.

Bill No. 68 (Senate) amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, increasing membership of the Public School Employes' Retirement Board, 871.

Bill No. 135 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for professional employes of school districts, 3578, 3935.

Bill No. 177 (Senate) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for unemployment compensation, by employers in accordance with an experience rating system, 1598, 1882, 1886.

Bill No. 770 (House) amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 3366.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3383, 3738.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 3388, 3389, 3695, 3696.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 1815.

Unanimous consent to offer resolutions, 2999.

Unanimous consent to report bills, 1104, 3343.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L.—Continued.

Request by, to

Pass over Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of School Laws, 251, 275, 276, 310, 340, 363, 392, 430, 491, 498, 530, 572, 756.

Pass over Bill No. 56 (Senate) amending "Beauty Culture Law", 1933, changing requirements as to service of beauty shops' apprentices, 1165.

Pass over Bill No. 99 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, 960.

Pass over Bill No. 177 (Senate) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for Unemployment Compensation by employers in accordance with an experience rating system, 1162, 1670.

Pass over Bill No. 509 (House) amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on county officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of county institution districts in cities of first and second classes, 3011.

Pass over Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing temporary increases, and requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts for full amount of such increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3212

Resolutions offered by

Appointing Senator Walker as Teller on the part of the Senate to witness the opening, computing and counting the vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, 8. Concurred in by House, 55. Election returns presented to Joint Session, 64-68. Teller for Senate reports to Senate, 36.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate State Employes' Retirement Fund, Public School Employes' Retirement Fund, and Pennsylvania Motor Police (or Pennsylvania State Police) Retirement Fund, 2227. Referred, 2227.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 69, amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students, 2999. Concurred in by House, 3285. Returned from House concurred in, 3193. Approved and signed by Governor, 3331. Bill returned to Senate, 3331.

Roll call, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996, 2013.

HOOPES, W. PENN, Representative from Chester County (First District).

Bills introduced by

No. 666.

Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for appointment of delinquent tax collectors, and defining their powers, duties and responsibilities, in cities of third class, 775.

No. 974.

Making appropriation to the trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County, 966.

Bills reported by

No. 669 (House)

Amending "Nonprofit Medical Service Corporation Act", 1939, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service benefits to subscribers of over-income, 1818.

Election returns, 42.

HOOPES, W. PENN—Continued.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 467.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HOOVER, J. EDGAR; Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Reference to, 833, 2919.

Quotation from statement of on Sex Crimes, 1545.

HOOVER, PRESIDENT HERBERT: Reference to, 520, 676, 677, 1605, 3559, 3987.

HOPSON, MR. HOWARD: References to, 353, 416, 419, 421, 522.

HORNED OWLS: See Bounties.

HORST, MILES, Lebanon, Lebanon County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 109; Reported and confirmed, 109.

HOSPITALIZATION: See Counties and Second Class. Diseases.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES: See Insurance.

HOSPITALS: See Specific name of Hospital. Fingerprints or Footprints. Mental Health Act, 1923. Police Officers. State Institutions. Townships of First Class.

HOSPITALS; amending "General County Law", 1929, removing certain restrictions on location of contagious disease hospitals, and authorizing counties to join with any other municipality or hospital in establishing joint contagious disease

House Bill No. 845.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAtee, 904.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 904.
Reported without amendment, 1619.
Over in order, 1697.
First reading, 1857, 1858.
Second reading, 2030.
Third reading and final passage, 2196.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 187.

In Senate

Referred to Committee on County Government, 2219.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2579, 2580.
Second reading, 2716.
Over in order, 2880, 3038.
Third reading and final passage, 3181.
Signed by President, 3510.

HOSPITALS, CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S: See Slot Machines.

HOSPITALS, COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS: See County Tuberculosis Hospitals.

HOSPITALS; discontinuing operation of certain State-owned; and providing for their transfer to incorporated hospital associations, or for other State purposes.

Senate Bill No. 251.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 657.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 657.

HOSPITALS; relating to discontinuance as State-owned or operated institutions, of State medical and surgical

Senate Bill No. 376.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1049.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1049.

HOSPITALS, STATE-AIDED: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Committee to investigate cost of treatment in (House) No. 24, Serial No. 38; 472. Referred, 472.

HOSPITALS, STATE-AIDED: Resolution requesting Appropriations Committee of the Senate to investigate cost of treatment in (Senate) Serial No. 27; 543. Referred, 543.

HOSPITALS, STATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL: Resolution disapproving the plan to dispose of (House) No. 63, Serial No. 82; 2175. Referred, 2175.

HOTELS: See Liquor Licenses. Women.

HOTTENSTEIN, FRANK W.: Secretary to the Speaker, appointed as, 53.

HOUSE BILLS: See Printing. Bills.

HOUSE CALENDARS: See Printing.

HOUSE JOURNAL: See Journals.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: See General Assembly. Officers and Employes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: See also notations under names of various representatives.

Bills: See entries under "Bills".

Chief Clerk: See Habbyshaw, Hon. William E.

Chief Clerk's Dinner and entertainment to House employes; announcement of, 2216.

Committee Meetings: See "Committee Meetings, House".

Committee on Rules: Appointments to, 76.

Convening House on April 14, 1943, announcement concerning, 1817.

Employes: Address concerning appointment of, for a specific period of only ten days, 68.

Appointments, 77, 78, 485.

Duties, 76, 77.

Resolution arranging for temporary appointment of, for a specific period only of ten days, 68, 69.

See also specific name of position, messenger, sergeant-at-arms, etc.

Members escorted to Governor's Reception, 118.

Members with no prior legislative service, meeting called for, 175.

Oath Book: Members requested to sign, 69.

Oaths administered: Employes, 78. Members-elect, 79.

Officers and Members: Resolution thanking for services to Members during the Session, 4153.

Resignations, letters of, from Members of the 1941-42 Sessions, 84, 85, 157.

Rules, Committee on, appointments to, 76.

Rules, resolution adopting, 53, 54.

Secretary of: See Roan, Hon. William P.

Speaker of: See Fiss, Hon. Ira T.

Speaker's Page: Announcement of retirement of, to enter the Army Air Corps, 204. Appointment of Successor, 485.

Special Elections to fill vacancies in House Membership. See Special Elections 1941-1942 House of Representatives, 79. See also, Supplement, 82-89, 157.

Thursday Sessions, announcements concerning, 919, 1093, 1145.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; amending Appropriation Act 12-A, 1941, making deficiency appropriation for biennium ending May 31, 1943, for the

House Bill No. 325.
Read in place in House by Mr. N. Wood, 373.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 373.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' employes; relating to positions of certain

House Bill No. 987.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bower, 1018.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1018.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: See Apportionment.

HOUSING: See Post-War Readjustment.

HOUSING and housing projects; creating a Joint Legislatve Committee for gaining knowledge and information concerning the planning and operation of

House Bill No. 589.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 724.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 724.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3059.
Second reading, 3234.
Third reading and final passage, 3453-3456

Remarks on, by
Brown, 3454, 3455.
Hannon, 3454, 3455.
Heatherington, 3454, 3455.
Lichtenwalter, 3454.
Petrosky, 3455, 3456.
Wood, N., 3454.
Yester, 3454.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3683.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES: See Housing Projects.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES, PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF: Remarks concerning, 1050.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES to cooperate and assist municipalities with Housing Projects; amending "National Defense Housing Law", 1941, extending time for initiating developments under, and authorizing

Senate Bill No. 388.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr and Becker, 1050.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1050.
Reported with amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1226.
Over in order, 1281.
Second reading, 1351.
Over in order, 1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1506-1508.
Returned from House with amendments, 2973.
Senate non-concurs in House amendments, 3124.
Returned from House with insistence upon its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 3333.
Senate insists upon its non-concurrence in House amendments, 3334.
Senate appoints Conference Committee, 3398.
Senate recedes from its non-concurrence in House amendments, 3772.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3772, 3773.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 289.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1050.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1687.
Reported with amendment, 2269
Over in order, 2381, 2447.
First reading, 2585.
Second reading, 2754.
Third reading and final passage, 2948, 2949.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, 3417, 3418.
House insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 3418.
House informed, Senate recedes from non-concurrence in House amendments, 4117, 4118.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4198.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES to cooperate with and assist counties, cities, boroughs and towns in developing housing projects; amending "Housing Authorities Law", 1937, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 389.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr and Becker, 1050, 1051.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1051.
Reported with amendment, 1269
First reading, 1288
Second reading, 1351, 1352.
Over in order, 1447, 1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1508, 1509.
Returned from House with amendment, 2973.
Senate non-concurs in House amendments, 3124.
Returned from House with insistence upon its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 3334.
Senate insists upon its non-concurrence in House amendments, 3334.
Senate appoints Conference Committee, 3399.
Senate recedes from its non-concurrence in House amendments, 3773.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3773.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 290.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1687
Reported with amendment, 2269.
Over in order, 2381, 2447.
First reading, 2585, 2586.
Second reading, 2754.
Third reading and final passage, 2949, 2950.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, 3418.
House insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by Senate, 3418.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4198, 4199.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES' BONDS shall be legal investments and security; providing that

Senate Bill No. 390.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr and Becker, 1051.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 1051.

HOUSING PROGRAMS: See State Commission.

HOUSING PROJECTS: amending "National Defense Housing Law", 1941, extending, from Decmber 31, 1943, until December 31, 1945, limitation of the initiation of

House Bill No. 847.
Read in place in House by Mr. Madigan, 904.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 904.
Reported without amendment, 1118, 1119.
First reading, 1177.
Second reading, 1238.
Third reading and final passage, 1394, 1395.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1582.
Reported with amendment, 2658, 2659.
First reading, 2725.
Second reading, 2895.
Over in order, 3039, 3181, 3367, 3545, 3546, 3744.
Recommitted to Committee on State Government, 3970.

HOUSEWIVES: See School Districts. Tax.

HOWELL, ESDRAS F.: Communication from, in acknowledgment of resolution extending sympathy of Senate upon death of his father, former Senator John W. Howell, 1660.

HOWELL, HON. JOHN W.; Former Senator: Death announced in Senate, 1287. Sympathy of Senate extended to widow and children, 1334, 1335. Funeral announcements in Senate, 1335.

Letter acknowledging Senate resolution of sympathy, from Esdras F. Howell, 1660.

HUBLEY TOWNSHIPS SCHOOLS, Spring Glen: See "Communications From."

HUEY LONG: See Long, Huey.

HULL, CORDELL; Secretary of State: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629.

HUMBUGGIA: Defined, 2031

HUNTER, B. FRANK, Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 175.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, providing for grading of income, inheritance, estate and other excise taxes, 222.

No. 852.
Amending "Public Utility Law," 1937, exempting from provision thereof, the transportation of voting machines for and on account of political subdivisions for use in the conduct of any primary, general, or special election, 905.

No. 883.
Amending "Mental Health Act," 1923, further regulating admission or commitment to hospitals or institutions therefor, of any mental patients, 909.

Elections returns, 47.

Leaves of absence granted, 730.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 502, 546.

Request for verification of roll call on
Final passage of Senate Bill No. 67, amending "General County Law," 1929, establishing system of civil service for counties of second class police force, 2185.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Sympathy of House extended to, upon death of mother, 751, 752.

HUNTER, WILLIAM M., Representative from Delaware County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 521 (House) relating to real estate brokers and real estate salesmen, 1626.

Bills introduced by
No. 408.
Amending "Administrative Code," 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as State Real Estate Board, 470, 471.

No. 521.
Amending "Real Estate Brokers License Act," 1929, changing method of licensing, regulating and supervising of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and real estate salesmen and their business, 626.

No. 766.
Promoting interstate cooperation for the conservation and protection of water resources in the Delaware River Basin, 893.

No. 956.
Making appropriation to Department of Commerce, from Motor License Fund, for proper conduct of specific portion of work of said Department, 965.

Bills reported by
No. 133 (Senate).
Amending "Insurance Company Law," 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 971.

Election returns, 43. Special election 1942 record, 86.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

HUNTER, WILLIAM M.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1112.

Questions of information raised by, on
Whether it would be possible at its present position, to put House Bill No. 486, relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, back on second reading for possible amendments, 3312.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 408 (House) amending "Administrative Code," 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as State Real Estate Board, 941, 942.

Bill No. 486 (House) relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 2828. 2829, 3313, 3314.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 521 (House) amending "Real Estate Brokers License Act," 1929, changing method of licensing, regulating and supervising of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and real estate salesmen and their business, 1852.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 956, making appropriation to Department of Commerce, 3252.

Resolutions reported by
Memorializing Congress of the United States to pass Senate Bill No. 216 (H. Bill No. 997) creating a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, (House) Conc. No. 33, Serial No. 48; 2803.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

HUNTERS' LICENSE; amending "Game Law," 1937, changing requirements for persons in th armed forces of the United States to secure resident

House Bill No. 321.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodling, 372.
Referred to Committee on Game, 372.
Reported without amendment, 589.
First reading, 632.
Second reading, 681.
Third reading and final passage, 748

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 754.
Reported without amendment, 859
First reading, 884.
Second reading, 962
Recommitted to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 1015.

HUNTERS' LICENSES; amending "Game Law," 1937, providing for monthly returns and payments, and amount of bond of issuing agents of

House Bill No. 813.
Read in place in House by Mr. Imbrie, 900.
Referred to Committee on Game, 900.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1176, 1177.
Second reading, 1238.
Third reading and final passage, 1393, 1394.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 1899.
First reading, 2016.
Recommitted to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2103.

HUNTING: See Deer.

HUNTING CAMPS: See Taxation.

HUNTING LICENSE FEES; amending "Game Law," 1937, authorizing refund of certain moneys erroneously paid by former county treasurers into the State Treasury for

House Bill No. 332.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 403.
Referred to Committee on Game, 403.
Reported without amendment, 589.
First reading, 633.
Second reading, 682.
Third reading and final passage, 749, 750.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2364.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2364, 2365.
Signed by Speaker, 2488.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3060. Act No. 67.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 754.
Reported with amendment, 1913.
First reading, 2014, 2015.
Second reading, 2100.
Third reading and final passage, 2128.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2351.
Signed by President, 2392.

HUNTING LICENSES: See Licenses.

HUNTING LICENSES; amending "Game Law," 1937, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident

House Bill No. 156.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turbett, 220.
Referred to Committee on Game, 220.
Reported with amendment, 1619.
Over in order, 1697.
First reading, 1931.
Second reading, 2030.
Third reading and final passage, 2198.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2564.
Over in order, 2672, 2849.
Recommitted to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 2986.

HUNTING LICENSES, resident; amending "Game Law," 1937, exempting persons in the armed forces and aged persons receiving public assistance from payment of a fee to the Commonwealth for

House Bill No. 100.
Read in place in House by Mr. Freed, 170.
Referred to Committee on Game, 170.

HUNTINGDON: See Pennsylvania Industrial School.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY: See Highway, State, Taxes.

HUNTLEY, GEORGE W., Jr., Representative from Cameron County.

Addresses by, on
Liquor Control, 3464, 3465.

Liquor Selling Privileges to Clubs, 204, 205.

Bills introduced by
No. 307.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used for the acquisition of land within the limits of the Bucktail State Park, 371.

No. 630.
Amending Act, 1919, increasing compensation of General Assembly members; and eliminating payment of mileage and allowances for postage, 770.

No. 701.
Amending Act, 1939, removing clubs from the limitation placed on granting liquor licenses, 885.

HUNTLEY, GEORGE W., Jr.—Continued.

No. 772.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, increasing fee for liquor licenses for clubs, 885.

Bills reported by
No. 542 (House)
Concerning arrests by peace officers, 1119.

No. 548 (House)
Amending Act, 1936, extending for further limited period, emergency tax on liquor, 1520.

Election returns, 42.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1885.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 2749.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 322.

Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1465.

Bill No. 307 (House) making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used for the acquisition of land within the limits of the Bucktail State Park, 2775.

Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2456.

Bill No. 510 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 2814.

Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2809, 2810.

Poetry of Hon. Irving S. Dix, 4146.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Thanks extended to, for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 2750.

HUSBANDS: See Mortgage or Conveyance. Real Estate.

HUSBANDS; amending Act, 1929, extending right to alimony pendente lite, counsel fees and expenses to

Senate Bill No. 60.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 143.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 143.

HUTCHINSON, DR. RALPH COOPER: Address in Senate concerning appointment of, as Executive Director of the State Council of Defense, 400. See also, "Communications From." State Council of Defense. Subsequent reference to Dr. Hutchinson, 1477.

ICE CREAM; amending "Ice Cream Law," 1933, by further defining adulterated

House Bill No. 581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erb, 723.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 723.

ICE HOCKEY PLAYERS; requiring certain installations at rinks to prevent or minimize injuries to

House Bill No. 394.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 469.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 469.

ICKESBURG HIGH SCHOOL: Welcomed to Senate, 1100. Welcomed to House, 1113.

IDAHO, STATE OF: Communication from—Senate Joint Memorial No. 7, relative to the use of waters in that State, 1071.

IMBRIE, WILBERT D., Representative from Butler County.

Bills introduced by
No. 728.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, by further regulating transfers of, and providing for appeals from refusals to grant transfers of liquor licenses, 888.

No. 729.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by further regulating transfers of, and providing for appeals refusals to grant transfers of liquor licenses, 888.

No. 740.
Placing corporations operating cemeteries and burial grounds under the control of the Department of Banking, 890.

No. 813.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, providing for monthly returns and payments, and amount of bond of issuing agents of hunters' licenses, 900.

No. 1066.
Amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting game protectors, foresters, forest rangers, forest-fire wardens and fish wardens with same powers vested in constables and other peace officers, to prevent sabotage, 1169.

No. 1069.
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, by further defining "State employe", and in certain cases, giving employes credit for services while listed as per diem employes, 1169.

Bills reported by
No. 25 (Senate).
Making an appropriation to Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, 3223.

No. 88 (House).
Amending "Fiscal Code," 1929, amplifying provisions thereof relating to appeals to court in connection with tax settlements, 224.

No. 120 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act," 1937, by further defining the term "employer;" and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1361.

No. 202 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act," 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 1922.

No. 277 (House).
Making appropriation for maintaining public roads and improving and replacing bridges on Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, 2150.

No. 336 (Senate).
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, for repayment of a loan made by, and for maintenance, 3223, 3224.

No. 338 (Senate).
Making a certain deficiency appropriation to the Department of Welfare for Dixmont Hospital Dixmont, Allegheny County, 3224.

No. 339 (Senate).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment for an additional steam boiler, fire equipment, and certain repairs and improvements at Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Allegheny County, 3224.

No. 378 (Senate).
Relating to Pymatuning Swamp Project, 3224.

IMBRIE, WILBERT D.—Continued.

No. 380 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, increasing compensation of witnesses, 731.

No. 498 (Senate).
Creating a commission to make a study and investigation of strip mining, 2736, 3224.

No. 858 (House).
Amending "Child Labor Law," 1915, changing certain rules for issuance and filing return of employment certificates in certain public school districts, 1619.

No. 904 (House).
Exempting under certain conditions, beauty and barber shop furniture, mechanical appliances and equipment leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 2151.

No. 966 (House).
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Fish Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 2151, 2152.

No. 1021 (House).
Amending "Register of Wills Act," 1917, authorizing certain minors to dispose of their real and personal estate by will, 2152.

No. 1110 (House).
Making appropriation to the George Jr. Republic Association, Grove City, Pennsylvania, 2607.

Election returns, 42.

Leaves of absence granted, 236, 1617.

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Member of Special Committees, 54, 57.

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Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3057.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act," 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3282-3284.

Request for roll call by, on
Motion to take from table, motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 57, amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration," under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt, into streams of the Commonwealth, 3056.

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Authorizing The Joint State Government Commission to investigate whether Cemetery or Burial Ground Companies are complying with the law to insure perpetual care, 3905.

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Thanks extended to, for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3059.

IMITATION BUTTER: See Charitable and Penal Institutions.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS: See Highways.

IMPROVEMENTS: See Buildings, Works and Improvements.

"INACTIVE" RENEWAL LIQUOR LICENSES: See Liquor Licenses.

INAUGURAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: (See COMMITTEE, Joint Legislative to act as an Inaugural Committee, etc.)

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INCINERATOR PLANTS: See Authorities.

INCOME TAX: See Tax.

INCOME TAX, FEDERAL: See Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan.

INCOME TAX, FEDERAL: Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to enact legislation exempting persons in armed forces from, (House) No. 51, Serial No. 67; 1359. Referred, 1359.

INCOME TAX REPORTS of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; amending "Corporate Net Income Tax Act," 1935, authorizing Department of Revenue to grant additional extension of time for filing

House Bill No. 87.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 168.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 168.

INCOME TAXES: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. Tax.

INCOME TAXES; amending "Corporate Net Income Tax Act," 1935, authorizing Department of Revenue to grant additional extension of time to corporations, associations and partnerships for filing reports on

Senate Bill No. 2.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 127.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 127.
Reported without amendment, 137.
First reading, 149.
Over in order, 181.
Second reading, 197.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 213, 214.

Remarks on, by
Geltz, 213.

INCOMES, TAXABLE NET; amending "Corporate Net Income Tax Act," 1935, making said tax a permanent tax, and changing basis for computing

House Bill No. 93.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 169.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 169.

INDEBTEDNESS: See Bond Issues. Borough. Cities of Third Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Municipalities' Indebtedness. Political Parties. School Districts' Indebtedness. Taxes.

INDEBTEDNESS; amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, requiring holders of evidences of indebtedness to furnish certain information to those issuing such evidences of

House Bill No. 906.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 912.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 912.
Reported with amendment, 2737.
Over in order, 2959.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading and amended, 3232, 3233.
Third reading and final passage, 3497, 3498.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3507
Reported without amendment, 3586.
First reading, 3594.
Second reading, 3778.
Recommitted to Comuittee on Banking, 3971.

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INDIA: Reference to, 1042.

INDIANA HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT for protection of State property; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 322.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hewitt and McMillen, 372.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 372.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE: Steele Clark, nominated as member of the Board of Trustees of, 32; Laid on table, 32; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102, 103.

INDIGENT: See County Institution Districts.

INDIGENT EMPLOYABLES: See Public Assistance.

INDIGENT INSANE: See Dixmont Hospital.

INDIGENT MENTAL PATIENTS: See Finance and Revenue, Board of.

INDIGENT PERSONS: See Counties.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "The Support Law", 1937, abolishing liability of grandchildren and grandparents of, to care for, or assist

House Bill No. 47.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mihm, 122.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 122.
Reported without amendment, 1113.
First reading, 1172.
Second reading, 1233, 1234.
Third reading and final passage, 1368, 1369.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 1577.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937, abolishing liability of grandchildren to care for, maintain, or financially assist

House Bill No. 14.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 112.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 112.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937, extending provisions thereof to the support of all

Senate Bill No. 166.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Watkins, 355.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 355.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1515.
Over in order, 1608.
Correction concerning sponsor, 1608, 1614.
Called up, 1614.
Second reading and amended, 1614.
Third reading and final passage, 1668, 1669.

In House.
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 1816.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "The Support Law", 1937, limiting amount of property of, liable for support of

House Bill No. 863.
Read in place in House by Mr. Regan, 906.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 906.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of

House Bill No. 72.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 154.
Reported with amendment, 920.
First reading, 973, 974.
Second reading, 1030.
Third reading and final passage, 1089, 1090.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939, 1940.
Signed by Speaker, 2026.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2502.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 2648.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor, and bill returned, 2806.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 2806.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 2806.
Third reading and amended, 2806.
Over in order, 2955.
Final passage, 3234, 3235.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3661, 3662.
Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Vetoed by the Governor May 27, 1943. Veto No. 9.

INDIGENT PERSONS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 1095.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1515.
Over in order, 1604, 1674.
Second reading, 1801.
Third reading and final passage, 1876.
Signed by President, 2017.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 2506, 2507.
Returned from House with amendments, 3117.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3350, 3351.
Signed by President Pro Tempore, 3682.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1098.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937, prohibiting any public body or public agency from demanding or accepting a bond or judgment note from, for support, maintenance, assistance or burial of

House Bill No. 184.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 234.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 234.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937, prohibiting public bodies or agencies from demanding or accepting bonds or judgment notes from

House Bill No. 15.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 112.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 112.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937 prohibiting requiring bonds, notes, or reimbursement agreements for support, maintenance or assistance, from

Senate Bill No. 27.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 131.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 131.

INDIGENT PERSONS; amending "Support Law", 1937, regulating judgment proceedings and prohibiting public bodies or agencies from demanding or accepting bonds or judgment notes from

Senate Bill No. 107.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Haluska, 242.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 242.

INDIGENT PERSONS; for support, maintenance, assistance and burial in certain cases, amending "Support Law", 1937, changing liability of property of

Senate Bill No. 110.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 243.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 243.

INDIGENT PERSONS in cities of first and second classes; amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, increasing sum which institution districts may provide for certain burials of

House Bill No. 752.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Rowley and Calvin, 891.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 891.
Reported without amendment, 1521.
First reading, 1692.
Second reading, 1826.
Third reading and final passage, 1968.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2048.

INDIGENT PERSONS; providing that real and personal property of, shall not be liable for expenses incurred by any public body or agency for support, maintenance, assistance or burial of

House Bill No. 183.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heatherington, 234.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 234.

INDIGENT PERSONS publicly cared for or assisted; amending "The Support Law", 1937, eliminating the provisions thereof which limit the operation of said act to

House Bill No. 1051.
Read in place in House by Mr. Readinger, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 1069.

INDIGENT PERSONS shall not be required to reimburse any public body or agency for support or assistance while person responsible for such expense is serving with armed forces of the United States during time of war or national emergency; amending "Support Law", 1937, providing that

House Bill No. 168.
Read in place in House by Mr. Regan, 221.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 221.

INDIGENT PERSONS; support, maintenance, assistance, and burial in certain cases; amending "Support Law", 1937, changing the liability or property of, for

House Bill No. 241.
Read in place in House by Mr. Garber, 282.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 282.

INDIGENT UNEMPLOYABLES: See Public Assistance.

INDIGENT WAR VETERANS: See Veterans.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, PROTECTION OF: See "Communications From", Hutchinson, Ralph Cooper, Executive Director, State Council of Defense, etc.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania Industrial School.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS: See Health, Department of.

INDUSTRIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS: Resolution memorializing Federal Government, the President and other duly constituted officers thereof, to establish (House) concurrent No. 43, Serial No. 59; 918. Referred, 918.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: See Counties of Second Class. Diseases.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS: See Decedents' Estates.

INHERITANCE TAX PERSONNEL, Department of Auditor General: Brief Review of, 3995.

INHERITANCE TAXES: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. Decedents' Estates. Estates Taxes. Registers of Wills. Revenue, Secretary of.

INHERITANCE TAXES erroneously paid to Commonwealth; regulating refunds of transfer

Senate Bill No. 157.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 337.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 337.

INHERITANCE TAXES not paid at the end of one year from the death of the decedent; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, reducing rate of interest charged on

House Bill No. 632.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Cooper and Brown, 770.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 770.

INSANE: See Dixmont Hospital. Mental Patients.

INSANE, feeble-minded and other persons confined in various Commonwealth institutions; amending Act, 1915, authorizing retention for burial expenses and other emergencies, part of estates of

Senate Bill No. 29.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. James, 132.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 132.
Reported without amendment, 860.
First reading, 883.
Second reading, 959.
Third reading and final passage, 1005.

In House.
Laid on table, 1021.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 1070.

INSANE, INDIGENT: See Dixmont Hospital.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES: See Motor Vehicles.

INSPECTIONS: See Motor Vehicle.

INSPECTORS: See Building Inspectors. Sealers of Weights and Measures.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: See "Commodities Weight and Measure Law", 1913.

INSTALLMENTS: See Taxes.

INSTALLMENT SALES: See Retail Installment Sales Act. Sales, Retail Installment.

INSTITUTION DISTRICT TAXES: See Taxation.

INSTITUTION DISTRICTS: See Contracts. County Institution Districts. Indigent Burials. Mental Institutions. Mental Patients. Public Assistance. Revenue, Pennsylvania Department of. Tax Rebates. Taxes.

INSTITUTION DISTRICTS; amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, providing for the issuance of bonds in accordance with the "Municipal Borrowing Law", and changing the conditions for borrowing money for current expenses by

Senate Bill No. 403.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Watkins, 1104.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1104.
Reported without amendment, 2017.
First reading, 2104.
Second reading, 2142.
Third reading and final passage, 2229, 2230.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 2359.

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania Industrial School.

INSTITUTIONS: See Dairy Products. Mental Health Act, 1923. Mental Patients. Police Officers.

INSTITUTIONS, certain, not wholly managed by the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1911, authorizing appropriation to Department of Welfare, proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing

Senate Bill No. 24.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 131.
Reported without amendment, 179.
First reading, 184.
Second reading and amended, 199.
Third reading and final passage, 214.
Returned from House without amendment, 522.
Signed by President, 546.
Approved and signed by Governor, 654. Act No. 5.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 257.
Reported without amendment, 388.
First reading, 416.
Over in order, 443.
Second reading, 474.
Third reading and final passage, 509, 510.
Signed by Speaker, 558.

INSTITUTIONS not wholly managed by the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1911, authorizing use of proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing certain property of

House Bill No. 276.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lane, 314.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 314.

INSTITUTIONS of boroughs, towns and townships for care, maintenance and treatment of mental patients; amending Act, 1938, extending provisions to include

Senate Bill No. 447.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 1208.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1208.

INSTITUTIONS, STATE AND STATE-AIDED; authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply; and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at

INSTITUTIONS, STATE AND STATE AIDED—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 465.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 1270.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1270.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
Over in order, 1868.
First reading, 2015.
Over in order, 2101, 2143.
Second reading and amended, 2248.
Amended, 2333, 2334.
Over in order, 2334.
Third reading and final passage, 2407, 2408.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 342.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2727.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3618, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

INSTRUMENTS: See Deeds. Written Instruments.

INSURANCE: See Building and Loan Insurance Board, State. Cities of Third Class. Counties of Fourth Class. Fraternal Benefit Societies. Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance. Officers and Employes. Sales. Savings Bank Life Insurance Act. Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

INSURANCE; amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, extending purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated to include insuring medical, hospital, surgical and funeral expenses in connection with certain kinds of liability; and insuring against loss or damage to property from certain causes when insured is liable.

House Bill No. 588.
Read in place in House by Mr. Tiemann, 723, 724.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 724.
Reported without amendment, 970.
First reading, 1025.
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Senate Bill No. 407.
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No. 317 (House).
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No. 445 (House).
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No. 463 (Senate).
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No. 979 (House)
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Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 2693.

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JEANES HOSPITAL, Fox Chase, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

JEFFERS, WILLIAM M.; Rubber Director: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629.

JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION: See Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission.

JEFFERSON ESSAY CONTEST: "Spiritual Legacy of Thomas Jefferson," explained to Senate, 1046. See also Address in Senate by Stiefel, 2846. By Chapman, 4026.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, for medical education; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 1030.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1067.
Reported with amendment, 2267.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447
Second reading, 2600
Third reading and final passage, 2782, 2783.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. **Act No. 47A.**

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2905.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3207.
Signed by President, 3512.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Curtis Clinic Out-Patient Department, Philadelphia; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 1031.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1067.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION: Resolution thanking speakers for their fine addresses at the, (House) concurrent, Serial No. 81; 2150. Referred, 2150. Reported and adopted, 4/29/43. Concurred in by Senate, 2841, 2842. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2960.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION: Member appointed to, 329.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS Celebration: Address concerning, in House, 1073.

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JEFFERSON, THOMAS: Resolution arranging for a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives, for a bicentennial celebration of birth of; and recommending issuance of an appropriate proclamation (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 117; 1211. Read and referred in House, 1455, 1456. Reported and adopted in House, 1654, 1655. Returned from House concurred in, 1659. Approved and signed by Governor, 1719. Proclamation presented to House, 1738; to Senate, 1791. Joint Session, 1924-1931.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS: Resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to escort Members and Officers of Senate to Hall of House to attend a Joint Session in commemoration of bicentennial of the birth of; (House), 1832. Committee appointed, 1823. Committee escorts Senate to House, 1898. Committee reports and is discharged 1924.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS: Reference to, 1795.

JESUS, THE CHRIST: Reference to—See "One Solitary Life", 449. Other references to, 2392, 2393, 2403.

JEWISH CHURCH: Reference to, 3676

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE: Resolution condemning Nazi religious persecution of the Jews, and favoring development of, (House) concurrent Serial No. 94; 3875. Concurred in by Senate, 3784. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4077.

JEWISH SABBATH: References to, 2312. See also "Sabbath".

JEWS: Reference to, 2674.

JOHNSON, DR. ROBERT L.; Former Relief Administrator of Pennsylvania: President of Temple University; and Chairman of the State-wide Jefferson Bi-Centennial Commission of Educators. Presented to Assembly at Joint Session, 1924. Address on Jefferson at Joint Session, 1924-1927. Congratulated by Lt.-Governor Bell, 1930. House concurrent resolution, Serial No. 81, thanking for address at Joint Session, 2150. References to, 1073.
See also "Communications From".

JOHNSON, HON. CHARLES, Montgomery County: Reference to, 4007.

JOHNSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL of Scranton, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 179.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stonier, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.
Reported without amendment, 2298.
First reading, 2448.
Second reading, 2601.
Third reading and final passage, 2799, 2800.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3471.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3471.
Signed by Speaker, 3596.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 9A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported with amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading and amended, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3139.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 3507.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

JOHNSON, PRESIDENT ANDREW: Reference to, 2697, 3382.

JOINT ASSEMBLY: See Joint Session.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING to discuss War legislation, as requested by the Governor: See Addresses, "Joint Meeting"; "Joint Committee Meeting".

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: See Housing. Legislative Committee, Joint.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES: See "Communications From".

JOINT LEGISLATIVE ECONOMY COMMISSION: See General Assembly, House Bill No. 554.

JOINT MEETING to discuss War legislation, as requested by the Governor: See Addresses, "Joint Meeting"; ";Joint Committee Meeting".

JOINT SESSION: Motion in House to invite Governor to address General Assembly in, 55.

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JOINT SESSION: Resolution arranging for, to hear address of Governor Edward Martin (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 106; 144. Concurred in by House, 156. Returned from House concurred in, 160.

JOINT SESSION: Resolution arranging for, to hear address of Governor Edward Martin (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 109; 490. Concurred in by House, 506. Returned from House concurred in, 500, 501.

JOINT SESSION: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor to, (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 107; 144. Senate Committee appointed, 144. Concurred in by House, 156. House Committee appointed, 156. Returned from House concurred in, 160. Committee presents Governor, 172.

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JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS: See Corporations. Income Tax Reports. Tax.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES: See Tax, State.

JONES, ADRIAN H., Senator from Luzerne County (part of) (Twentieth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 477 (Senate) amending Act, 1933, providing that Aeronautical Code, 1933, shall be administered by Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission instead of Department of Revenue, 1789.

Bill No. 554 (Senate) amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2424, 2425. Subsequent offering, 2569, 2570. Withdrawn, 2571.

Bills called up by
No. 477 (Senate) amending Act, 1933, providing that Aeronautical Code, 1933, shall be administered by Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission instead of Department of Revenue, 2530.

No. 554 (Senate) amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2569.

JONES, ADRIAN H.—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 80.
Repealing Act, 1929, authorizing Judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in counties of third class, 192.

No. 81.
Amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salaries of subordinate assessors in counties of third class, 192.

No. 109.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, conferring additional power upon the supervisors in relation to construction of sewers in townships of second class, 243.

No. 110.
Amending "Support Law", 1937, changing liability of property of indigent persons, for support, maintenance. assistance and burial in certain cases, 243.

No. 120.
Amending "Sproul Highway Law", 1911, providing for payment of damages to abutting property owners arising from Highway Grade Changes, 268.

No. 253.
Authorizing compromise or reduction and settlement by political subdivisions of taxes and municipal claims entered as liens in the office of the prothonotary, or for which returns have been made to the county commissioners, 657.

No. 254.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for, and defraying expenses in attending county conferences of School Board Secretaries, 657.

No. 255.
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No. 443.
Amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, reducing minimum fine for operating while under influence of liquor or narcotic drug; and for certain irregularities concerning licenses for aircraft, 1157, 1158.

No. 447.
Amending Act, 1938, extending provisions to include institutions of boroughs. towns and townships for care maintenance and treatment of mental patients, 1208.

No. 477.
Amending Act, 1933, providing that the Aeronautical Code, 1933, shall be administered by Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission instead of Department of Revenue, 1286.

No. 496.
Amending Act, 1885, authorizing the county commissioners of counties to fix the Tax Collector's Commission for collection of county taxes in boroughs and townships, 1425.

No. 514 (By Request)
Amending Act, 1933, regarding civil service regulations for paid fire departments in cities of third class: and eliminating provisions relating to cities of second class, 1484.

No. 541.
Amending Act, 1937, further defining "County Employe", to include employes of prior poor districts other than county poor districts, in counties of the third class retirement, 1725.

No. 542.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, amending State Highway, Route 40113 in Luzerne County, 1725.

JONES, ADRIAN H.—Continued.

No. 543.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for maintenance of Nanticoke State Hospital, 1725.

No. 554.
Amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 1765.

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No. 114 (House).
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No. 139 (Senate).
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, further changing qualifications of Historical Societies in cities of third class to receive appropriations, and limiting amount thereof, 490.

No. 151 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for election of school directors in second, third and fourth class districts, 2323.

No. 258 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1925, providing for taking of fingerprints or footprints of mother of each infant in maternity hospitals, 858.

No. 291 (Senate).
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, changing provisions concerning authorizing decedents' estates' executors or administrators to make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without audit of their accounuts, 2054, 2055.

No. 554 (Senate).
Amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2224.

No. 623 (Senate).
Amending "Insurance Department Act", 1921, providing that attorneys or licensed real estate brokers shall not be required to obtain licenses to act as agents for domestic title insurance companies, 2526.

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Motion by, to
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Objections raised by, to
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Remarks by, on
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JONES, ADRIAN H.—Continued.

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Bill No. 81 (Senate) amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salaries of subordinate assessors, in counties of third class. 618, 1006.

Bill No. 133 (House) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, 3576, 3577.

Bill No. 554 (Senate) amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2424, 2425, 2570, 2708-2710.

Bill No. 597 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of ration stamps, 3025, 3026.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3737, 3738.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 3389, 3390.

Request, by, for

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Pass over Bill No. 81 (Senate) amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salaries of subordinate assessors, in counties of third class, 666, 667, 809, 872, 952.

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Pass over Bill No. 287 (Senate) amending "Beverage Tax Law", 1933, lengthening time for making returns for tax on malt or brewed beverages, 961.

Pass over Bill No. 398 (House) enabling Tax Collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, 2888.

Pass over Bill No. 443 (Senate) amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, reducing minimum fine for operating while under influence of liquor or narcotic drug; and for certain irregularities concerning licenses for aircraft, 1785.

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Request for roll call by, on

Third-reading and final-passage votes on House Bill No. 170, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 2124.

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Third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 176, amending Act, 1941, extending time for county commissioners to sell seated and unseated lands, purchased at certain tax sales, 2124.

Third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 354, amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, enpowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 2129.

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Resolutions concurrent offered by

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JONES, MRS. EDWARD MORRIS, Philadelphia: See "Communications From".

JONES, JOHN A., Representative from Northampton County (Second District).

Bills introduced by

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No. 428.

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JONES, JOHN A.—Continued.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
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JOSEPH PRIESTLY: See Priestly, Joseph.

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JOURNALS of the Senate and House of Representatives; relating to proceedings of, and abolishing the separate publication of

House Bill No. 4.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 110.
Reported without amendment, 237.
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Second reading, 294.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 836, 854.
Signed by Speaker, 919.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1148. Act No. 11.

Remarks on, by
Sarge, 328, 678.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 332.
Reported without amendment, 706.
First reading, 716.
Second reading, 760.
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Signed by President, 858.

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JUDGES, FEDERAL: See Marriages.

JUDGES, former, and attorneys of experience, to preside specially at any session of the various courts in any county, when called upon by the president judge; relating to calling of

House Bill No. 606.
Read in place in House by Mr. Robertson, 725.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 725.

JUDGES of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ stenographers, typists and clerks to facilitate business of the courts; repealing Act, 1929. authorizing

House Bill No. 133.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nowak, 217.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 217.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2372.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2612.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2655.
Reported without amendment, 3348.
First reading, 3393.
Called up, 3576.
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Read in place in House by Mr. Cullen, 279.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 279.

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JUDGES of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia; amending "Judges Salary Law", 1929, increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 500.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 623.

JUDGES' SALARIES; amending "Judges Salary Law", 1929, changing certain

House Bill No. 53.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 152.

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JUDGMENTS entered by courts; amending "Municipal Borrowing Law", 1941, providing for funding of debts represented by

Senate Bill No. 301.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Stevenson, Coleman, Mallery, 796.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 796.
Reported without amendment, 860.
First reading, 884.
Second reading, 962.
Over in order, 1014, 1015.
Third reading and amended, 1061, 1062.
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Third-reading vote reconsidered, 1273.
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Over in order, 1335.
Final passage, 1431-1433.
Returned from House without amendment, 3336.
Signed by President, 3350.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 223.

In House
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1517, 1518.
Reported without amendment, 2736.
First reading, 2958.
Second reading, 3079.
Over in order, 3290.
Third reading and final passage, 3310, 3311.
Signed by Speaker, 3657.

JUDGMENTS, declaratory, and decrees; amending "Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act", 1923, further defining circumstances under which the remedy provided is available concerning

Senate Bill No. 220.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Becker, 544.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 544.
Reported without amendment, 705.
First reading, 719.
Second reading, 767.
Over in order, 818.

JUDGMENTS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 875, 876.
Returned from House without amendment, 3336.
Signed by President, 3350.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 284.

In House
Laid on table, 967.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1021.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading, 2587.
Second reading, 2755.
Over in order, 2951, 3257.
Third reading and final passage, 3307, 3308.
Signed by Speaker, 3657.

JUDGMENTS held by political subdivisions and costs and interest accrued thereon may be set off against claims and accounts owing by the political subdivisions; amending Act, 1937, extending provisions thereof, so that

House Bill No. 105.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Bentley and Fleming, 170.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 170.
Reported without amendment, 589.
First reading, 632.
Second reading, 681.
Third reading and final passage, 746, 747.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1456, 1457.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 2023. Act No. 32.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2025.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in. 2042.
Resolution recalling, vetoed by Governor, 2156.
Bill with communication from Governor, laid on table, 2156.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
First reading, 1223.
Second reading, 1278.
Over in order, 1337.
Third reading and final passage, 1436, 1437.
Signed by President, 1482.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 2014.

JUDGMENTS of debtors, obligors, or guarantors against real property; amending Act, 1941, providing for satisfaction by prothonotaries of certain

House Bill No. 472.
Read in place in House by Mr. Salus, 585.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 585.

JUDGMENTS of debtors, obligors, or guarantors of debts; amending Act, 1941, providing, under certain circumstances, for entry of release and discharge of

House Bill No. 451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 548.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 548.
Reported with amendment, 1523, 1524.
First reading, 1695.
Second reading, 1829.
Third reading and final passage, 1976, 1977.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3414.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3414.
Signed by Speaker, 3463.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 298.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2046.
Reported without amendment, 2661.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2888, 2889.
Third reading and amended, 3002.
Final passage, 3127, 3128.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3332.
Signed by President, 3509.

JUDGMENTS of justices of the peace and aldermen; amending Act, 1814, limiting right of appeal from

House Bill No. 994.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 1019.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1019.

JUDGMENTS; regulating the lien of

House Bill No. 501.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 623.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 623.
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Over in order, 1698.
First reading, 1932.
Second reading, 2031.
Third reading and final passage, 2199, 2200.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No 325.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2976.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3357, 3358.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

JUDICIAL SALES: See Real Estate.

JUDICIARY GENERAL COMMITTEE: In re: resolution presented by in 1941 Session dealing with rules and regulations of various departments, commissions and boards of the Commonwealth. See remarks by Senator Walker, 142.

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JURORS; amending Act, 1933 changing the pay of

House Bill No. 222.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.
Reported without amendment, 373.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 474.
Third reading and final passage, 508, 509.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2584.
Signed by Speaker, 2648.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3059. Act No. 66.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 522.
Reported without amendment, 2117.
First reading, 2257.
Second reading, 2346.
Third reading and final passage, 2399, 2400.
Signed by President, 2653.

JURORS for courts of the Commonwealth; establishing mode of selecting and drawing

Senate Bill No. 200.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 457.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 457.

JURORS to serve in the several courts of counties of third and fourth classes; amending "Second Class County Jury Law", 1925, providing for selection of

House Bill No. 791.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kowalski, 897.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 897.

JURY COMMISSIONERS: See Counties of Fifth Class. Counties of Seventh Class.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF: See Appeals. Cemeteries. County Controllers. Defendants.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: See Defendants. Judgments. Juvenile Courts. Motor Vehicle Code 1929. Motor Vehicles. Registrations.

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Burrows, Chauncey H.; Nominated, 331. Referred, 331. Reported and confirmed, 399.

Carson, Oscar P.; Nominated, 521. Referred, 521. Reported, 622. Laid on table, 622. Taken from table, 714. Confirmed, 714,715.

Cavanaugh, Jonh J.; Nominated, 654. Referred, 654. Reported and confirmed, 714, 715.

Claypool, Wilbert B.; Nominated, 1095. Referred, 1095. Reported, 1208. Laid on table, 1208. Taken from table and confirmed, 1272.

Darragh, Robert W.; Nominated, 352. Referred, 352. Reported and confirmed, 400.

Eldred, G. D.; Nominated, 1151. Referred, 1151. Reported, 1208. Laid on table, 1208. Taken from table and confirmed, 1271.

Ferry, Mr. Ella; Nominated, 1151. Referred, 1151. Reported, 1208. Laid on table, 1208. Taken from table and confirmed, 1271.

Foulis, James F.; Nominated, 754. Referred, 754. Reported and laid on table, 1004, 1005. Taken from table, 1053. Confirmed, 1053.

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Hunter, John C.; Nominated, 331. Referred, 331. Reported and confirmed, 399.

Keller, Harry P.; Nominated, 654. Referred, 654. Reported and confirmed, 714, 715.

Klein, William C.; Nominated, 91. Laid on table, 91. Taken from table, and referred to Committee on Executive Nominations, 126, 127. Reported and confirmed, 162.

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Morningstar, John A.; Nominated, 654. Referred, 654. Reported and confirmed, 714, 715.

Moyer, William L.; Nominated, 2321. Referred, 2321. Reported, 2394. Laid on table, 2394. Confirmed, 2515.

O'Donnell, William A.; Nominated, 3331. Referred, 3331. Reported, 3587, 3918. Confirmed, 3857, 3918.

Sergeant, F. Eugene, Jr.; Nominated, 2970. Referred, 2970. Reported, 3121. Laid on table, 3121. Confirmed, 3345.

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Uttley, Thomas M.; Nominated, 2321. Referred, 2321. Reported, 2394. Laid on table, 2394. Confirmed, 2515.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN; amending Act, 1879 extending jurisdiction of, to include certain actions of trespass.

House Bill No. 344.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. Rose, 405.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 405.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN; amending "Aldermen and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction Law", 1879, further enlarging jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 680.

Read in place in House by Messrs. Bretherick and Boorse, 827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 827.
Reported without amendment, 1229.
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Second reading, 1364.
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JUVENILE COURTS of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties; amending "Juvenile Court Law", 1933, further regulating

House Bill No. 123.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles H. Brunner, Jr., 202.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 202.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; creating a commission to make a study of

House Bill No. 926.

Read in place in House by Messrs. L. H. Wood and C. H. Brunner, Jr., 914.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
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Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1528.
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Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2844.
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KAI-SHEK, MADAME CHIANG: See Chiang Kai-Shek, Madame.

KANE, FRANCIS FISHER: Reference to, 1797.

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KEEFER, PAUL F., Chairman, Legislative Committee Sunbury Branch, P.S.E.A.: See "Communications From".

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KENNEDY, H. G., Jr., Representative from Mifflin County.

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Bills reported by
No. 156 (House).
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No. 225 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, clarifying the term deceased service men, 408.

No. 260 (House).
Fixing salary of district attorney, in counties of eighth class, 1113.

No. 286 (House).
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, further regulating taking of fish from inland waters and the possession thereof, 409.

No. 355 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1841, changing certain provisions as to the ineligibility of certain county officers to election as County Treasurer, 3419.

No. 444 (Senate).
Repealing Act, 1889, relating to sales of provisions by description, 2912.

No. 629 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 1072.

No. 825 (House).
Amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of sixth class, 1618.

No. 1019 (House).
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No. 1066 (House).
Amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting game protectors, foresters, forest rangers, forest-fire wardens and fish wardens with same powers vested in constables and other peace officers, to prevent sabotage, 2607.

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Bill No. 186 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, prescribing additional penalties in case of commission of certain crimes during blackouts or air-raids, 1013.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2332.

Bill No. 395 (House) amending "Statutory Construction Act", 1937, by further providing for position of the enacting clause; preparation of laws for printing; and further defining the phrase "political subdivision"; 2996.

Bill No. 405 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, relating to operation of, and presence of minors in pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys; also legalizing operation thereof after two P. M. on Sunday, 1806.

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Bill No. 550 (Senate) concerning registration of nurses, 3014. Withdrawn, 3016. Subsequent amendment, 3016.

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No. 32 (Senate) authorizing deduction of Victory Tax from Commonwealth employes' salaries and compensation, in cooperation with the Federal Government, 342.

No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 539.

No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 2239.

No. 419 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, 2529.

No. 892 (House) concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3697.

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No. 85.
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No. 90.
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No. 94.
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No. 170.
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No. 186.
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No. 236.
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No. 260.
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No. 282.
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No. 283.
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No. 289.
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No. 306.
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No. 307.
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No. 358.
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No. 359.
Amending Act, 1913, extending powers of Philadelphia Municipal Court to include issuance of writs of habeas corpus, 1000.

No. 360.
Regulating appraisal of real estate for trust purposes, and posing surcharges upon fiduciaries for non-compliance, 1000.

No. 387.
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No. 405.
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No. 430.
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No. 475.
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No. 479.
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No. 499.
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No. 500.
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No. 518.
Amending Statutory Construction Act, 1937, defining certain additional words and phrases when used in statues, 1484.

No. 587.
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No. 588.
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No. 589.
Amending "Fiscal Cade", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 2056.

No. 590.
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No. 596.
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No. 615.
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, further regulating administration and distribution of estates of missing persons, 2325.

No. 619.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing provision regarding the maximum compensation of the State Civil Service Commission, 2326.

No. 623.
Amending "Insurance Department Act", 1921, providing that attorneys or licensed real estate brokers shall not be required to obtain licenses to act as agents for domestic title insurance companies, 2352.

No. 625.
Providing referendums to ascertain will of electors on question of baseball and football on Sunday, 2394.

No. 626.
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No. 36 (House).
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No. 53 (Senate).
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No. 71 (House).
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No. 86 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, arranging for renting to agencies, bureaus or departments of Federal Government, State-owned road building equipment, 1679.

No. 103 (Senate).
Authorizing common pleas judges and county commissioners jointly to create medical clinics for examination of certain persons convicted of crime, prior to sentencing thereof, as a means of decreasing the number of habitual offenders, 390.

No. 116 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1913, abolishing for the "duration", when one of the applicants is in the armed forces of the United States, the three-day waiting period after issuance of marriage licenses, 390.

No. 207 (Senate).
Commissioning certain employes of certain institutions as police officers, 1206.

No. 217 (Senate).
Creating a Joint Legislative Committee, to study and investigate certain subjects incident to proposed legislation, 1680.

No. 240 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1925 exempting from regulations concerning solicitation of moneys for fellowships or scholarships, alumni or alumnae associations, 1206.

No. 260 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 706.

No. 311 (Senate).
Relating to civil service appointments, 948.

No. 346 (Senate).
Suspending for the "duration" and six months thereafter, the statutory provisions concerning advertising and competitive bidding on, and providing for awarding to lowest and best bidder, of contracts of counties, institution districts, and cities, for rationed goods, 1206.

No. 390 (House).
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, providing for issuing of free dog licenses for seeing-eye dogs, 1725.

No. 405 (Senate).
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, relating to operation of, and presence of minors in pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys; also legalizing operation thereof after two P. M. on Sunday, 1662.

No. 419 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 2660.

No. 420 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point, Lancaster County, 2660.

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No. 425 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Keystone Ordnance Plant, Crawford County, 2660.

No. 430 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Signal Depot, Thirty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2660.

No. 444 (Senate).
Repealing Act, 1889, relating to sales of provisions by description, 1590.

No. 445 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, Philadelphia, 2660.

No. 452 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 2660.

No. 457 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Forty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2660.

No. 485 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1662.

No. 486 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1911, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1662.

No. 487 (Senate).
Amending "Undertakers' License Law", 1931, relaxing for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, educational requirements for applicants to take examinations for undertakers' licenses, 1662.

No. 500 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 2660.

No. 519 (Senate).
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No. 521 (House).
Amending "Real Estate Brokers License Act", 1929, changing method of licensing, regulating and supervising of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and real estate salesmen and their business, 3348.

No. 521 (Senate).
Relating to reservation of powers of municipalities and political subdivisions with respect to Commonwealth lands purchased or condemned by the United States, 1679.

No. 540 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Air Station, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 2660.

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No. 545 (Senate).
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No. 601 (House).
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No. 615 (Senate).
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, further regulating administration and distribution of decedents' estates—missing persons, 2393, 2394.

No. 625 (Senate).
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No. 629 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1929, further defining farm products; and placing canned farm products within the terms of the act, 2665.

No. 640 (House).
Requiring names of all signers and witnesses to be printed or typewritten below their signatures on all documents and other written instruments entitled to be recorded or filed, 3718.

No. 651 (House).
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No. 686 (House).
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No. 694 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for farm-produce producers, 1269.

No. 696 (House).
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No. 697 (House).
Amending Act, 1931, changing definition of 'dealer', concerning the business of buying and selling domestic animals, 1269.

No. 749 (House).
Concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3586.

No. 838 (House).
Amending Act, 1917, suspending, under certain conditions, the operation of certain provisions during the present war, pertaining to Agricultural Exhibitions, 1898.

No. 892 (House).
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No. 895 (House).
Amending "Grape Law", 1929, regulating selling, grading, classifying and packing of grapes, potatoes, apples, and peaches, 2225.

No. 1092 (House).
Amending "Boxing and Wrestling Law", 1923, changing minimum age for participants in amateur boxing, sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions, 2325.

No. 1111 (House).
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Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, Senate Bill No. 625, providing referendums to ascertain will of electors on question of baseball and football on Sunday, 2687

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, House Bill No. 232, amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 2239.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 276, amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, and "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Law", 1933, further restricting for the "Duration", hours for selling liquor, malt or brewed beverages, 2700.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 419, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Franklin County, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 420, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point, Lancaster County, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 425, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Keystone Ordnance Plant, Crawford County, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 430, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Signal Depot, Thirty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 445, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, Philadelphia, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 452, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 2529.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 457, giving consent of Commonwealth, to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Forty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, 2530.

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Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 500, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 2530.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 540, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Air Station, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County, 2530.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary Special, Senate Bill No. 545, giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of United States Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 2530.

Reconsider final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 85, Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 539.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 92, variously amending Penal Code, 1939; 2983. Withdrawn, 2983.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 871, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3186.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 85, Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 431.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 186, amending "Penal Code", 1939, prescribing additional penalties in case of commission of certain crimes during blackouts or air-raids, 1013.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 550, concerning registration of nurses, 3014. Withdrawn, 3016.

Objections raised by, to
Address by Senator Shapiro concerning Democratic members', of the House and Senate, call on the Governor, and their statement submitted to, concerning the filibuster and advice on running the Session, 1917.

Points of order raised by, on
A bill appears erroneously on third-reading calendar, that went over in order from second-reading calendar, without being read the second time, 430.

Questions of information raised by, on
Whether it is in order at the present stage on Senate Bill No. 53, Administrative Agency Law, to make a few remarks on the bill on second reading, 763.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether, since amendments have been offered to a bill, it is in order for a motion to recommit the bill and amendments, before the amendments have been acted upon, 2239.

Whether the Chair has recognized the seconder of the motion to adopt the amendments to Senate Bill No. 46 concerning labor organizations, 2240.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2240, 2244.

Bill No. 53 (Senate) Administrative Agency Law, 762, 763.

Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 430, 533, 534, 536, 571, 572.

KEPHART, A. EVANS—Continued.

Bill No. 88 (Senate) amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, discontinuing the requirement that in certain cases, milk orders shall be included in relief, 1605.

Bill No. 92 (House) variously amending Penal Code, 1939; 2982.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1724, 1893.

Bill No. 276 (Senate) amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, and "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Law", 1933, further restricting for the "Duration", hours for selling liquor, malt or brewed beverages, 2700, 2701.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2402, 4029.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 2069.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the county controller, to the clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in counties of first class, 1268, 1269.

Bill No. 550 (Senate) concerning registration of nurses, 3014-3016.

Bill No. 557 (Senate) amending "Intangible Personal Property Tax Act", 1913, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 2543.

Bill No. 587 (Senate) authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration", and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of cities and counties of first class, 3514.

Bill No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3157.

Bill No. 619 (Senate) concerning maximum compensation of the State Civil Service Commission, 3163, 3164.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 2431.

Bill No. 871 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3183, 3561.

Gift presented to Lieutenant-Governor Bell, 3921.

Reports presented by

Conference Committee on House Bill No. 836, amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 3989.

Urban Colored Population, Final Report of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on Conditions of The, 2257. Subsequent reference to, 2509, 2510.

Request by, for

Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 201, 213, 368, 466, 758, 1167, 1286, 1289, 2106, 2352.

Unanimous consent to offer amendments to Senate Bill No. 550, concerning registration of nurses, 3014.

Unanimous consent to offer resolutions, 759, 1790.

Unanimous consent to report bills, 458, 1588, 1590, 1603, 1679, 2398, 3718.

KEPHART, A. EVANS—Continued.

Request by, to

Change vote from "Aye" to "No" on final passage of Senate Bill No. 85, Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 536.

Change vote from "Aye" to "No" on third-reading of Senate Bill No. 78, amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 1057, 1058.

Pass over Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivision during present war-time emergency, 577.

Pass over Bill No. 32 (Senate) authorizing deduction of Victory Tax from Commonwealth employes' salaries and compensation, in cooperation with the Federal Government, 341.

Pass over Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2243.

Pass over Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 341, 363, 399, 539, 571, 617, 666.

Pass over Bill No. 124 (Senate) requiring courts to include cost of maintenance in imposing sentences on persons financially able, held in penal institutions, 765.

Pass over Bill No. 129 (House) amending "Divorce Law", 1929, adding to causes for divorce and annulment of marriages, 765.

Pass over Bill No. 186 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, prescribing additional penalties in case of commission of certain crimes during blackouts and air-raids, 875, 952.

"Round up" the Senators to vote on the final passage of Senate Bill No. 85, Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 801.

Request for roll call by, on

Second-reading as amended, on Senate Bill No. 53, Administrative Agency Law, 764.

Resolutions offered by

Approving payment of salaries and wages to officers and employes of the Senate, 9.

Authorizing appointment of a committee to escort Chief Justice Maxey to Senate Chamber, 99. Committee reports and is discharged, 99.

Congratulating Senator Louis H. Farrell on his sixty-sixth birthday, 1427, 1428.

Extending sympathy of Senate to sons and brothers of Former Senator, Hon. Joseph C. Trainer, upon his death, 338.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort the Governor and distinguished guests to Hall of House, to Joint Session, April 14, 1943, for The Bicentennial Celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birth, 1790. Senate Committee appointed, 1792. Concurred in by House, 1817. House Committee appointed, 1823. Joint Committee escorts Governor to Hall of House, 1924. Joint Committee escorts Governor to his chambers, 1930.

KEPHART, A. EVANS—Continued.

Memorializing the President and Congress to defer action involving sovereignty or independence of the United States until return of the armed forces, 759. Referred, 759.

Roll call, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996.

KEPHART, JUSTICE: Opinion of, 1250, 1251.

KERWICK, MICHAEL R.: Member of Philadelphia Registration Commission: Statement of, 4126.

KEYSTONE AUTOMOBILE CLUB: See "Communications From."

KEYSTONE ORDNANCE PLANT, Crawford County; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 425.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 1155.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1677.
Over in order, 1785, 1905.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2087.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2529.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2856.
Returned from House with amendment, 3782.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3928.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 235.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3105.
Reported with amendment, 3299.
Over in order, 3408.
First reading, 3420.
Second reading, and amended, 3666.
Over in order, 3860.
Third reading and final passage, 3881, 3882.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4209.

KILDAY BILL: Resolution memorializing Congress of the United States to enact the (House) No. 23, Serial No. 34; 435. Referred, 435.

KILGORE, UNITED STATES SENATOR H. M.: See "Communications From," Kilgore, United States Senator H. M., etc.

KILROY, HON. ELMER: Presented to House, 56. Addresses House, 56, 57. Writs of Special Elections issued by; see Special Elections, 79. Also, Supplement, 82-89, 157. Welcomed to House, 205. Subsequent presentation to House, and address concerning former football club called "Philadelphia Athletics," 2107. Thanked for address, 2108. Thanks extended to House by, for granting courtesy to address them, 2108.

KINGSTON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT: See "Communications From."

KIPLING: Quotation from, 3676.

KIRCHNER, REV. FRANCIS A.: Offers prayer in House, 467.

KIRLEY, THOMAS J., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 197.
Amending "Public Assistance Law," 1937 eliminating milk from definition of public assistance, 257.

No. 465.
Permitting Pennsylvania State Liquor Stores, during present war, to sell war bonds and war savings stamps, 584.

No. 870.
Amending "Civil Service Act," 1941, redefining "Service of the Commonwealth" in connection with hospitals and State-owned and operated institutions; and making stipulations concerning filling vacancies, accumulated leaves of absence, and reinstatements under civil service, 907, 908.

KIRLEY, THOMAS J.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 531 (Senate)
Authorizing counties of second class to enter into contracts with any city within the county for hospitalization of persons suffering from infectious diseases, 3658.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 614.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Governor to direct the Liquor Control Board to advertise War Bonds in State Liquor Store Windows, 790. Filed with Clerk, 790. Read and referred, 830.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

KITCHEN, HARRY PAUL, Representative from Northampton County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 341 (House) abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, poor district, and county institution district taxes and municipal liens, 2157.

Bill No. 411 (House) providing for salaries of Court Criers of the several courts in Counties of The Fourth Class, 1080.

Bills called up by
No. 341 (House) abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, poor district, and county institution district taxes, and municipal liens, 2806.

Bills introduced by
No. 341.
Abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, and county institution district taxes, and municipal liens, 405.

No. 506.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class," 1937, changing the time for receiving applications for registration in cities of the third class, 624.

No. 507.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships," 1937, changing the time for receiving applications for registration in boroughs, towns and townships, 624.

No. 978.
Making appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters, to repair and reronstruct dam across Lehigh River at Easton, Northampton County, and dredging in said River and the entrance of the Delaware Division Canal, 966.

Bills reported by
No. 304 (House)
Amending Act, 1917, requiring counties having county employes' retirement systems to make additional payments into the County Employes' Retirement Fund, 778.

No. 364 (House)
Amending Act, 1937, giving each political subdivision the right to petition court for a compromise agreement or sale, for tax or municipal claims against real property purchased by political subdivisions, 1656.

No. 411 (House)
Providing for salaries of Court Criers of the several courts in Counties of The Fourth Class, 972.

KITCHEN, HARRY PAUL—Continued.

Election returns, 45.

Leaves of absence granted, 2915.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading and to approve Journal, 623.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 341, abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, poor district, and county institution district taxes and municipal liens, 2489.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 341 (House) abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, poor district, and county institution district taxes and municipal liens, 2488, 2489.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

KIWANIS CLUB: See Pennsylvania Legislative Kiwanis Club.

KLINE, G. EDGAR, Representative from Schuylkill County (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 691 (House) amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining original members and prior service in cases of officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction who have withdrawn from Public School Employes' Retirement Association, 1297.

Bills introduced by
No. 234.
Amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, granting certain retirement rights to persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 282.

No. 365.
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, further changing provisions relating to investment of capital and reserve of mutual and stock life insurance companies organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, 433.

No. 556.
Amending "Fraternal Benefit Societies Act", 1935, providing for waiving of requirement under certain conditions for holding meeting by Fraternal Benefit Societies, 720.

No. 690.
Amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, extending time for officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction to withdraw from the School Employes' Retirement System, and to receive reimbursement for moneys paid in; and requiring payments from School Employes' Retirement Fund into the State Employes' Retirement Fund in certain cases, 829.

No. 691.
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining original members and prior service in cases of officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction who have withdrawn from Public School Employes' Retirement Association, 829.

Bills reported by
No. 354 (Senate).
Amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 2736.

No. 363 (House).
Authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County, 731.

KLINE, G. EDGAR—Continued.

No. 849 (House).
Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1119.

No. 900 (House).
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, defining the specific powers and financial requirements of title insurance companies, 2150.

Election returns, 46.

Leaves of absence granted, 550.

Member of Conference Committees, 1654.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Take from table, Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill No. 133, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 2644.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3790.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 561 (House) amending Act, 1939, increasing amount for which, under certain conditions, policies in event of death from natural or accidental causes may be issued by limited life insurance companies, 1242.

Reports called up by
Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 133, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 2644.

Reports presented by
Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 133, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 2390.

Roll call, 49, 1379.

Sympathy of House extended to, upon death of father, 648.

Thanks extended to, for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3794.

KOLANKIEWICZ, LEON J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Nineteenth District).

Bill introduced by
No. 568.
Creating the Pennsylvania War Veterans' Commission, 721.

No. 645.
Making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of a site, erection, construction, equipping and furnishing a State War Memorial Building to be located in the City of Harrisburg, 772.

No. 646.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, including the State Workmen's Insurance Board among the boards whose affairs shall be audited by the Department of the Auditor General, 772.

Election returns, 48.

Leaves of absence granted, 2262.

Member of Special Committees, 256, 1823.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments by Messrs. Lee and O'Brien to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1314.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Ways and Means, House Bill No. 546, Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1750.

KOLANKIEWICZ, LEON J.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Governor to issue a proclamation for observance of the 400th anniversary of the death of Nicholas Copernicus, May 24, 1943; 831. Referred, 831. Reported and adopted, 1092. Read and referred in Senate, 1096, 1097.

Thanking the Governor, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, and Messrs. James M. Gammon and Francis E. Zabkar, for their fine addresses at the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Celebration, 2150. Referred, 2150. Reported and adopted, 4-29-43. Concurred in by Senate, 2841, 2842. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2960.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

KOWALSKI, BRUNO, Representative from Luzerne County (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 110 (House) authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereof, 929.

Bill No. 922 (House) amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing townships of first class to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations, 1528.

Bills introduced by
No. 110.
Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereon, 176.

No. 191.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College for School of Mineral Industries, to develop new uses and markets for anthracite and bituminous coal, 235.

No. 791.
Amending "Second Class County Jury Law," 1925, providing for selection of jurors to serve in the several courts of counties of third and fourth classes, 897.

No. 922.
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing townships of first class to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations, 914.

No. 1019.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing Registers of Wills to appoint more than one deputy and a solicitor in counties other than first class, 1065.

No. 1027.
Amending "Register of Wills Act", 1917, authorizing Registers of Wills to appoint more than one deputy and amplifying their powers and duties, 1067.

No. 1102.
Amending Act, 1933, transferring certain powers and duties from Department of Revenue to the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, 2149.

No. 1103.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for a Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in the Department of Commerce, defining powers and duties thereof, 2149.

No. 1104.
Amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, by conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties heretofore exercised and performed by the Department of Revenue upon the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, 2149, 2150.

KOWALSKI, BRUNO—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 178 (Senate)
Amending Act, 1935, fixing terms of members of, and providing for filling of vacancies in the Local Government Commission, 2267.

No. 285 (House)
Amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith, 919.

No. 350 (Senate)
Authorizing Department, Property and Supplies to acquire on behalf of the Commonwealth, by gift, from Pennsylvania State College, Joseph Priestley home and grounds, 3225.

No. 926 (House)
Creating a commission to make a study of Juvenile Delinquency, 2269.

No. 978 (House)
Making appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters, to repair and reconstruct dam across Lehigh River at Easton, Northampton County, and dredging in said River and the entrance of the Delaware Division Canal, 2152.

Election returns, 45.

Member of Special Committees, 57.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to offer resolutions, 1136.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. William P. Roan, secretary of the House, upon his forty-eighth birthday, 1136.

Disapproving the plan to dispose of State and surgical hospitals, 2175. Referred, 2175.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Expressing appreciation of General Assembly to officers and personnel of Middletown Air Depot and thanking Commanding Officers for helpfulness in acting as guides during inspection of the Depot, 1260. Read and adopted in Senate, 1265. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1360.

Requesting Governor to issue a proclamation for observance of the 400th anniversary of the death of Nicholas Copernicus, May 24, 1943; 831. Referred 831. Reported and adopted, 1092. Read and referred in Senate, 1096, 1097.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

KREPPS, SOLOMON G., Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 177.
Making appropriation to State Veterans' Commission for expense, and certain assistance to needy veterans and their dependents, 222.

No. 984.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring motor vehicle drivers to yield right-of-way to funeral vehicles loading or passing in procession, 1018.

Bills reported by
No. 36 (Senate)
Amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing for payment of fees by the Commonwealth to local Vital Statistics Registrars, 777.

KREPPS, SOLOMON G.—Continued.

No. 594 (Senate)
Amending Act, 1939, further regulating labeling and selling of sulfanilamide, 3299.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3114.

Dispense with further reading and to approve Journal, 672.

Request by, for
Leave of absence for Mr. Thrasher, 408.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

KRICK, REV. W. D.: Offers prayer in House, 622, 623, 1685, 3399.

KRISE, C. G., Representative from Clearfield County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 29.
Making appropriation to Department, Public Instruction for claims of school districts of fourth class, 113.

No. 77.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting registrations in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of the peace or aldermen, 155.

No. 79.
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in cities of third class, 155.

No. 558.
Amending "Certified Public Accountant Law", 1891, changing qualifications as to education and fitness necessary before taking examination to become certified public accountants, 720.

No. 808.
Providing for certain powers related to war emergency to the Department of Public Assistance and County Board of Assistance, to give public assistance to individuals in distress because of enemy action or danger thereof, 899.

Bills reported by
No. 108 (Senate).
Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive judgments under certain, and providing for reinstatement of liens thereof, 2371.

No. 116 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, providing general procedure for Local Option Referendums, 2370.

No. 655 (House).
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of The Third Class", 1937, changing procedure relating to the registration of State and Federal employes in cities of the third class, 1115.

No. 662 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, changing time for certification of returns to the Commonwealth; time for withdrawal of candidates for nomination or election at primaries; and time for filing objects to nomination petitions in connection with elections, 1115.

Election returns, 43.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 2609.

KRISE, C. G.—Continued.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 79, amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in cities of third class, 2925.

Extend time five days on House Bill No. 558, relating to certified public accountants, 1627.

Recommit to Committee on Elections, House Bill No. 77, amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting registration in boroughs, towns and townships, before justices of the Peace and Aldermen, 1830.

Recommit to Committee on Elections, House Bill No. 79, amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in cities of the third class, 1830.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 2608-2610.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 1142.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

KU KLUX KLAN: Reference to, 656.

KUN, JUDGE: Reference to sentence imposed by, 1492, 1493.

KUTZTOWN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE; authorizing Department of Public Instruction with certain approvals, to contract with Borough of Kutztown for right to connect to borough sewer system, the

Senate Bill No. 551.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 1726.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1726.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2890.
Third reading and final passage, 3016.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912
Signed by President, 3940.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 28, 1943. Veto No. 12.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3469.
First reading, 3469.
Second reading, 3669.
Third reading and final passage, 3854, 3855.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

LABELS: See Registrations.

LABOR: See Governor's Address, 173.

LABOR: See Employer. Employes. Employment Certificates. Farm Labor Commission. Health Clinics, Bureau of. Minors. Unemployment Compensation. Women. Work Week. Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation Board.

LABOR: A. F. of L.: Reference to, 3484.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, COMMITTEE ON: See Committee on Labor and Industry.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF: See Chestnut, William H., Secretary, etc.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF: See Bowling Alleys. Deaf. Flame-Proofing. Labor Organizations. Labor Unions. Occupational Disease. Rehabilitation. Unemployment Compensation. Wages. Women. Workmen's Compensation.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF, to meet the obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases, making appropriation to the

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

House Bill No. 977.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2623, 2624.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 43A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First readnig, 2898.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3204.
Signed by President, 3511.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SECRETARY OF: See Chestnut, William H.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SECRETARY OF: See Equal Rights. Second-Hand or Used Clothing.

LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF: See Shallow, Mr.

LABOR DISPUTES: See Labor Relations Board, Pennsylvania.

LABOR DISPUTES: amending "Labor Anti-Injunction Act", 1937, extending provisions thereof to certain additional cases and allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases of

House Bill No. 338.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lovett and Modell, 404.
Referred to Commitee on Labor, 404.

LABOR Disputes and Strikes; amending Act, 1937, allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases of

Senate Bill No. 159.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Dent and Gourley, 337.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 337.

LABOR: Federalized Fair Labor Standards Act, Interpretative Bulletin No. 4: Quotation from, 2313.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS: See "Communications From."

LABOR organizations, defining and regulating

Senate Bill No. 46.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 142.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 142.
Reported with amendment, 2054.
First reading, 2144.
Amended, 2243.
Over in order, 2243, 2345, 2421, 2422.
Called up, 2532.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2532, 2533.
Announcement of meeting of Senate Committee on Labor and Industry concerning, 355, 421.
Communications opposing passage of, 267, 589, 2245, 2246.

Remarks on, by
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Senate Bill No. 343.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 468.
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Read in place in House by Mr. McKinney, 913.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 3557.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 221.

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Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 142.

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 658.
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Signed by President, 3939.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 282.

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LANE, W. J., Representative from Washington County (Second District).

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Amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, exempting housewives from tax levied on trades, occupations, professions, and persons who follow no occupation or calling, and defining the term "Housewives"; 154.

No. 68
Amending "The General County Law", 1929, providing that the salary of the sheriff's solicitor shall be fixed by the salary board in counties of fourth class, 154.

No. 78
Amending "School Code", 1911, defining the term "housewives", and exempting the same from per capita taxes in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 155.

No. 270
Amending "Sheriff's Fee Law", 1933, requiring sheriffs receiving salaries to account to their counties for mileage collected, and providing for counties to pay other expenses incurred by sheriffs at request of the United States, 313.

No. 276
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No. 346
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, reducing waiting period for, and increasing number of weeks during which compensation shall be paid and the weekly amount of unemployment compensation, 405.

No. 447
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for reimbursements by Commonwealth, for transportation of pupils living two miles and more from nearest public school in session, in school districts of the third class, 547.

No. 673
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including certain infection or inflammation contracted under certain circumstances among the occupational diseases, 826.

No. 687
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No. 760
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No. 880
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No. 903
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Recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, Senate Bill No. 472, concerning mine foremen and fire bosses at bituminous mines, 3835. Defeated, 3835.

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Motion to recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, Senate Bill No. 472, requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and antharcite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed; and amendments thereto, 2604.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, Senate Bill No. 472, concerning mine foremen and fire bosses at bituminous mines, 3835.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
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Motion to recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, Senate Bill No. 472, concerning mine foremen and fire bosses at bituminous mines, 3835.

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LANIUS, HENRY E., Senator from York County (Twenty-Eighth District).

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LAUGHNER, NORMAN H., Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

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Read in place in House by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Brown, 1357.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1357.
Reported without amendment, 1523.
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Second reading, 1828.
Third reading and final passage, 1974, 1975.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4087.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 4087, 4088.
Signed by Speaker, 4142.
Approved and signed by Governor May 21, 1943. Act No. 198.

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Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3946.
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LEE, THOMAS H., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fourteenth District).

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Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for temporary filling of vacancies, caused by induction or enlistment in military or naval forces of the United States in time of war, on boards of school directors in districts of second, third and fourth classes, 171.

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No. 361 (House).
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 525.
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Bills introduced by
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No. 421.
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No. 211 (House)
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No. 288 (House)
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No. 442 (House)
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No. 249.
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Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 2480, 2482.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 4179.

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Bill No. 584 (House) authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1184.

Bill No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1238, 1239, 1325, 1326, 1537-1539, 3260, 3261.

Bill No. 663 (House) amending Act, 1939, reducing number and changing manner of appointment of members of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, also further prescribing powers and duties of, in counties of second class, 2294, 2295, 2362, 3290.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1309.

Bill No. 828 (House) amending "Female Labor Law", 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporary suspending certain restrictions on employment of women, 2309.

Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3254.

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Motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1538.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Auditor General to audit and report settlements by Secretary of Banking on receivers of closed banks, 3864. Referred, 3865.

Requesting Governor to direct the Liquor Control Board to advertise War Bonds in State Liquor Store Windows, 790. Filed with Clerk, 790. Read and referred, 830.

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LETTERKENNY ORDNANCE DEPOT, Franklin County; giving consent of Comomnwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 419.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 1155.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
Over in order, 1868.
First reading, 2015.
Second reading, 2101.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2133.
Called up, 2529.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2529.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2851-2854.
Returned from House with amendment, 3781.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 233.

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In House
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LETTERS PATENT: See Water Companies.

LETZLER, A. H., Senator from Centre and Clearfield Counties. (Thirty-Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 465 (Senate) authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply; and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at State and State-aided Instiutions, 2248, 2334.

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Bills introduced by
No. 26.
Providing for payment of moneys, concerning taxes on certain lands acquired by the Commonwealth, to school districts of fourth class, 131.

No. 27.
Amending "Support Law", 1937, prohibiting requiring bonds, notes, or reimbursement agreements for support, maintenance or assistance, from indigent persons, 131.

No. 133
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 299.

No. 273.
Making appropriation for the general maintenance, instruction and research at Agricultural Colleges of Pennsylvania State College, 708.

No. 416.
Relating to acquisition of certain lands for use of State Penitentiary at Rockview, 1155.

No. 465.
Authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply; and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at State and State-aided institutions, 1270.

No. 593.
Relating to vocational rehabilitation of employes disabled in industry, and return to civil employment, 2057.

Bills reported by
No. 11 (Senate).
Amending "General Road Law", 1836, authorizing under certain circumstances, vacation of parts of public roads, 1331.

No. 26 (Senate).
Providing for payment of moneys, concerning taxes on certain lands acquired by the Commonwealth, to School Districts of Fourth Class, 2666.

No. 69 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students, 706.

No. 119 (Senate).
Amending "Insurance Department Act", 1921, further regulating the computation of reserve liability of life insurance companies; the issuance of policies; and and redefining deficiency reserve requirements, 500.

LETZLER, A. H.—Continued.

No. 305 (House).
Providing for admission to, education, maintenance, and discharging of children from Pennsylvania Soldier's Orphan School, 3120.

No. 388 (House).
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, giving minors of the age of eighteen years and upwards full power and authority to make insurance or annuity contracts with life insurance companies of the Commonwealth, 1268.

No. 397 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for contracts and lease for mining and removal of minerals, including oil and gas, from the lands of the Commonwealth, 1583.

No. 558 (House).
Relating to certified public accountants, 3120.

No. 572 (Senate).
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school districts of third and fourth classes to continue work on school buildings abandoned as projects by the Works Projects Administration, 2397.

No. 624 (House).
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for fixing compensation of the controller auditing the accounts of school districts of second and third classes, 2666.

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Recommit to Committee on Law and Order, Senate Bill No. 290, relating to Sunday exhibitions of motion pictures, 1063.

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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 127 (Senate) permitting certain organizations to conduct playing of bingo, 1802, 2984.

Bill No. 226 (Senate) legalizing operation of bowling alleys and bowling on Sunday, 1063.

Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3711.

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Resolutions concurrent offered by
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Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 19, 1943; 1726; concurred in by House, 1739; returned from House concurred in, 1792.

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LEVINE, SENATOR: Reference to, 1794.

LEVY, J. HAROLD, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twelfth District).

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Minority Rights; and House Bill No. 1055, relating to Unemployment Compensation, 3102.

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Amendments offered by, to
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Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 3427.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congerssional Districts, 2159. Defeated, 2163. Subsequent offering, 2169, 2170. Defeated, 2172.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3812. Defeated, 3816.

Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 599. Defeated, 608. Subsequent offering, 608. Defeated, 610.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 611. Defeated, 688.

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Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 688. Defeated, 688, 689.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1301. Defeated, 1311.

Amendments withdrawn by, to
Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1315.

Bills introduced by
No. 41.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for "Day Care Centers" and "Before and After School Educational Recreational Centers"; 115.

No. 42.
Amending "School Code", 1911, empowering school directors to establish "Day Care Centers" and "Before and After School Educational-Recreational Centers"; 115.

No. 420.
Amending Act, 1853, including spendthrift trusts in the provision accelerating vested remainders in certain cases relating to sale and conveyance of real estate, 502.

No. 786.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, by increasing workmen's compensation payable to minors under age of eighteen years illegally employed to double the amount that would be payable to such minors if legally employed. 896.

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No. 997.
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No. 1003.
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"LICENSED WEIGHMASTERS ACT", 1935; variously amending by defining the word "purchaser"; making transportation of solid fuel unlawful in certain cases; and further regulating the forms used by weighmasters, and the disposition thereof

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1153.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
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Bill No. 138 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 1080.

Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 3295.

Bill No. 344 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 3601, 3602.

Bill No. 419 (Senate) giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, 3665.

Bill No. 472 (Senate) requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed, 2604, 2605, 2607.

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Bill No. 836 (House) amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 1624.

Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 2603.

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House to insist upon its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, and to appoint a Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 49, amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard, 2044.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 49, amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard, 1924.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to Senate Bill No. 135, amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 2367.

House to recede from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments to Senate Bill No. 135, amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 2647.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2503.

Appoint a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House of Representatives has completed the business of the Session, and is ready to adjourn sine die, 4204. Committee appointed, 4204. Committee reports and is discharged, 4210.

Expunge from the record, remarks following the discussion on House Bill No. 663, concerning counties of second class, 2297.

Expunge from the record, the proceedings by which the vote of the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker, was challenged, and the ruling of the Chair pertinent thereto, on Wednesday, April 21, 1943; 2387.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 502, amending Act, 1937, including Disabled American Veterans among organizations named therein, concerning Memorial Halls in counties of second class, 3842.

Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 508, amending Act, 1937, changing method of appointing deputy sheriffs and watchmen and police, 3822.

Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 1070, providing for and regulating appointment, promotion and reduction in rank, suspension and removal of paid fire apparatus operations in boroughs, towns and townships of first class, 3842.

Drop from Calendar, Senate Bill No. 48, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending requirements for the "duration" and six months thereafter, concerning starting, stopping or turning highway signals, 3834.

Drop from calendar, Senate Bill No. 71, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 2, Section 4, by Joint Resolution, providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly, salary of members and an annual budget, 3842.

Drop from calendar, Senate Bill No. 433, relating to civil service appointments, reclassifications and promotions since December 7, 1941; 3885.

Invite Governor to address General Assembly in Hall of the House at time fixed by concurrent resolution of Senate and House of Representatives, 506.

Lay on table, Conference Committee Report and message from Senate, on Senate Bill No. 133, amending "Insurance Law", 1921, authorizing casualty insurance companies to insure certain machinery and mining equipment, 2390.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 373, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 1198.

Lay on table, Bill No. 440 (House) amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval, by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 1420.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 487, amending Act, 1909, providing for granting of warrants and rights to certain additional Lands of the Commonwealth, 2389.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 546, Corporate Net Income Tax Act, and message accompanying the same from the Senate, 2390.

Lay on table, House Bill No. 626, validating and confirming certain townships' contracts entered into by Boards of Township Supervisors for improvement of highways; and the Veto message from the Governor thereon, 4085.

Lay on table, message from Senate and House Bill No. 626, validating and confirming certain townships' contracts entered into by the Boards of Townships Supervisors for improvement of highways, 2390.

Lay on table, motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 57, relating to mine silt in the streams of the Commonwealth, 2748. Withdrawn, 2748. Reinstated and passed, 2748, 2749.

Lay on table, motion to reconsider vote by which House Bill No. 57, amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth; was defeated on final passage, 2748. Withdrawn temporarily, 2748. Subsequent introduction, 2748.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on Constitutional Amendments from further consideration of House Bill No. 73, amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 8, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, reducing the age limit of electors (House); 2744.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 782, amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning prosecution for prostitution (House); 2920. Refusal to withdraw above resolution, 2920.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 783, amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning sentencing and imprisoning women convicted of prostitution (House); 2922.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 887 concerning bawdy houses (House), 2922.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Law and Order from further consideration of House Bill No. 781, providing for establishment of a Vice Squad as an agency in the Pennsylvania Motor Police Force to be used for elimination and control of prostitution and other immoral and indecent offenses (House); 2920.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Motor Vehicles from further consideration of House Bill No. 784, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for suspension of registrations, operators' licenses and learners' permits in certain cases of motor vehicles used for purposes of prostitution, assignation, pandering, fornication, or other immoral purposes (House); 2922.

Lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds (House); 2745.

Lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 765, concerning confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of women convicted of sexual crimes, (House); 2922.

Make reports from Committees, special order of business, 3085.

Make special order of business, immediately, all Appropriation Bills on third reading, 2756.

Make special order of business immediately, House Bill No. 1055, concerning unemployment compensation, 3086.

Make Special Order of Business May 3, 1943; Senate Bill No. 177, concerning Unemployment Compensation, 2835.

Non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 836, amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense; and to appoint a Committee of Conference, 4142.

Oppose motion to reconsider vote by which Senate Bill No. 142, providing for extension of Capitol Park in Harrisburg, was ordered to be transcribed for third reading, 2460.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 558, relating to certified public accountants, 1191.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 613, giving General State Authority certain powers in leasing projects constructed by it, 3629.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 626, regulating persons, partnerships and corporations engaged in the business of renting motor vehicles, 3429.

Print inaugural address of Governor Edward Martin in full in the Legislative Journal, 119.

Read first time, Senate Bill No. 589, amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 3670.

Read first tme, Senate Bill No. 619, concerning maximum compensation of the State Civil Service Commission, 3670.

Recess, 1822, 1939, 2175, 2298, 2803, 3228.

Recommit to Committee on Cities—Second Class, House Bill No. 608, amending Act, 1911, by conferring, in certain criminal actions, and in divorce, appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, and appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, jurisdiction upon the Allegheny County Court, 2303.

Recommit to Committee on Counties, Senate Bill No. 238, amending act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 2318.

Recommit to Committee on Education, House Bill No. 837, amending "School Code", 1911, permitting school directors to resign and be elected solicitors of boards, in certain cases, 3232.

Recommit to Committee on Fisheries, House Bill No. 147, amending "Fish Law", 1925, limiting rights to exclude general public from fishing from property held by certain lessees, 475.

Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 1044, amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving real property located outside Pennsylvania, 2317.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, House Bill No. 832, amending Act, 1937, providing for payment of fees and expenses of members of the Board not properly chargeable as costs of proceedings before it, and further defining the jurisdiction of the Board of Arbitration of Claims, 1846.

Recommit to Committee on State Government, Senate Bill No. 521, relating to reservation of powers of municipalities and political subdivisions with respect to Commonwealth Lands, purchased or condemned by the United States, 2929.

Reconsider second-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 138, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 1080.

Spread upon Journal of the House, the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly at Joint Session, 175.

Spread upon journal of the House, proceedings of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, 1931.

Take from table, House Bill No. 49, amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard; and its amendments, 1923.

Take from table, message from Senate and House Bill No. 626, validating and confirming certain townships' contracts entered into by Boards of Township Supervisors for improvement of highways, 2646.

Take from table, Senate Bill No. 133 concerning insurance casualty companies, and the Senate message concerning, 1653.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Nominations by, of

Fiss, Hon. Ira T. as Speaker of the House of Representatives, 49, 50.

Objections raised by, to

Request for unanimous consent for immediate consideration of resolutions, 262.

Request for unanimous consent to address the House, 2460, 2747, 3257.

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Questions of Parliamentary Inquiry raised by, on

Whether a motion to recommit a bill is in order, when the House is on Section one of the bill, 1318.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 380.

Bill No. 23 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of The Joint State Government Commission, 480-482, 516, 517.

Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 4165, 4167.

Bill No. 54 (House) amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, discontinuing personal property tax for the year one thousand nine hundred forty-three, 226.

Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 293.

Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for cities of second class civil service commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 3410.

Bill No. 165 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 2752, 2753, 3599, 4106.

Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 2479-2482.

Bill No. 238 (Senate) amending Act, 1935, arranging for Mosquito Extermination Commissions in counties other than first class, 2318.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2170.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4137, 4138.

Bill No. 310 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 20 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for purchase and retirement of bonds issued under The General State Authority Act, 1935; 3435, 3436.

Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 3673, 3674, 4159.

Bill No. 347 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing, after suspension, for special motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment, 3897, 3898.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 3441, 3886-3889.

Bill No. 384 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, protecting rights of members, and prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in assignments for employment of members in Labor Unions, 2314.

Bill No. 472 (Senate) concerning mine foremen and fire bosses at bituminous mines, 2605, 2606, 3835-3838.

Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2455.

Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1754.

Bill No. 549 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2916.

Bill No. 554 (Senate) concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 3648.

Bill No. 566 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain service, as Brigadier Generals, on the Pennsylvania National Guard retirement list, 4104, 4105.

Bill No. 578 (House) relating to chattel mortgages on livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment and crops, grown, growing or to be grown, 2318.

Bill No. 589 (House) relating to housing and housing projects, 3454.

Bill No. 589 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for audit of Department of Auditor General, 4106.

Bill No. 613 (Senate) giving General State Authority certain powers in leasing projects constructed by it, 3629.

Bill No. 696 (House) repealing "Vinegar Law", 1897, regulating manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars, 1030.

Bill No. 753 (House) amending Act, 1932, empowering cities of second class to levy, assess and collect certain additional taxes, 1702.

Bill No. 765 (House) authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to lease suitable land to be used for confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of, and Department of Welfare to operate and maintain such property to care for women convicted of sexual crimes, 2922.

Bill No. 783 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning sentencing and imprisoning women convicted of prostitution, 2922.

Bill No. 784 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for suspension of registrations, operators' licenses and learners' permits in certain cases of motor vehicles used for purposes of prostitution, assignation, pandering, fornication, or other immoral purposes, 2922.

Bill No. 828 (House) amending "Female Labor Law", 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporarily suspending certain restrictions on employment of women, 2308-2310.

Bill No. 836 (House) amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 1852.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1322, 1323, 1542, 1546.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Bill No. 873 (House) amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 2313, 2314, 2316, 3793.

Bill No. 887 (House) concerning bawdy houses, 2922.

Bill No. 996, making appropriation to Department of Commerce, 3252.

Bill No. 1044 (House) amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligators or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving real property located outside Pennsylvania, 2317, 2318.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3086, 3092, 3093.

Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1700, 1701, 1702.

Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3282.

Bill No. 1071 (House) variously amending Public Assistance Law, 1937; 1199, 1201, 4117.

Bill No. 1097 (House) amending Act, 1889, establishing a manufacturing exemption with regard to the capital stock and franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships and companies, 2832-2834.

Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3240.

Calendar Correction in the House, 3409.

Committee Meetings, marking of on the Bulletin Board, 1822.

Deadline for introduction of bills in the House, 1199-1201.

Informing the minority of intention of the House to call the roll on House Bill No. 1055, concerning unemployment compensation, 3095.

Resolution creating a legislative committee to arrange for giving of blood to it, by the Members of the General Assembly and the employes of the Commonwealth, House) concurrent No. 28, Serial No. 43; 2369, 2370.

Resolution discharging Committee on Rules from further consideration of House concurrent resolution No. 28, Serial No. 43, concerning Blood Donors; said resolution having been in the hands of said committee more than ten days, 2369, 2370.

Tax Anticipation Notes in the Commonwealth, 226.

Reports called up by

Conference Committee on House Bill No. 836, amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the State Council of Defense, local and district councils of defense, 4183.

Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 311 relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 4157.

Request by, for

House Members to vote down the motion to recommit to Committee on Motor Vehicles, House Bill No. 62, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 324.

Unanimous consent for use of Hall of House and New House Caucus Room for meeting of Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association, February 4th and 5th, 1943; 177.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Unanimous consent to call up House Bill No. 549, amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2916, 2917.

Unanimous consent to report resolutions, 485.

Unanimous consent to take up Third-Reading Calendar, 2923.

Request by, to

Pass over Bill No. 11 (Senate) amending "General Road Law", 1836, authorizing under certain circumstances, vacation of parts of public roads, 2950, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 34 (Senate) prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of school laws, 2751, 2955, 3230, 3409.

Pass over Bill No. 48 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code" 1929, suspending requirements for the "duration" and six months thereafter, concerning starting, stopping or turning highway signals, 2318, 2499, 2611, 2925, 3244.

Pass over Bill No. 49 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 2318, 2499, 2611, 2925, 3244.

Pass over Bill No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 921.

Pass over Bill No. 53 (Senate) Administrative Agency Law, 3409.

Pass over Bill No. 54 (Senate) Pennsylvania Register Act, 3427.

Pass over Bill No. 63 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, adding certain conditions under which Secretary of Highways may disregard Highway Terminal Points in relocating State highways, 2950, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 64 (Senate) authorizing Secretary of Highways to establish, construct and maintain parallel State Highways in townships, boroughs, towns, and cities, 2950, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 65 (Senate) amending Act, 1927, providing for maintenance by and at expense of townships, boroughs, towns and cities, of State Highways, abandoned by relocation, 2950, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 68 (Senate) amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, increasing membership of the Public School Employes' Retirement Board, 2929, 3251.

Pass over Bill No. 71 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 2, Section 4, by Joint Resolution, providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly, salary of members and an annual budget, 3409.

Pass over Bill No. 77 (House) amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting registrations in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of the peace or aldermen, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 79 (House) amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registrations before aldermen in cities of the third class, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 790.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys and invasion of State Rights, 3441, 3834.

Pass over Bill No. 86 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, arranging for renting to agencies, bureaus or departments of Federal Government, State-owned road building equipment, 2950, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 116 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, providing general procedure for local option referendums, 2939, 3253.

Pass over Bill No. 120 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer"; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1711.

Pass over Bill No. 142 (Senate) providing for extension of Capitol Park in Harrisburg, 2633, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 165 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing appointment of certified public accountants for the purpose of auditing accounts of the Auditor General, 2948, 3257, 3441.

Pass over Bill No. 177 (Senate) "Merit Rating Bill", 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 207 (Senate) commissioning certain employes of certain institutions as Police Officers, 2633.

Pass over Bill No. 208 (Senate) allowing costs and counsel fees, out of funds paid into court, to stakeholders in Interpleader Proceedings, 2941, 3253.

Pass over Bill No. 211 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, further regulating powers, duties, and limitations thereon, of corporations and persons authorized to engage in banking and fiduciary businesses, 2489, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 220 (Senate) amending "Uniform Declaratory Judgments Acts", 1923, further defining circumstances under which the remedy provided is available concerning declaratory judgments, and decrees, 2951, 3257.

Pass over Bill No. 239 (Senate) amending Act, 1935, providing for abolition after popular referendum, of existing Mosquito Extermination Commissions, 3421.

Pass over Bill No. 241 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, providing for issuing and filing with Motor Police, instead of Secretary of the Commonwealth, forms registering firearms, 3238.

Pass over Bill No. 243 (Senate) amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various State Funds in the State Treasury, 3426, 3664.

Pass over Bill No. 296 (Senate) repealing Acts, 1913 and 1915, relating to construction and maintenance of Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, 2608, 2755, 3237.

Pass over Bill No. 297 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, relating to departmental administrative boards, commissions or officers in the various State Departments, 2637, 2926.

Pass over Bill No. 305 (Senate) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing certain provisions relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 2956.

Pass over Bill No. 310 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 20 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for purchase and retirement of bonds issued under The General State Authority Act, 1935; 2637, 2926, 3251.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 2754, 2955.

Pass over Bill No. 313 (Senate) authorizing Department of Public Instruction to act as agent of school districts and vocational school districts in purchasing and distributing materials, supplies and equipment for training or retraining workers for war industries, 2318.

Pass over Bill No. 344 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 3441, 3831.

Pass over Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of employes, and procedure on appeals to court by the same, 3282, 3441.

Pass over Bill No. 347 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing, after suspension, for special motor vehicle operators' licenses, for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment, 2489, 2611, 2923, 3244, 3834.

Pass over Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 3831.

Pass over Bill No. 377 (Senate) abolishing State Forests and Waters Fund in the State Treasury, and arranging for payment of moneys therein, into the General Fund, 3441.

Pass over Bill No. 444 (Senate) repealing Act, 1889, relating to sales of provisions by description, 3082.

Pass over Bill No. 472 (Senate) requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed, 2318, 2946, 3257, 3441.

Pass over Bill No. 478 (Senate) amending Act, 1883, enlarging and extending powers of Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations, 2928, 3251.

Pass over Bill No. 486 (House) relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 492 (Senate) concerning institutions for maintenance and treatment of mental patients, 4102.

Pass over Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2628, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 517 (House) concerning certificates for carrying on business under an assumed or fictitious name, 2629, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 570 (Senate) The Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, 3082.

Pass over Bill No. 575 (House) amending "Generfal Borough Act", 1927, adding an additional clause relating to exemptions from advertising by boroughs, 1847.

Pass over Bill No. 602 (Senate) relating to operating personnel in pharmacies and drug stores, 3665.

Pass over Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 809 (House) amending "Electric Cooperative Corporation Act", 1937, relating to certificates of public convenience for corporations organized to engage in rural electrification, 2928, 3251, 3436.

Pass over Bill No. 814 (House) amending Act, 1917, changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System, to Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System, 2935.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Pass over Bill No. 839 (House) authorizing Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of State government during two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1943, evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues, 2499, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 2946.

Pass over Bill No. 853 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating leaves of absence for professional employes of schools, 2631, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 904 (House) exempting under certain conditions, beauty and barber shop furniture, mechanical appliances and equipment leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 2615, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 933 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, increasing percentage of State-aid for districts, and fixing minimum annual salaries for teachers and supervisory staffs in all school districts and county and assistant county superintendents, 2616, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 944 (House) amending Act, 1913, providing for appointment of a director of prohibition and other employes, and providing for the fixing of their salaries in Philadelphia County Court, 2611.

Pass over Bill No. 956 (House) making appropriation to Department of Commerce, from Motor License Fund, for proper conduct of specific portion of work of said Department, 2935.

Pass over Bill No. 1019 (House) amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing Registers of Wills to appoint more than one deputy and a solicitor in counties other than first class, 2631, 2925.

Pass over Bill No. 1055 (House) amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, changing provisions thereof, and rights, obligations and procedure concerning Unemployment Compensation, 2935.

Read and debate all the bills on special order at the same time, 1745.

Record as not voting on House Bill No. 40, relating to certain positions and compensation of officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, 412.

Resolutions offered by

Appointing Representative Norman Wood as Teller for the Joint Session to compute the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, 58. Senate informed, 41. Election returns presented to Joint Session, 64-68.

Fixing March 15, 1943 as the last day to introduce bills in the House during the 1943 Regular Session, except bills raising revenue, and appropriation bills, 435. Reported and adopted, 485.

Requesting that House proceed to election of a Speaker, 49.

Thanking Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, William E. Habbyshaw, for his dinner and entertainment given to the Members, Officers and employes of the House, 2834. Remarks on, by Cohen, 2834.

Thanking Hon. Ira T. Fiss for his services as Speaker during the 1943 Session, 4146.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Authorizing adjournment sine die of the regular session of the General Assembly, Saturday, May 8, 1943 at 11:45 p.m., 4164. Concurred in by Senate, 4012. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4190.

LICHTENWALTER, FRANKLIN H.—Continued.

Requesting printing of 5,000 additional copies of House Bill No. 816 concerning increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, 944. Read and referred in Senate, 948.

Resolutions reported by

Fixing March 15, 1943 as the last day to introduce bills in the House during the 1943 Regular Session, except bills raising revenue, and appropriation bills (House) Serial No. 32; 485.

Requesting Governor to issue proclamation for observance of the one hundredth birthday of Russell H. Conwell, February 15, 1943, to commemorate his outstanding achievements (House) concurrent No. 18, Serial No. 28; 295.

Thanking volunteer war workers, (House) concurrent No. 26, Serial No. 40; 519.

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Thanks extended to for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1652.

Thanks Members for birthday resolution, 1197.

Thanks Members for Bond, 4196.

Thanks Members for resolution congratulating on favorable record as Majority Floor Leader of the House, 4150.

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LIEN OF INTEREST; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, clarifying

House Bill No. 792.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 897.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 897.
Reported without amendment, 1116, 1117.
First reading, 1176.
Second reading, 1237.
Third reading and final passage, 1389, 1390.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4190
Signed by Speaker, ——.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943, Act No. 332.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 3595.
First reading, 3595.
Second reading, 3778.
Third reading and final passage, 3967, 3968.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——.

LIENS: See Banking and Fiduciary Businesses. Cities of Second Class. Indigent Persons. Judgments. Mortgage Liens. Real Estate Tax and Rate Sale Law. Second Class County Consolidated Lien Bureau Law. Sewer Liens. Tax Claims. Tax Collectors. Tax Liens. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Sales. Taxes.

LIENS, all in favor of Commonwealth, other than tax liens charged against real estate heretofore, or hereafter sold for taxes by County Treasurers, are divested by such sales; amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, providing that

Senate Bill No. 247.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tyler, 616.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 616.

LIENS, SEWER: See Townships of First Class.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: See Bell, John C. Jr. Lewis, Samuel S.

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LIFE POLICIES: See Insurance Policy Loans.

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LIGHTING CONTRACTS: See Townships of Second Class.

LILIENTHAL, DAVID E.; Chairman, T. V. A.: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 630.

LIMITED WHOLESALE LICENSES: See Liquor Licenses.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM: Paying tribute to, (House) resolution, Serial No. 22; 259, 260.

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Lincoln-Day Speech of Congressman Hugh Scott; criticism of in Senate, 353. In House, 444.

References to, in House, 436, 438, 444, 3406, 4149.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Chester County; making appropriation to trustees of the College of

Senate Bill No. 216.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scarlett, 524.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 524.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Chester County; making appropriation to the trustees of the College of

House Bill No. 974.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hoopes, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2297.
First reading, 2448.
Second reading, 2600, 2601.
Third reading and final passage, 2798.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 40A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2904, 2905.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3203.
Signed by President, 3511.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Chester County; making appropriation to the trustees of the College of

House Bill No. 1076.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Brown and Thompson, 1357.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1357.

LINN, THOMAS W., Representative from Delaware County (Second District).

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Roll call, absent from House during, 49. Absent at roll call on requested leave, 2379.

LIQUID FUELS; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, by immediately abolishing emergency State tax of one cent a gallon upon

House Bill No. 329.
Read in place in House by Mr. Maxwell, 403.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 403.

LIQUID FUELS TAX for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and improvement of roads, streets and bridges in certain political subdivisions; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, appropriating one-half cent per gallon of

House Bill No. 835.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fiss and Lichtenwalter, 903.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 903.
Reported with amendment, 1524.
First reading, 1695.
Communication urging passage of, 2319.
Second reading, 2157.
Over in order, 2271.
Third reading and final passage, 2474-2476.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 2508.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
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Second reading, 2894.
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LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, further regulating use of moneys distributed to counties from the

House Bill No. 334.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 403.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 403.

LIQUID FUELS TAXES; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, by imposing and continuing for a further limited time, additional emergency

House Bill No. 545.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 673.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 673.
Reported without amendment, 1519.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1698.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 3107.
Signed by Speaker, 3223.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 269.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1791.
Reported without amendment, 2054.
First reading, 2145.
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Third reading, 2337.
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Signed by President, 3119.

Remarks on, by
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LIQUID FUELS TAXES; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, providing refunds and exempting liquid fuels used in operating tractors and machinery used exclusively for agricultural purposes from

House Bill No. 103.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenwood, 170.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 170.

LIQUID FUELS TAXES; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, providing refunds, and exempting liquid fuels used in operating tractors and machinery used other than on highways from

LIQUID FUELS TAXES—Continued.

House Bill No. 111.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Foor and Barton, 176.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 176.

LIQUID FUELS TAXES on fuels consumed for purposes other than for operation of motor vehicles on public highways; amending "Liquid Fuel Tax Law", 1931, providing for refunds of

House Bill No. 231.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 281.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 281.

LIQUID FUELS TAXES on fuels consumed for purposes other than for operation of motor vehicles on public highways; motor boats on waters of the Commonwealth; or aircraft over the Commonwealth; amending "Liquid Fuel Tax Law", 1931, providing for refunds of

House Bill No. 431.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Yeakel and Stockham, 503.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 503.

LIQUID FUEL TAXES paid by political subdivisions, and by volunteer fire companies; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, providing for refunds of

House Bill No. 145.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 218.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 218.

LIQUID FUEL TAXES paid on liquid fuels consumed for operation of motor boats in commercial fishing; amending "Liquid Fuels Tax Law", 1931, providing for refunds of

House Bill No. 148.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 219.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 219.

LIQUOR, LIQUORS: See Bottles, Glass, Local Option, Local Option Referendums, Officers, Tax, Wives and Daughters.

LIQUOR CONTROL: See "Communications From", Paul, Mrs. V. Belle, etc. Address in House concerning, 3464, 3465.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD: Resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate the, (Senate) Serial No. 30; 1017. Referred, 1017.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD: See Liquor Licenses. Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD: Senate Addresses concerning, 699-704.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD to advertise War Bonds in State Liquor Store Windows: Resolution (House) No. 37, Serial No. 53, requesting Governor to direct the, 790. Filed with Clerk, 790. Read and referred, 830.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD to make space available in all State Store windows for War Bond campaing posters, for the "Duration"; resolution (Senate) Serial No. 29, requesting Governor to direct the, 797.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS' RECEIPTS accrued by discounting bills: Reference to, 1101.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION: See Women's Christian Temperance Union of Philadelphia County.

LIQUOR LICENSE; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing that application for license thereunder by holder of license under Malt Beverage Law, shall not be deemed an application for a new

House Bill No. 283.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sorg, 344.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 344.

LIQUOR LICENSEES operating restaurants; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, suspending requirement for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, relating to sale of food by

House Bill No. 1022.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Munley and O'Neill, 1066.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 1066.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending Act, 1926, further regulating appeals from refusals of the Liquor Control Board to grant

House Bill No. 884.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lyons, 909.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 909.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending Act, 1939, authorizing certain exemptions, exchanges, and substitutions concerning

House Bill No. 6.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Baker and Leonard, 111.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 111.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota on

House Bill No. 331.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Livingstone and Miller, 403.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 403.
Telegram favoring passage of, 2319.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota concerning

Senate Bill No. 396.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Dent, 1052.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1052.
Telegram favoring passage of, 2319.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending Act, 1939, removing clubs from the limitation placed on granting

House Bill No. 701.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huntley, 885.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 885.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Beverage License Law', 1933, and "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, prohibiting certain municipalities holding referendums during the present war and for six months thereafter, to grant

Senate Bill No. 158.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Dent, 337.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 337.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, by further regulating appeals from refusal of Liquor Control Board to grant

House Bill No. 866.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lyons, 907.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 907.

LIQUOR LICENSES: amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, by further regulating transfers of, and providing for appeals from refusals to grant transfers of

House Bill No. 728.
Read in place in House by Mr. Imbrie, 888.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 888.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by further regulating transfers of, and providing for appeals from refusals to grant transfers of

House Bill No. 729.
Read in place in House by Mr. Imbrie, 888.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 888.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, further regulating appeals from refusals of the Liquor Board to issue, renew or transfer

House Bill No. 761.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lyons, 892.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 892.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals to Superior Court from refusal of Liquor Board to issue, renew or transfer

House Bill No. 812.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lyons and C. H. Brunner, Jr., 900.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 900.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1176.
Second reading, 1237, 1238.
Third reading and final passage, 1391-1393.

Remarks on, by
Brunner, C. H., 1392, 1393.
Moran, 1392.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1581.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, relating to suspending or revoking

House Bill No. 228.
Read in place in House by Mr. Freed, 281.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 281.
Reported without amendment, 969.
First reading, 1023.
Second reading, 1075.
Third reading and final passage, 1123, 1124.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1739.
Signed by Speaker, 1818.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 2106. Act No. 37.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1152.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1608, 1609.
Third reading and final passage, 1670, 1671.
Signed by President, 1792.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, requiring and regulating the publishing of notice of applications for new liquor licenses for hotels, restaurants and clubs, and of applications for renewal and transfer of hotel, restaurant and club

House Bill No. 899.
Read in place in House by Mr. T. H. Lee, 911.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 911.
Reported with amendment, 3085.
Over in order, 3230.
First reading, 3326.
Second reading, 3422.
Third reading, 3605.
Defeated on final passage, 3605, 3606.

LIQUOR LICENSES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, restraining Liquor Control Board, under certain circumstances, from citing licensees for suspension or revocation of

House Bill No. 199.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 257.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 257.

LIQUOR LICENSES; enabling certain liquor and malt or brewed beverage licensees in armed service or war industries to renew, after honorable discharge or release.

House Bill No. 122.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heatherington, 202.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control. 202.

LIQUOR LICENSES for clubs; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, increasing fee for

House Bill No. 702.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huntley, 885.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 885.

LIQUOR LICENSES for new distributors, importing distributors, retail dispensers; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, requiring and regulating the publishing of notice of applications for

House Bill No. 894.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 910, 911.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 911.
Reported with amendment, 3085.
Over in order, 3230.
First reading, 3326.
Second reading and amended, 3422.
Over in order, 3635.
Dropped from Calendar, 3841.

LIQUOR LICENSES, for retail sale of wines of certain alcoholic content malt or brewed beverages by non-profit corporations or associations; permitting Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, for limited time, to grant special

Senate Bill No. 358.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 999, 1000.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1000.

LIQUOR LICENSES held by persons entering military or naval service in time of war; amending Act, 1939, providing for reinstatement of

LIQUOR LICENSES—Continued.

House Bill No. 25.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bradley, 113.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 113.

LIQUOR LICENSES, limited wholesale, for sale of malt and brewed beverages in limited quantities for consumption off premises; authorizing and directing the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to issue

House Bill No. 910.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Ewing and O'Neill, 913.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 913.

LIQUOR LICENSES, of persons holding the same at time of induction or enlistment in armed forces and allowing the same to expire; providing for reissuance, under certain conditions, of

House Bill No. 130.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 217.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 217.

LIQUOR LICENSES of persons in military service; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, providing for surrendering of, renewal during continuance in service, and renewal thereafter of

House Bill No. 736.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 889.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 889.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1175.
Second reading, 1297.
Third reading and final passage, 1400, 1401.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3465, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 175.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1580.
Reported without amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2578.
Over in order, 2878.
Second reading, 2714.
Over in order, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3172, 3173.
Signed by President, 3510.

LIQUOR LICENSES of persons in military service; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of

House Bill No. 865.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 907.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 907.
Reported without amendment, 1119.
First reading, 1177.
Over in order, 1297, 1298.
Second reading, 1316, 1317.
Third reading and final passage, 1417, 1418.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 188.

Remarks on, by
Heatherington, 1297, 1317.
Irvin, 1297, 1317.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2580.
Second reading, 2716, 2717.
Over in order, 2880, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3181, 3182.
Signed by President, 3510.

LIQUOR LICENSES, to hotels, restaurants and clubs; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing for issuance for the "Duration", of "inactive" renewal

House Bill No. 1046.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lovett, 1068, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 1069.

LIQUOR LICENSES to retail dispensers and clubs not desiring to sell malt or brewed beverages; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, regulating 'inactive' renewal

House Bill No. 762.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lovett, 892, 893.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 893.

LIQUOR LICENSES to retail dispensers; prohibiting, during present war and for six months thereafter, holding referendums in municipalities or townships on question of granting

House Bill No. 237.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nowak, 282.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 282.

LIQUOR, malt or brewed beverages; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, and "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Law", 1933, further restricting for the "Duration", hours for selling

Senate Bill No. 276.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 709.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 709.
Reported without amendment, 2512.
First reading, 2572.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2700.

Remarks on, by
Carr, 2700.
Kephart, 2700, 2701.
Stiefel, 2700, 2701.

LIQUOR or malt or brewed beverages; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, further restricting ror the "Duration", hours during which certain licensees or their servants, agents or employes may sell

House Bill No. 776.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Foor and Wright, 895.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 895.
Communication urging passage of, 3057.

LIQUOR PERMITS, special entertainment; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, providing for appeals from action of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board in refusing, suspending or revoking

Senate Bill No. 504.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Woodring and Gourley, 1426.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1426.

LIQUOR PERMITS, special entertainment; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals from action of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board in refusing, suspending or revoking

Senate Bill No. 505.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Woodring and Gourley, 1426.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1426.

LIQUOR SALES to licensees by making purchases; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, making it illegal to promote

Senate Bill No. 106.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Haluska, 242.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 242.

LIQUOR SALES after twelve o'clock midnight; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, prohibiting

House Bill No. 1087.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lyons, 1453, 1454.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 1454.

LIQUOR sales after twelve o'clock midnight of any day; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, prohibiting

House Bill No. 1068.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lyons, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 1169.
Telegram urging defeat of, 2319.

LIQUOR SELLING PRIVILEGES TO CLUBS: See Address, 204

LIQUOR STORES: See Pennsylvania Liquor Stores.

LIQUOR STORES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail

House Bill No. 871.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Irvin and Lyons, 908.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 908.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1460.
Second reading, 1528.
Third reading and final passage, 1636-1638.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4086.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4086, 4087.
Signed by Speaker, 4142.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 189.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1659.
Reported with amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2580.
Second reading, 2717.
Over in order, 2880, 3039.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 3186.
Over in order, 3186.
Called up, 3347.
Recommitted to Committee on Law and Order, 3347.
Reported with amendment, 3347.
Over in order, 3547.
Called up, 3558.
Second reading, 3558-3563.
Third reading and final passage, 3747-3749.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3946.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3988.

Remarks on, by
Coleman, 3183, 3184, 3561.
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Mallery, 3558, 3562, 3563.
McGinnis, 3559, 3562.
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LIQUOR TAX: See Tax.

LIQUORS, alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages, for consumption on the premises; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, further regulating sale of

House Bill No. 224.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chudoff, 280.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 280, 281.

LIQUORS and malt or brewed beverages; regulating traffic in; restricting hours for selling; and regulating suspension and revocations of licenses and elections, for the "duration" and a certain period thereafter, concerning licensing

Senate Bill No. 413.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 1154.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1154.

LIQUORS, distilled spirits, rectified spirits, wine, or other liquor unobtainable in the Commonwealth; permitting importation and use of, for the "Duration", by complying with certain requirements

Senate Bill No. 588.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 2056.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2056.

LIQUORS, malt or brewed beverages sold by licensees for consumption off premises; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, further regulating amounts of

House Bill No. 336.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dillon, 404.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 404.

LIQUORS, malt or brewed beverages sold by retailers for consumption off premises; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, further regulating amount of

House Bill No. 335.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dillon, 403, 404.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 404.

LIVENGOOD, HON. WILLIAM S. Jr.; Secretary of Internal Affairs: Election returns for, presented to Senate, 1. Laid on table, 1. Resolution appointing Senator Walker as Teller on part of Senate, to witness the opening, computing and counting the vote for, 8. Election returns of, presented to Joint Session, 67, 68. Presented to Senate, 39, 40. Resolution requesting use of Senate for inauguration ceremonies, 2327. Reference to, in Senate, 3158.

LIVESTOCK: See Damages. Mortgages.

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID A., Representative from Luzerne County (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 147.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, limiting rights to exclude general public from fishing from property held by certain lessees, 218, 219.

No. 152.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, changing the qualifications for retirement of certain persons other than policemen or firemen, in cities of third class, 219.

No. 331.
Amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota on liquor licenses, 403.

No. 559.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, declaring Boards of Health to be bodies corporate and politic and permitting them to bring actions at law in their own names to enforce their regulations in cities of third class, 720.

No. 595.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, removing becoming a nonresident of the State as a cause for forfeiture of rights under the police pension fund in cities of third class, 724.

Bills reported by
No. 330 (House)
Relating to printing for the Commonwealth, 1291.

No. 595 (House)
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, removing becoming a nonresident of the State as a cause for forfeiture of rights under the police pension fund in cities of the third class, 1114.

Election returns, 45.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. William P. Roan, Secretary of the House, upon his forty-eighth birthday, 1136.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Memorializing Federal Government, the President and other duly constituted officers thereof, to establish industries in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions, 918. Referred, 918.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

LLOYD, GEORGE E.; Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities: Presented to Joint Assembly celebrating Jefferson Bi-Centennial, 1929.

LOADS ON VEHICLES: See Motor Vehicles.

LOANS AND TRANSFER AGENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH; making appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the

House Bill No. 969.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2622.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 36A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2898.
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No. 507.
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Bill No. 250 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 1252, 1253.

Bill No. 258 (House) validating and regulating affect of certain acknowledgments, 935.

Bill No. 302 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 2041.

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Bill No. 486 (House) relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 2827.

Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1754.

Bill No. 549 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2916, 2917.

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Bill No. 765 (House) authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to lease suitable land to be used for confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of, and Department of Welfare to operate and maintain such property to care for women convicted of sexual crimes, 2922.

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Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3284.

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Creating a State Commission to recommend a comprehensive plan of public works for Post-War Readjustment, 129.

No. 119.
Amending "Insurance Department Act", 1921, further regulating the computation of reserve liability of life insurance companies; the issuance of policies; and redefining deficiency reserve requirements, 268.

No. 230.
Repealing Act, 1933, relating to creation and administration of State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 563.

No. 231.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for Department of the Auditor General to audit affairs of State Workmen's Insurance Board, 563.

No. 285.
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 710.

No. 286.
Creating the Pennsylvania War Veterans' Commission as an independent administrative commission, and prescribing powers and duties thereof, 710.

No. 525.
Amending "Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission Act", 1937, increasing the salaries of the chairman and appointed members of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, 1587.

No. 553.
Amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, limiting employers' rights to subrogation in workmen's compensation claims of employes or latters' dependents against third persons in certain cases, 1726.

No. 612.
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No. 36 (House).
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No. 279 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, making Civil Service regulations permanently applicable to all boroughs, towns and townships of first class which maintain a police force, 2016.

No. 56 (House).
Authorizing Department of Highways and municipal and political subdivisions to adopt and take over as public roads and highways, certain highways, taken over, located, extended or constructed by Federal Government in exercise of war power, 2666.

No. 377 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, changing penalty for violation of provisions relating to motor vehicle official inspections, 3393.

No. 462 (House).
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No. 501 (House).
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No. 501 (Senate).
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Bill No. 99 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, 2699.

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Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1893.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2403.

Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 2681.

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McKINNEY, JOHN H., Representative from Venango County.

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No. 517.
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Amending Act, 1933, making Public Service Companies' real estate subject to taxation, 176.

No. 17 (House).
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No. 35 (House).
Amending Act, 1897, eliminating provisions permitting placing of costs upon departments in cases of acquittal in criminal prosecutions for larceny, 177.

No. 37 (House).
Amending "Criminal Procedure Act", 1860, eliminating certain provisions permitting imposition of costs on a defendant in case of acquittal in criminal prosecutions, 177.

No. 52 (Senate).
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 632.

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No. 201 (Senate).
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No. 207 (Senate).
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No. 244 (Senate).
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No. 310 (House).
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No. 359 (Senate).
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No. 415 (House).
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No. 416 (Senate).
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No. 589 (House).
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No. 601 (House).
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No. 923 (House).
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No. 952 (House).
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Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 434, concerning contributory negligence in civil cases for damages, 1032.

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Request by, to
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No. 763.
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating proofs required for birth records of certain persons whose births have not heretofore been made a public record or whose record of birth is incomplete or incorrect, 893.

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No. 803.
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No. 872.
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No. 135 (House).
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No. 312 (Senate).
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No. 696 (House).
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No. 725 (House).
Amending "School Code", 1911, regulating salaries of continuation teachers in first class districts, 1819.

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Bill No. 311 (Senate) relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions, 3673, 3674.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 613.

Bill No. 327 (House) making appropriation to the several Harrisburg, Pennsylvania fire companies, 2776.

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Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1378.

Bill No. 873 (House) amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 2314, 2315.

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McQUIDDY, J. K., Senator from Beaver and Lawrence Counties (Forty-Seventh District).

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No. 285 (House).
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No. 535 (Senate).
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McSURDY, ELMER, Representative from Schuylkill County (Second District).

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No. 570 (Senate).
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No. 650 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing counties of the third class to enter into contracts up to five hundred dollars without advertising for bids, 1072.

No. 675 (House).
Amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 1120.

No. 797 (House).
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, permitting certain low pressure boilers to be installed within one hundred feet of structures in which persons are employed in the preparation of anthracite coal, 1524.

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No. 873 (House).
Amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, 1923.

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Motion by, to
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MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND HOME FOR AGED: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

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MEDICAL BOARDS: See Occupational Diseases.

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MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE, STATE BOARD OF, of the Department of Public Instruction to revise its rules and regulations governing the requirement for license to practice chiropractic or drugless therapy; resolution requesting, (House) No. 65, Serial No. 84; 2581. Referred, 2581.

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MEDICAL INTERNESHIP in hospitals in order to qualify for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery; reducing for limited time, training period of

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Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 282.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 964.

MEDICAL SERVICE to subscribers of over-income; amending "Non-Profit Corporation Law", 1933, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited

House Bill No. 668.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Serrill and Sarraf, 775.

MEDICAL SERVICE—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industry, 775.
Reported without amendment, 1818.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 2037.
Third reading and final passage, 2206, 2207.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3471, 3472.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3472.
Signed by Speaker, 3596.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 167.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 2322, 2358.
Reported without amendment, 2512.
First reading, 2577, 2578.
Over in order, 2713, 2714.
Second reading and amended, 2892.
Over in order, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3168, 3169.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 3507.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

MEDICAL SERVICE BENEFITS to subscribers of over-income; amending "Nonprofit Medical Service Corporation Act", 1939, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited

House Bill No. 669.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Serrill and Sarraf, 775.
Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industry, 775.
Reported without amendment, 1818.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 2037.
Third reading and final passage, 2207-2209.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3472.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3472, 3473.
Signed by Speaker, 3596, 3597.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 168.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 2322, 2358.
Reported without amendment, 2512.
First reading, 2578.
Over in order, 2714.
Second reading and amended, 2892.
Over in order, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3169-3171.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 3508.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

MEDICINE: See Doctors of Medicine. Medical Interneship.

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MELCHIORRE, HON. CHARLES; Former Member, welcomed to House, 444.

MELLON, ANDREW: Reference, 3405.

MELLOTT, HON. GEORGE B.; Former Member of House: Sympathy of House extended to children, upon his death, 3865.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY: See Legislative Reference Bureau. Constitution of Pennsylvania.

MEMOLO, HON. MARTIN: Sympathy of House extended to family of, upon his death, 2909.

MEMORIAL HALLS in counties of second class; amending Act, 1937, including Disabled American Veterans among organizations named therein, concerning

House Bill No. 502.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hannon and Mihm, 624.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 624.
Reported without amendment, 1572.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 1572.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3664.
Dropped from Calendar, 3842.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Monongahela City, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 334.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 949.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 949.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Roxborough, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Monongahela City: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MEMORIALS: See Dauphin County.

MEMORIALS erected on sites flooded or inundated by water resulting from flood-control projects; providing for removal by Federal Government, and for erection thereof on new sites, of

Senate Bill No. 421.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 1155.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1155.

MENNA, LOUIS, Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 312.
Amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the county controller, to the clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in counties of first class, 371, 372. ("The Bail Bond Bill")

No. 313.
Amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", removing certain powers and duties of city controller and conferring them upon clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions in County of Philadelphia, 372.

No. 947.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 965.

Bills reported by
No. 313 (House).
Amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 473, 474.

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Remarks by, on
Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2747.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 645.

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Yields floor, 600, 682.

MENTAL CASES: See Decedents' Estates.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES: See Sterilization.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1923, excluding from operation thereof, persons suffering from senility without psychosis, and providing for designation of State Institutions and Hospitals for care of certain persons suffering from tuberculosis; amending

Senate Bill No. 569.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher (By Request), 2000.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2000.

MENTAL HOSPITALS: See Tricky Legislation.

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS transferred to the Commonwealth; directing Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse counties, cities and institution districts for fair value of

House Bill No. 499.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 623.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 623.

MENTAL PATIENTS: See Institutions. Revenue, Pennsylvania Department of. Finance and Revenue, Board of.

MENTAL PATIENTS; amending Act, 1938, relating to institutions of wards, boroughs, townships, institution districts and other political subdivisions for care, maintenance and treatment of

Senate Bill No. 492.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Watkins, 1356.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 1356.
Reported without amendment, 2526.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2704.
Third reading and final passage, 2858-2863.
Returned from House without amendment, 4016, 4017.
Signed by President pro tempore, —.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 19, 1943. Act No. 122.

Remarks on, by
Coleman, 2860-2862.
Shapiro, 2862.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 3105.
Reported without amendment, 3456, 3457.
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Second reading, 3820.
Over in order, 4102.
Third reading and final passage, 4173-4177.
Signed by Speaker, —.

Remarks on, by
Cordier, 4177.
Stockham, 4176.
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MENTAL PATIENTS; amending "Mental Health Act", 1923, further regulating admission or commitment to hospitals or institutions therefor, of any

House Bill No. 883.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Moran and B. F. Hunter, 909.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 909.

MENTAL PATIENTS; amending "Mental Health Act", 1923, imposing certain costs on institution districts concerning

House Bill No. 468.
Read in place in House by Mr. Depuy, 584.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 584.
Reported with amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1461.
Second reading, 1823, 1824.
Third reading and final passage, 1959, 1960.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 299.

MENTAL PATIENTS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2046.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2896.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3338.

MENTAL PATIENTS; amending "Mental Health Act", 1923, providing for Commonwealth to make certain payments to political subdivisions, which have contributed to cost of care and maintenance of

House Bill No. 714.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 887.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 887.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443.
Second reading, 2588.
Third reading and final passage, 2930, 2931.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 2974.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS: See Cities of First Class. Counties of Second Class. Revenue, Secretary of.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS; amending "Mercantile License Tax Law", 1899, providing for the appointment by the Secretary of Revenue, of

House Bill No. 896.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 911.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 911.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS and assistants; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, transferring from the Auditor General to the Secretary of Revenue, power to appoint and other powers concerning

House Bill No. 764.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 893.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 893.

MERCHANTS: See Spying.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX SYSTEM; abolishing the entire

House Bill No. 1056.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 1070.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1070.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading and amended, 1699-1705.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
Third reading and final passage, 1762-1764.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2742.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2742.
Signed by Speaker, 2805.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3869. Act No. 110.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1699, 1700, 1703, 1704, 2742.
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Referred to Committee on Finance, 1792.
Reported with amendment, 2055.
First reading, 2147.
Second reading, 2257.
Over in order, 2345.
Third reading and final passage, 2418-2421.
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Signed by President, 2719.

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MERCY HOSPITAL, Altoona; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 221.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 544.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 544.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Altoona: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MERCY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 322.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McCreesh, 863.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 863.

MERCY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MERIT RATING BILL: See Senate Bill No. 177 indexed under "Unemployment Compensation".

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MICROFILMING of certain records in the various administrative departments, boards or commissions; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for destruction of, after

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1104.
Reported without amendment, 1205.
First reading, 1226, 1227.
Second reading, 1282.
Third reading and final passage, 1346, 1347.
Returned from House without amendment, 2655.
Signed by President, 2664.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3718. Act No. 112.

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Reported without amendment, 2268.
First reading, 2380.
Second reading, 2459.
Third reading and final passage, 2638, 2639.
Signed by Speaker, 2965.

MIDDLETOWN AIR DEPOT: Reference to employes at, 1478.

MIDDLETOWN AIR DEPOT: Resolution expressing appreciation of General Assembly to officers and personnel of; and thanking Commanding Officers for helpfulness in acting as guides during inspection of, (House) concurrent; 1260. Read and adopted in Senate, 1265. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1360.

MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL, Blakely: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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MIHM, MARTIN C., Representative from Allegheny County (Seventh District).

Addresses by, on
Rehabilitation plans for returning soldiers, 122.

Amendments offered by, to
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Bills introduced by
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Providing for State Planning Board to prepare plans and programs for public works and improvements, to aid post-war readjustment, 111.

No. 47.
Amending "The Support Law", 1937, abolishing liability of grandchildren and grandparents of, to care for, or assist indigent persons, 122.

No. 370.
Amending Act, 1937, extending, to obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and to obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of Title Four of the National Housing Act, investments for certain corporations and certain funds, 433, 434.

No. 371.
Amending "Fiduciaries Act of 1917", further providing for additional investments of trust, funds by fiduciaries in decedents' estates, 434.

No. 502.
Amending Act, 1937, including Disabled American Veterans among organizations named therein, concerning memorial halls in counties of second class, 624.

No. 596.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 724.

No. 597.
Amending "Divorce Law", 1929, conferring upon County Court in Allegheny County, jurisdiction in divorce actions, 724, 725.

No. 598.
Amending Act, 1911, conferring upon County Court in Allegheny County, jurisdiction in certain criminal actions, 725.

No. 607.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 725.

No. 608.
Amending Act, 1911, by conferring, in certain criminal actions, and in divorce, appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, and appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, jurisdiction upon the Allegheny County Court, 725, 726.

No. 609.
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 726.

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Election returns, 47.

Leaves of absence granted, 1739, 2379.

Member of Special Committees, 49.

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Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 737.

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MILEAGE: See Coroners' Jurors. County Detectives. General Assembly.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: See Governor's Address, 173.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF: See Ballots, Military. Claims. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Deceased Service Men. Fishing Licenses. Hunting Licenses. Liquor Licenses. Marriage Licenses. Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses. Pennsylvania National Guard. Pennsylvania War Veterans' Commission. State Veterans' Commission. Unemployment Compensation. Voting Rights.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, for maintenance and education of certain children of persons who served in any war of the United States, who die or have died in service; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 525.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Mock and Garber, 626.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 626.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, for maintenance and education of children of certain soldiers, sailors, marines, female field clerks, female yeomen and nurses; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 948.
Read in place in House by Mr. Calvin, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2616, 2617.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 19A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3189, 3190.
Signed by President, 3510.

MILITARY BALLOTS: See Ballots, Military.

MILITARY FORCES; providing for fresh pursuit by; and authorizing this State to cooperate with other states therein.

House Bill No. 572.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 722.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 722.
Reported without amendment, 970.
First reading, 1025.
Second reading, 1121.
Third reading and final passage, 1191, 1192.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3865.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3904.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 3905.
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Third reading and amended, 3905.
Final passage, 4096, 4097.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4192.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 160.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1203.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Third reading and final passage, 3018, 3019.
Signed by President, 3339.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3719.
Returned from House with amendment, 3944.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3945.
Signed by President, 4035.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS, STATE: See Highways Department of.

MILITARY SERVICES; providing for payment of gratuities to residents of the Commonwealth who are enlisted or inducted into armed services of the United States, for

House Bill No. 190.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Duffy and Hersch, 235.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 235.

MILK: See Eckels Milk Bill. Public Assistance. Relief. School Districts.

MILK; amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, requiring further hearings on proposed orders and eliminating requirement of Governor's approval for certain orders of the Milk Control Commission and any amendments or revisions thereof fixing or changing price of

Senate Bill No. 539.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Scarlett and Dent, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 1725.
First reading, 1809, 1810.
Second reading, 1866, 1867.
Third reading and final passage, 2089, 2090.
Returned from House without amendment, 3336, 3337.
Signed by President, 3350.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 368.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Dairy Industries, 2261, 2262.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2959.
Second Reading, 3080, 3081.
Over in order, 3290.
Third reading and final passage, 3318, 3319.
Signed by Speaker, 3657, 3658.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION: See Milk.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION shall operate as a departmental administration commission in the Department of Agriculture; and requiring said commission to fix twice annually, the milk prices paid to producers; amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, providing that the

House Bill No. 1083.
Read in place in House by Mr. Auker, 1357, 1358.
Referred to Committee on Dairy Industries, 1358.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION, THE: John M. McKee; H. N. Cobb; Nominated as Members of, 31; Laid on table, 31; Taken from table, and returned to Governor, 101, 102.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION; amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, fixing or changing price of milk; also eliminating requirement of Governor's approval for certain orders of the

Senate Bill No. 245.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scarlett, 615.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 615.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION; amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, providing for filing of vacancies on, so as to provide for representation of milk consumers on the

Senate Bill No. 495.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 1425.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1425.

MILK ORDERS: Address in Senate concerning, 1330.

"MILK SANITATION LAW", 1935; variously amending the

House Bill No. 576.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haberlen, 722.
Referred to Committee on Dairy Industries, 722.

Communication protesting passage of, 2319.

MILLER, EDWIN A., Representative from Luzerne County (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 152.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, changing the qualifications for retirement of certain persons other than policemen or firemen, in cities of third class, 219.

MILLER, EDWIN A.—Continued.

No. 331.
Amending Act, 1939, exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota on liquor licenses, 403.

No. 559.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, declaring Boards of Health to be bodies corporate and politic and permitting them to bring actions at law in their own names to enforce their regulations in cities of third class, 720.

No. 595.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, removing becoming a nonresident of the State as a cause for forfeiture of rights under the police pension fund in cities of third class, 724.

No. 827.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, in order to provide automobile liability insurance on motor vehicles owned by the United States of America and its instrumentalities, which are loaned to and operated by State employes and certain other persons, 902.

Bills reported by
No. 494 (Senate).
Amending "Penal Code," 1939, making it unlawful to throw upon the land of another, garbage, ashes and other refuse, 3107.

No. 523 (House).
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, excepting therefrom, transfer of stock assigned by a decedent before death, as collateral security for loan, and requiring holder thereof to report concerning the sale to Department of Revenue, in decedents' estates, 1519.

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Resolution offered by
Congratulating Hon. William P. Roan, Secretary of the House, upon his forty-eighth birthday, 1136.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

MILLERSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL: Welcomed to House, 1113.

MILLIKEN, A. C. HOSPITAL, Pottsville: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MILLIONAIRE FOR A DAY: See McDevitt, Mr. John J. (Butch).

MINE FOREMAN, assistant mine forman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed; requiring

Senate Bill No. 472.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heyburn, 1272.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1613
Second reading and amended, 1678, 1679.
Third reading, 1788.
Over in order, 1788, 1865.
Called up, 1874.
Final passage, 1874, 1875.
Returned from House with amendment, 3780.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3928, 3929.
Signed by President, 4023, 4033.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 357.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 3928.
Coleman, 1788.
Watkins, G. H., 1788.
Woodward, 1788.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1940.
Reported without amendment, 2024.
First reading, 2110.
Over in order, 2173, 2318, 2383, 2451.
Second reading and amended, 2604-2607.

MINE FOREMAN—Continued.

Over in order, 2946, 3257, 3441, 3598.
Third reading and final passage, 3834-3840.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4209.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 3835, 3838.
Lichtenwalter, 2605, 2606, 3835-3838.
Petrosky, 2605, 2606, 3837, 3839, 3840.
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Leonard, 3836, 3837.
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Thrasher, 3836, 3838.

MINE FOREMAN must be employed for every mine where ten or more persons are employed; amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, providing that a

House Bill No. 790.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wallin, 896, 897.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 897.

MINE FOREMEN, and assistant mine foremen to be registered holders of certificate of qualification; amending Act, 1891, requiring

Senate Bill No. 535.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tyler, 1663.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
First reading, 1869.
Second reading, 2009.
Third reading, 2089.
Over in order, 2089.
Final Passage, 2121.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2261.

MINE INSPECTORS at anthracite coal mines to correct unsafe conditions; amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law," 1891, requiring

House Bill No. 483.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Mock and O'Neill, 586.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 586.
Reported with amendment, 1689.
First reading, 1933.
Recommitted to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2036.
Announcement of public hearing on, 2503.
Reported with amendment, 2738.
Recommitted to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3819.

MINE OWNERS; amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, imposing additional duties on

House Bill No. 413.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moran, 471.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 471.

MINE OWNERS; amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, imposing additional duties of safety on

House Bill No. 412.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moran, 471.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 471.

MINE SILT into streams of the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1937 permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified "Pure Streams Act".

House Bill No. 57.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, 153.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 153.
Reported without amendment, 777.
Announcement of Public Hearing on, 791, 945.
First reading, 836.
Second reading, 926.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 926.
Communication favoring passage of, 1170, 2909.
Reported with amendment, 2269, 2270.
Third reading, 2492.
Defeated on final passage, 2498, 2499.
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MINE SILT—Continued.

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Called up, 3111.
Defeated on final passage, 3113.

Remarks on, by
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Flack, 2496, 2497.
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Salus, 2492, 2493, 3112, 3113.
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Watkins, I., 2496.
Cullen, 3113.
Stockham, 3111.

MINE SILT into streams of the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified

Senate Bill No. 632.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Stiefel, Jaspan and DiSilvestro, 2843.
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Senate Bill No. 397.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, 1103.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1103.
Reported without amendment, 1583.
First reading, 1612.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1921.

MINERS' APPRENTICES; amending Act, 1937, relating to

House Bill No. 842.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 904.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 904.
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Second reading and amended, 2603, 2604.
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Signed by Speaker, 4207.
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MINERS' APPRENTICES—Continued.

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Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3192.
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First reading, 3396.
Over in order, 3583, 3584.
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Second reading and amended, 3711, 3712.
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Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 4028.
Signed by President, 4036.

Remarks on, by
Haluska, 3969.
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MINERS HOSPITAL OF NORTHERN CAMBRIA; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 435.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Haluska, 1157.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1157.

MINERS' HOSPITAL OF NORTHERN CAMBRIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MINERS in bituminous coal mines; repealing Act, 1937, and amendments thereto, prohibiting under certain circumstances, employment of

House Bill No. 466.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 584.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 584.

MINERS KNEE: See Occupational Diseases.

MINES: See Elevators.

MINES AND MINING: See Mines, Department of. Anthracite Coal.

MINES, DEPARTMENT OF: See Anthracite Coal Commission. Anthracite Mine Subsidence Commission. Coal. Coal Lands. Insurance. Minerals. Pennsylvania State College. Strip Mining.

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MINORS: See Bowling Alleys. Employment Certificates, Insurance. Juvenile Courts. Motor Vehicle Code, 1929. Motor Vehicles. Pool and Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys. Sunday. Workmen's Compensation. Wrestling.

MINORS as pin boys in bowling alleys; authorizing for a temporary period, employment of

House Bill No. 293.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boorse, 369.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 369.
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MINORS between the ages of sixteen and eighteen; amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, increasing the working hours of

House Bill No. 873.
Read in place in House by Mr. Elder, 908.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 908.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 190.

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MINORS AS TEACHERS: See Public Instuction, Department of.

MINORS, eighteen years of age and upwards, in armed forces of the United States, or in women's organizations officially connected therewith, to dispose of their real and personal property by wills, deeds, or otherwise; authorizing

House Bill No. 113.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Reported without amendment, 284.
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MINORS; regulating employment of certain

House Bill No. 612.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose (By Request) 726
Referred to Committee on Labor, 726.

MINORS securing permission to work; amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, permitting examinations to be made by any licensed physician, of

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Read in place in House by Messrs. Serrill and Sarraf, 901.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 901.
Reported without amendment, 1618.
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Signed by Speaker, 3466.
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Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2049.
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Second reading, 2715.
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MINORS to dispose of their real and personal estate by will; amending "Register of Wills Act", 1917, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 1021.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1066.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1066.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2626.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2657.

MINORS under age of eighteen years to be present in bowling alleys; amending "Penal Code", 1939, permitting

House Bill No. 193.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 256.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 256.
Reported with amendment, 474.
First reading, 508.
Second reading, 555.
Third reading and amended, 637, 638.
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Remarks on, by
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MINTESS, LEWIS M., Representative from Philadelphia County (Sixth District).

Address by, on
Announcing death of former Member, Hon. Edward Young, of Philadelphia, 485.

Tribute to Abraham Lincoln, 260.

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No. 384.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, protecting rights of members, and prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in assignments for employment of members in labor unions, 468.

No. 436.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 504.

No. 561.
Amending Act, 1939, increasing amount for which, under certain conditions, policies in event of death from natural or accidental causes may be issued by limited life insurance companies, 721.

No. 716.
Amending Act, 1937, reducing period for persons claiming reversionary interest, to petition Court of Common Pleas in county of situation, for assessment and recovery of damages; and making final against any subsequent claim to title to real estate for municipal purposes, 887.

MINTESS, LEWIS M.—Continued.

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Bills reported by
No. 85 (Senate).
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Election returns, 48.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 945.

Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1357, 3400.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 561 (House) amending Act, 1939, increasing amount for which, under certain conditions, policies in event of death from natural or accidental causes may be issued by limited life insurance companies, 1181, 1182, 1242.

Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2746.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to widow of former Member, Hon. Edward C. Young, upon his death, 588. Referred, 588. Reported and adopted, 648, 649.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Governor to issue proclamation designating appropriate ceremonies in observance of the one hundred and fifty-first birthday of Thaddeus Stevens, 1359, 1360. Referred, 1360.

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MOCK, JOHN, Representative from Luzerne County (Fifth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 305 (House) providing for admission to, education, maintenance, and discharging of children from Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, 1830.

Bill No. 1071 (House) amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, further regulating Department of Public Assistance; State Board of Public Assistance; County Boards of Assistance; County Commissioners; and Courts of Common Pleas, 2035, 2383.

Bills introduced by
No. 305.
Providing for admission to, education, maintenance, and discharging of children from Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, 371.

No. 407.
Amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, providing that certain persons shall not be required to give bond or other obligation for repayment of public assistance, 470.

No. 483.
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MOCK, JOHN—Continued.

No. 525.
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No. 658.
Amending Act, 1933, authorizing county commissioners to have appraisals made of seated and unseated lands before private sale of, for delinquent taxes, 773.

No. 915.
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No. 1020.
Amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, requiring solicitor of certain taxing authorities to certify a title search establishing the true owner of real property before county treasurer's tax sales for delinquent taxes, 1066.

No. 1070.
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Election returns, 45.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, House Bill No. 483, amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, requiring mine inspectors at anthracite coal mines to correct unsafe conditions, 3819.

Remarks by, on
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Roll call, 49, 2379.

MODELL, HERMAN M., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-Second District).

Addresses by, on
Pollution of the rivers, and the status of the bills introduced to correct the same, 2744.

Stream Pollution, 265.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 120 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer"; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1842.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3817. Defeated, 3818.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1301. Defeated, 1312.

Amendments withdrawn by, to
Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1315.

MODELL, HERMAN M.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 216.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds, 279, 280.

No. 217.
Amending Act, 1937, removing discretionary power from the Sanitary Water Board, as to applicability of certain provisions hereof concerning silt from coal mines, 280.

No. 218.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, authorizing Board of Fish Commissioners to set certain amount aside annually from Fish fund to defray expenses of the Sanitary Water Board, 280.

No. 248.
Making appropriation to the Sanitary Water Board, 283.

No. 326.
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 373.

No. 338.
Amending "Labor Anti-Injunction Act", 1937, extending provisions thereof to certain additional cases and allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases of labor disputes, 404.

No. 339.
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, redefining "labor dispute", and redefining powers and duties of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 404.

No. 667.
Providing that real estate owned by husband and wife as tenants by the entireties shall hereafter be considered on the same basis as other real estate for bail in criminal cases, under certain circumstances, 775.

No. 754.
Prescribing degree of care to be exercised by motor vehicle operators at highway and railroad grade crossings, 892.

No. 1032.
Relating to actions for recovery of damages for certain personal injuries suffered by passengers, brought against common carriers, 1067.

Bills reported by
No. 475 (House).
Amending "Divorce Law", 1929, providing for taking of affidavit of persons in armed service of the United States, to accompany their libel in divorce, 920.

Congratulated on birthday—March 17th, 992.

Election returns, 48.

Green flowers on birthday, March 17th, presented with, 992.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1034.

Bill No. 817 (House) amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1298.

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Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

MODELL, HERMAN M.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 964.

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Points of order raised by, on
The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bretherick, is out of order in making personal accusations, 2286.

Questions of information raised by, on
Whether House Bill No. 545, concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, was read, 1758.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 926, 2744, 3056, 3057.

Bill No. 120 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer"; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1842. 1843.

Bill No. 216 (House) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds, 2744.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3817, 4139, 4140.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 689, 690.

Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1034.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1311, 1312.

Bill No. 817 (House) amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1298, 1299.

Reasons for vote on Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 383, 384.

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Request by, to
Read all bills at length in accordance with the Constitutional provision, 2027, 2156, 2270.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments by Messrs. Modell and Cullen to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1312.

Amendments to Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 688.

Amendments to Bill No. 1003 (House) authorizing Department of Highways to erect and maintain as a post-war construction project, an Allegheny River Bridge, as a toll bridge between points in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, 1626.

MODELL, HERMAN M.—Continued.

Amendments to Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1705.

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3818.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Mines and Mining, House Bill No. 842, amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 2603.

Motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 844, giving certain war-time powers to Department of Property and Supplies, 1957.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 844, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, giving specific powers, under war-time conditions, concerning purchases, constructions, alterations, and operations, to the Department of Property and Supplies, 1707.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Congratulating Honorable Reuben E. Cohen and Mrs Cohen on their tenth wedding anniversary, 329, 330.

Discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, establishing the Sanitary Water Board as an independent administrative board, and conferring additional powers thereon, concerning appointment of employes and receipt and expenditure of funds, 2745. Laid on table, 2745.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Thanks Members for birthday resolution, 992.

MOFFAT, MR. ABBOTT LOW; Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, Assembly of the State of New York: Quotation from letter of, regarding budgets, 1435.

MONEY TRANSFERS: See Motor License Fund.

MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania; making an appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 25.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported without amendment, 1584.
First reading, 1609.
Second reading, 1674.
Over in order, 1730, 1768.
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Returned from House without amendment, 3588.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3719.
Vetoed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Veto No. 16.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2020.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
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Signed by Speaker, 3906.

MONTANA, STATE OF: Communication from—Resolution setting forth the views of that body relative to the winning of the war by the total defeat of Axis powers, and also relative to postwar settlements, 1204.

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh: See Welfare, Department of. House Bill No. 1107.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY: See Norristown, Borough of. United States Naval Air Station.

MONTGOMERY, GENERAL: Reference to, 1722.

MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL, Norristown: See Welfare, Department of. House Bill No. 1107.

MONTGOMERY, MRS. GRENVILLE D., Philadelphia: See "Communications From".

MONUMENTS, PUBLIC, in counties other than first class; amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for completion of

Senate Bill No. 523.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1586.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1586.
Reported without amendment, 2512.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2705.
Third reading and final passage, 2863, 2864.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 248.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 3105.
Reported without amendment, 3456.
First reading, 3457.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3851.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

MOONEY, THOMAS P., Representative from Allegheny County (Second District).

Election returns, 47.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

MOORE, CLARENCE E., Representative from Clinton County.

Bills introduced by
No. 187.
Validating county treasurers' sales for delinquent taxes, where reports and returns of sales were not made to court of common pleas, and such sales were not confirmed by the court, 235.

No. 966.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from Fish Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 966.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1018, 1920.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, formerly Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 123.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Shapiro and Stiefel, 270, 271.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 271.
Reported without amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2353.
Second reading, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2537.

Remarks on, by
Stiefel, 270.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2906.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRY, formerly Philadelphia School of Design for Women; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 274.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brigerman, 313.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 313.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY (formerly Philadelphia School of Design for Women) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 976.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Mintess and Campbell, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2265.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2444.
Second reading, 2590.
Third reading and final passage, 2765, 2766.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 42A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2905.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3203.
Signed by President, 3511.

MOORE, LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN, of the United States Naval Air Force, who was attached to the "Hornet"; introduced to Senate, 1052. Introduced to House, 1093.

MOORE, S. EDWARD: Parliamentarian of House of Representatives, appointed as, 53.

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Resolution thanking for help during the Session, and congratulating upon manner of fulfilling duties (House); 4196.

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MOOSIC, LACKAWANNA COUNTY: See Highway, State.

MORAL CLAIMS: See Claims, moral.

MORAN, J. P., Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Addresses by, on
Re-polling the House if the Members do not stay until the calendar is completed, 2381.

United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, District No. 6, covering ten legislative points, which they deem very progressive; presented to House by, 1572.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 634 (House) Box Car Truck Bill, 1471.

Bills introduced by
No. 94.
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No. 95.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, changing maximum and minimum rates, period, classes of dependents entitled to in case of death, and increasing amounts of workmen's compensation, 169.

No. 174.
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No. 175.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, providing for grading of income, inheritance, estate and other excise taxes, 222.

No. 176.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 4, Section 3, permitting the Governor to succeed himself, 222.

MORAN, J. P.—Continued.

No. 212.
Prohibiting sale, transfer, purchase, ownership, possession and use of tear and noxious gas, and tear gas guns, 279.

No. 239.
Exempting certain homesteads from taxation, 282.

No. 402.
Amending "School Code", 1911, increasing minimum salaries of certain teachers, principals, supervisors, and superintendents in school districts of third and fourth classes, 470.

No. 412.
Amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, imposing additional duties of safety on mine owners, 471.

No. 413.
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, imposing additional duties on mine owners, 471.

No. 433.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, extending period in which auditors shall complete their audit in townships of second class, 503, 504.

No. 796.
Requiring warrants for extradition of fugitives from justice to be executed by the sheriff of the proper county, 898.

No. 882.
Abolishing taxes on real estate for school purposes, with certain exceptions, 909.

No. 883.
Amending "Mental Health Act", 1923, further regulating admission or commitment to hospitals or institutions therefor, of any mental patients, 909.

No. 885.
Amending "Municipality Authorities Act", 1935, providing for termination and dissolution of inactive municipal authorities, 910.

Bills reported by
No. 344 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 2912.

No. 575 (House).
Amending "General Borough Act", 1927, adding an additional clause relating to exemptions from advertising by boroughs, 1362.

No. 706 (House).
"Public Utility Law", 1937, amended concerning rates and services, 1618.

No. 823 (House).
Amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, permitting examinations to be made by any licensed physician, of minors securing permission to work, 1618.

Election returns, 47.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 129 (House) amending "Divorce Law", 1929, adding to causes for divorce and annulment of marriages, 384.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 413.

Dispense with further proceedings under the roll call, 2380.

MORAN, J. P.—Continued.

Points of order raised by, on
There is so much confusion in the House, that Members are not listening to the reading of the bill before the House, 1744.

Question of information raised by, on
Whether, if some of the Members as individuals do not think it necessary to listen to reading of bills, should not order be maintained for those who do want to listen, 1744.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 120 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, by further defining the term "employer"; and extending, under certain circumstances, time limit within which petitions and charges may be filed, 1844, 1846.

Bill No. 129 (House) amending "Divorce Law", 1929, adding to causes for divorce and annulment of marriages, 384.

Bill No. 344 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 3892.

Bill No. 524 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 3632.

Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1388.

Bill No. 812 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, providing for appeals to Superior Court from refusal of Liquor Board to issue, renew or transfer liquor licenses, 1392.

Bill No. 828 (House) amending "Female Labor Law", 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporarily suspending certain restrictions on employment of women, 2309.

Request by, for
Copy of House Bill No. 678 concerning the Board of Finance and Revenue before the vote is taken thereon,, 1980.

Request by, to
Call roll, 2378.

Pass over Bill No. 747 (House) amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1388.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 817, amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 818, amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 819, amending Act, 1935, imposing duties formerly imposed upon Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 820, amending Act, 1937, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to the Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System; and changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

MORAN, J. P.—Continued.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 824, amending Act, 1929, making moneys in Motor License Fund available for expenses of the Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 826, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 829, amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System, and the name Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 831, amending Act, 1939, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 833, amending Act, 1927, imposing duties and powers previously exercised by the Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 889; amending Act, 1931, changing name of State Highway Patrolmen to Pennsylvania State Police, 1403.

Record vote as "No" on final passage of House Bill No. 914, amending "State Fire Marshal Law", 1927, requiring Pennsylvania State Police to administer and enforce the same, 1403.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to House Bill No. 62, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles. 292

Amendments to House Bill No. 865, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 1317.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 2482.

Final passage of House Bill No. 77, amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting registrations in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of the peace or aldermen, 2819.

Final passage of House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1326.

Final passage of House Bill No. 828, amending "Female Labor Law", 1913, increasing the hours of labor and temporarily suspending certain restrictions on employment of women, 2310.

Final passage of House Bill No. 956, making appropriation to Department of Commerce, 3252.

Final passage of Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1764.

Motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1538.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to Hon. B. Frank Hunter and family, upon death of his mother, 751, 752.

MORAN, J. P.—Continued.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Recommending a ten-point program to expedite Victory of the United States, 1615. Referred, 1616.

Requesting Department, Property and Supplies to arrange for the printing of the bulletin known as "Pennsylvania's First Year At War", 1738. Referred, 1738.

Urging full membership of the Senate and House of Representatives to attend the St. Patrick's Day Dinner, March 23rd, 1041. Read and adopted in Senate, 1046. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1093.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

MORGAL, MR. B. F., of the Accounting Division of the Public Utility Commission: Reference to, 420.

MORGAN, GENERAL DANIEL (American Revolution Soldier): Reference to, 438.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR.; Secretary of the U. S. Treasury: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629, 630.

MORRISON, CHARLES M., Ivyland, Bucks County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 108; Reported and confirmed, 108.

MORRISON, HERBERT; British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 630.

MORTGAGE: See Sales.

MORTGAGE LIENS: See Tax Sales.

MORTGAGE LIENS by separate instruments; authorizing certain corporations, associations and companies to acknowledge payment, assign, extend, postpone, release, or satisfy or do any other things to affect

House Bill No. 366.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 433.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 433.

MORTGAGE OR CONVEYANCE; amending Act, 1893, prescribing how husband may join in wife's

House Bill No. 252.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 311.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 839.
Third reading and final passage, 934, 935.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 947.

MORTGAGES: See Acknowledgment. Insurance Companies. Real Estate.

MORTGAGES on livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment and crops, grown, growing or to be grown; relating to chattel

House Bill No. 578.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Weiss and Alspach, 722.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 722.
Reported with amendment, 1620.
Over in order, 1698.
First reading, 1932.
Second reading, 2032.
Third reading and amended, 2201, 2202,
Final passage, 2465-2468.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796.
Signed by Speaker, 3866, 3867.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 161.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 2318.
Cohen, 2318.
Lichtenwelter, 2318.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2507.
Reported without amendment, 2658.

MORTGAGES—Continued.

First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Over in order, 3019, 3157, 3360.
Third reading and final passage, 3536-3538.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

MOSAIC CODE: Reference to, 2118, 2181.

MOSES: Reference to, 1558.

MOSER, JACOB L., Representative from Lehigh County (First District).

Addresses by, on
Appreciation for Hon. W. E. Rose, the Majority Whip of the House, 4152.

Bills introduced by
No. 96.
Amending "Veterans Compensation Act", 1933-34, extending time during which application may be filed for veterans' compensation, 169.

No. 222.
Amending Act, 1933, changing the pay of jurors, 280.

No. 246.
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No. 564.
Validating and quieting title to real estate held by a foreign corporation unauthorized to hold the same, and heretofore conveyed to a citizen of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate, 721.

No. 822.
Authorizing county treasurer in all counties to appoint a solicitor, 901.

No. 981.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, making sheriffs and county treasurers eligible to succeed themselves, 967.

No. 1074.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals to acquire certain land for use of Allentown State Hospital, 1290.

Bills reported by
No. 23 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1937, changing number, providing terms, and further defining powers and duties of members of The Joint State Government Commission, 409.

No. 24 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1911, authorizing appropriation to Department of Welfare, proceeds of insurance for rebuilding, reequipping and repairing certain institutions not wholly managed by the Commonwealth, 388.

No. 138 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 971.

No. 248 (Senate).
Regulating and providing fees of the Courts of Quarter Sessions Clerks in counties of third to eighth classes inclusive, 2371.

No. 250 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 1072.

No. 258 (House).
Validating and regulating affect of certain acknowledgments, 731.

MOSER, JACOB L.—Continued.

No. 386 (House).
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining State employes and original members, and making further exceptions to compulsory membership in the State Employes' Retirement System, 1518.

No. 434 (House).
The question of contributory negligence shall be determined by the jury, in civil cases for damages for injuries to persons or property allegedly caused by negligence, 589.

No. 467 (House).
Amending 'General Borough Act", 1927, prescribing procedure to be followed by borough councils and officials in adoption of borough ordinances, 731.

No. 567 (House).
Relating to jurisdiction and powers of the orphans' court to appoint ad litem representatives in all proceedings wherein lunatics, weak-minded persons, absentees, presumed decedents, or other persons under disability, not properly represented in decedents' estates, 920.

No. 573 (House).
Amending "General Borough Act", 1927, arranging for boroughs to provide a special fund for post-war construction and reconstruction, 1362.

No. 717 (House).
Providing that title to real estate acquired by appropriation and condemnation, by municipal and political subdivisions exercising power of eminent domain, shall, unless otherwise provided, be a title in fee simple, 1819.

No. 830 (House).
Authorizing Secretary of Property and Supplies, to sell and convey two certain tracts of land in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pennsylvania, 1362.

No. 844 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, giving specific powers, under war-time conditions, concerning purchases, constructions, alterations, and operations, to the Department of Property and Supplies, 1118.

No. 1088 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, further providing as to the improvement and use of the land acquired under authority thereof, for the Scranton State Hospital, 2265.

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Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3284.

Leaves of absence granted, 2735.

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Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1043.

Recommit to Committee on Fisheries, House Bill No. 1066, amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting game protectors, foresters, forest rangers, forest-fire wardens and fish wardens with same powers vested in constables and other peace officers, to prevent sabotage, 3284. Defeated, 3284.

Points of order raised by, on
House is discussing the motion to recommit a bill, and not the bill, 1179.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1066 (House) amending "The Sabotage Prevention Act", 1942, vesting certain game protectors, and wardens with powers in order to prevent sabotage, 3284.

MOSER, JACOB L.—Continued.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to read first time, Senate Bill No. 473, amending "Municipal Authorities Act", 1935, limiting power of authorities to acquire title to projects; 3502.

Resolutions called up by
Memorializing Congress of United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the Philippines (House) concurrent, No. 44, Serial No. 60; 1858.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. W. E. Rose, the Majority Whip, upon the manner in which he has performed his duty upon the floor of the House during the Session, 4152.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Memorializing Congress of United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the Philippines, 967. Referred, 967. Reported, 1524. Adopted, 1858. Read and referred in Senate, 1917. Reported in Senate, 2659, 2660. Laid on table, 2660. Taken from table and concurred in, 3343. Approved by Governor, May 26, 1943. Remarks in Senate, 2007. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 11.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSIONS; amending Act, 1935, providing for abolition, after popular referendum, of existing

Senate Bill No. 239.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Dent (By Request), 565.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 565.
Reported without amendment, 1268.
First reading, 1288.
Second reading, 1350.
Third reading and final passage, 1443, 1444.
Returned from House with amendment, 3781.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3925.
Signed by President, 4022.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 215.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1517.
Reported without amendment, 3108.
First reading, 3229, 3230.
Over in order, 3421.
Second reading and amended, 3664.
Third reading and final passage, 3875, 3876.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4208.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSIONS in counties other than first class; amending Act, 1935, arranging for

Senate Bill No. 238.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Dent (By Request), 564, 565.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 565.
Reported without amendment, 1268.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading, 1350.
Third reading and amended, 1443.
Final passage, 1486, 1487.
Returned from House with amendment, 3515.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3515.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3557.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 214.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 1443.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSIONS—Continued.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 1922.
Over in order, 2028.
First reading, 2109.
Over in order, 2159.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties, 2318.
Reported with amendment, 3107.
Second reading, 3234.
Third reading and final passage, 3488, 3489.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3794.
Signed by Speaker, 3799.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2318.
James, B. F., 2318.
Lichtenwalter, 2318.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, providing special

House Bill No. 50.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Baker and Leonard, 123.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 123.

MOTHERS' DAY: Resolution calling attention to observance of (House); 3874.

MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITIONS after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday, in municipalities within a radius of fifteen miles of army, navy, or marine depots, reservations, encampments, bases, airfields, or schools; amending "Sunday Motion Pictures Act", 1935, permitting

Senate Bill No. 290.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Dent, Ziesenheim and Gourley, 758.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 758.
Reported without amendment, 859.
First reading, 884.
Over in order, 961, 1016.
Recommitted to Committee on Law and Order, 1063.
Announcement of public hearing on, 1063.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 758.

MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITIONS on Sunday after certain time, when admission thereto is limited to persons wearing uniform and persons accompanying them; permitting

House Bill No. 301.
Read in place in House by Mr. Verona, 370.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 370.
Communication urging defeat of, 831, 919.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY: See Addresses.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, exempting from provisions thereof requiring special permits, certain coin-operated

House Bill No. 541.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood (By Request), 673.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 673.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1458.
Second reading, 1526.
Third reading and final passage, 1629, 1630.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 155.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 2526.
First reading 2575.
Second reading, 2706.
Over in order, 2865, 3013, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3156, 3157.
Signed by President, 3509.

MOTION PICTURES: See Children

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE OPERATORS: See Spying.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRES to show on the screen of each performance a diagram of the floor plans of, and exists from the same; requiring

House Bill No. 162.
Read in place in House by Mr. Tiemann, 220.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 220.

MOTOR BOATS: See Liquid Fuels Taxes.

MOTOR BUSES: See Authorities. Motor Vehicles' Operators' Licenses.

MOTOR BUSES and motor omnibuses; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of

House Bill No. 302.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 370.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 370.
Reported with amendment, 1362.
First reading, 1463.
Recommitted to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1535, 1536.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
Second reading, 1941, 1942.
Third reading, 2039.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2041.
Time extended five days, 2386.
Called up, 2469.
Final passage, 2469-2471.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2470.
Bretherick, 2039-2041.
Freed, 2039, 2040.
Lovett, 2041.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2507.

MOTOR FUEL TAXES: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND: See Bridges. Finance and Revenue, Board of. Loans and Transfer Agent of The Commonwealth. Pennsylvania State Police. Property and Supplies, Department of. Retirement Board, State Employes'. State Funds.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND; transferring money received from sale of certain real estate and paid into the General Fund, from the General Fund to the

Senate Bill No. 453.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 1208.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1208.
Reported without amendment, 1583.
First reading, 1613.
Second reading, 1678.
Third reading and final passage, 1787.
Returned from House without amendment, 2655.
Signed by President, 2664.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3718. Act No. 113.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1921.
Reported without amendment, 2268.
First reading, 2380.
Second reading, 2459.
Third reading and final passage, 2639, 2640.
Signed by Speaker, 2965.

MOTOR POLICE: See Firearms. General Assembly, House Bill No. 210. Pennsylvania Motor Police. Pennsylvania State Police. Prostitution.

MOTOR POLICE, COMMISSIONER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA: See Wilhelm, C. M.; Adams, Lynn G.

MOTOR POLICE, COMMISSIONER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA, to remove the word "Deserter" or "Desertion" from the records of men who resigned to take up jobs in war industries prior to December 7, 1941: Resolution (Senate) Serial No. 36, requesting Governor to direct the, 2327. Referred, 2327.

MOTOR VEHICLE accidents; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, including certain pleas to be certified by clerks of court, concerning cases involving

House Bill No. 807.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 899.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 899.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1459.
Second reading, 1527.
Third reading and final passage, 1631, 1632.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1658.

MOTOR VEHICLE CARAVANS; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of

Senate Bill No. 506.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr and Tallman, 1426, 1427.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1427.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1682.
Over in order, 1807.
Called up, 1808.
Second reading, 1808.
Third reading and final passage, 1910.
Returned from House without amendment, 3194.
Signed by President, 3339.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 246.

In House
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 2022.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2455, 2456.
Over in order, 2623, 2925.
Third reading and final passage, 3246, 3247.
Signed by Speaker, 3470.

Remarks on, by
Auker, 2455, 2456.
Cohen, 2455.
Huntley, 2456.
Lichtenwalter, 2455.
Trout, 2456.

MOTOR VEHICLE CODE, 1929; amending, by conferring certain jurisdiction upon justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates with respect to summary cases, concerning minors under age of eighteen years, involving violations thereof.

House Bill No. 800.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 898.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 898.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
Over in order, 1176.
First reading, 1230.
Communications protesting passage of, 1170.
Second reading, 1363.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1363.
Dropped from Calendar, 4/13/43.

MOTOR VEHICLE drivers to yield right-of-way to funeral vehicles loading or passing in procession; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring

House Bill No. 984.
Read in place in House by Mr. Krepps, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1018.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, prohibitingg discrimination against physically handicapped persons desiring

House Bill No. 479.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 586.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 586.

MOTOR VEHICLE official inspections; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing penalty for violation of provisions relating to

House Bill No. 377.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 467.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 467.
Reported without amendment, 1818.
First reading, 1933, 1934.
Second reading, 2036.
Third reading and final passage, 2204-2206.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4143.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4143.
Signed by Speaker, 4202.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21. 1943. Act No. 147.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2218.
Reoprted without amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3394.
Second reading, 3578, 3579.
Over in order, 3703.
Called up, 3714.
Third reading and amended. 3714.
Final passage, 3930, 3931.
Signed by President, 4034.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 3703.

MOTOR VEHICLE of the bus type; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing legal age of operator of a

House Bill No. 263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Depuy, 312.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 312.

MOTOR VEHICLE operating privileges; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, further regulating by the Secretary of Revenue, the revocation of

House Bill No. 875.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 908.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 908.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 2038.
Third reading and amended, 2211.
Final passage, 2468, 2469.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2508.

MOTOR VEHICLE operating privileges; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, further regulating suspension by the Secretary of Revenue, of

House Bill No. 799.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 898.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 898.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 2037, 2038.
Third reading and final passage, 2210, 2211.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2219.

MOTOR VEHICLE operating privileges; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, making certificates from an official speedometer testing station, prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein in appeals taken from suspension or revocation of

House Bill No. 804.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 899.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 899.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1459.
Second reading, 1527.
Third reading and final passage, 1630, 1631.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1658.

MOTOR VEHICLE operating privileges of persons who operate motor vehicles while their operators' licenses or learners' permits are revoked or suspended; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions relating to further revocation and suspension of

House Bill No. 798.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 898.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 898.
Reported without amendment, 1522.
First reading, 1693.
Second reading, 1827.
Third reading and final passage, 1971, 1972.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2048, 2049.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS at highway and railroad grade crossings; prescribing degree of care to be exercised by

House Bill No. 754.
Read in place in House by Mr. Modell, 892.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 892.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for issuance of commercial; and further regulating operation of motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, motor buses, omnibuses and school buses.

House Bill No. 982.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Smith and Welsh, 967.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 967.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES and registrations; amending "Uniform Automobile Liability Security Act", 1933, directing Secretary of Revenue, after certain accidents, unless owner or operator furnishes proof of finincial responsibility for the future, and satisfies present judgments, to suspend

Senate Bill No. 367.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jaspan, 1003, 1004.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1004.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States or any allied nation or women's organization officially connected therewith; authorizing under certain circumstances and in certain cases, renewal of former

House Bill No. 298.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 370.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 370.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States, or any women's organization officially connected therewith; authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old

House Bill No. 462.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Ewing and Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 584.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 584.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Second reading and amended, 927.
Third reading and final passage, 985, 986.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1621.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2028.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 2029.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 2153.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 2153.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 2153.
Third reading and amended, 2153, 2154.
Final passage, 2460, 2461.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2911.
Signed by Speaker, 2965.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3660. Act No. 96.

Remarks on, by
Brunner, C. H., Jr., 927.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 996.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 1332.
First reading, 1355, 1356.
Second reading, 1452.
Third reading and final passage, 1511.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1576.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by Senate, 2012.
Returned from House with amendments, 2506.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 2668.
Signed by President, 2899.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States or from any women's organization officially connected therewith, without learner's permit, examination or additional fee; authorizing in certain cases, renewal of old

House Bill No. 214.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 279.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 279.

MOTOR VEHICLE operators' licenses for persons in the United States military service; providing method of renewing

Senate Bill No. 3.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 127.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 127.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES, for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing, after suspension, for special

Senate Bill No. 347.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 998.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 998.
Reported without amendment, 1332.
First reading, 1355.
Second reading, 1452.
Third reading and final passage, 1506.

In House
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1687.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
Over in order, 1935, 2027.
First reading, 2108.
Second reading and amended, 2158.
Over in order, 2303, 2489, 2611, 2814, 2923, 3244, 3435, 3597, 3834.
Thirdd reading, 3896, 3897.
Communication opposing passage of, 3897.
Defeated on final passage, 3897, 3898.

Remarks on, by
Leonard, 3897.
Lichtenwalter, 3897, 3898.
Lovett, 3897.
Weiss, 3897, 3898.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES, in cases where holders of learners' permits fail to pass examination for an operator's license during the ninety-day period such permit is valid; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, modifying provisions relating to fees for

House Bill No. 140.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare and Kenneth H. Wagner, 218.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 218.
Reported without amendment, 507.
First reading, 550.
Recommitted to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 681.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES renewals, of persons in the military or naval service of the United States; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending for the "duration", requirements for

House Bill No. 24.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hocke, 113.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 113.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSES renewals, without learners' permits or examination fees, for persons honorably discharged from United States Military Service; authorizing in certain cases

House Bill No. 22.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hocke, 112.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 112.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS traveling in same direction as a school bus stopped to take on or discharge children, to come to a full stop and proceed with caution; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring

House Bill No. 70.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 154.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 154.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS traveling in same direction as a school bus stopped to take on or discharge children, to come to a full stop; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring

House Bill No. 705.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sollenberger, 886.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 886.

MOTOR VEHICLE pick up trucks with cab; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing registration fee for certain

House Bill No. 102.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenwood, 170.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 170.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND LICENSE FEES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, exempting nonresidents in armed forces of the United States in time of war, while stationed in the Commonwealth, from all

House Bill No. 615.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 726.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 726.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES; amending "Tractor Code", 1929, providing that a wagon or truck drawn by a tractor for the transportation of agricultural products of the owner, shall be exempt from

House Bill No. 780.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and Greenwood, 895.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 895.
Reported without amendment, 1521, 1522.
First reading, 1692, 1693.
Second reading, 1827.
Third reading and final passage, 1970, 1971.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2729.
Signed by Speaker, 2805.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3661. Act No. 101.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2223, 2224.
First reading, 2355, 2356.
Second reading, 2430.
Third reading and final passage, 2558, 2559.
Signed by President, 2718.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing in certain cases where wagons and agricultural machinery are used for hauling products of the owner, they shall be exempt from

House Bill No. 789.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and Greenwood. 896.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 896.
Reported without amendment, 1522.
First reading, 1693.
Second reading and amended, 1827.
Third reading and final passage, 1990, 1991.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2729.
Signed by Speaker, 2805.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3661. Act No. 102.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2222.
First reading, 2356.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES—Continued.
Second reading, 2430.
Third reading and final passage, 2559, 2560.
Signed by President, 2718.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES paid by persons in armed forces of the United States, or in women's organizations connected therewith; providing in certain cases for refund of a proportionate part of

House Bill No. 300.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 370.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 370.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION PLATES; amending "Tractor Code", 1929, changing the provisions relating to

House Bill No. 771.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 894.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 894.
Reported without amendment, 1521.
First reading, 1692.
Second reading, 1826, 1827.
Third reading and final passage, 1969, 1970.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2728.
Signed by Speaker, 2804, 2805.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3661. Act No. 88.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2222.
First reading, 2355.
Second reading, 2430.
Third reading and final passage, 2558.
Signed by President, 2718.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION PLATES and the issuance thereof by the Department; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions relating to

House Bill No. 767.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 893.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 893.
Reported without amendment, 1521.
First reading, 1692.
Second reading 1826.
Third reading and final passage, 1968, 1969.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2728.
Signed by Speaker, 2804.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3660, 3361. Act No. 87.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2048.
Reported without amendment, 2222.
First reading, 2355.
Second reading, 2429.
Third reading and final passage, 2557, 2558.
Signed by President, 2718.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS by the county treasurers acting as agents of the Department of Revenue, and fixing fees therefor to be collected by the county; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting and providing for the annual renewals of

House Bill No. 677.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hewitt, 827.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 827.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS issued in the "Dealer's Class"; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing fee for

Senate Bill No. 265.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring 658, 659.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 659.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS issued in the "Dealer's Class"; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing fee for

House Bill No. 369.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Dennison and Royer, 433.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 433.
Reported without amendment, 507.
First reading, 552.
Second reading, 590.
Third reading and final passage, 639, 640.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 968.
Signed by Speaker, 968.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1148. Act No. 12.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 698.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 769.
Second reading, 820.
Over in order, 882.
Third reading and final passage, 954, 955.
Signed by President pro tempore, 964.

MOTOR VEHICLES: See Agricultural Machinery. Automobile Licenses. Coal. Damage Suits. Highway Signals. Quarry Equipment and Machinery. Tort Actions. Tractors.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing definition of "chassis" as it applies to certain commercial motor vehicles, thereby changing classification of such

House Bill No. 63.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and Laughner, 153.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 153.
Reported without amendment, 236, 237.
First reading, 259.
Second reading, 294.
Third reading and final passage, 325-328.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 402.
Signed by Speaker, 402.
Approved and signed by Governor, 435. Act No. 2.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 322.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 332.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 343.
Second reading, 367.
Third reading and final passage, 394-397.
Signed by President pro tempore, 401.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for

House Bill No. 373.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Dennison and Royer, 434.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 434.
Reported without amendment, 507.
First reading, 552, 553.
Second reading, 591.
Third reading and final passage, 640-645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 968.
Signed by Speaker, 968.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 1142.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 1148, 1149.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 1198.
Laid on table, 1198.
Taken from table, 1653.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 1653.
Third reading vote reconsidered, 1653.
Third reading and amended, 1653.
Over in order, 1706.
Final passage, 1835-1841.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2156.
Signed by Speaker, 2175, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2440. Act No. 48.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1840.
Dennison, 1840.
Royer, 1840.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 698.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 769.
Second reading, 820.
Over in order, 882.
Third reading and final passage 955-959.
Signed by President pro tempore, 964.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 1103.
Returned from House with amendments, 1998.
Senate concurs in House amendments to bill recalled from Governor, 2060, 2061.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2219.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3988.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, exempting nonresidents stationed in Pennsylvania while in armed service of the United States, from fees, taxes, charges and certain requirements as to equipment, size and weight of

House Bill No. 614.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 726.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 726.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, extending, enlarging and changing penalties for tampering with

Senate Bill No. 228.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 563.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 563.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain

House Bill No. 62.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Lloyd H. Wood, 153.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 153.
Reported without amendment, 236.
First reading, 258, 259.
Second reading, 287-294.
Third reading, 321, 322.
Final passage, 322-324.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 402.
Signed by Speaker, 402.
Approved and signed by Governor, 435. Act No. 1.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 291, 292, 293.
Cohen, 322.
Huntley, 322.
Lichtenwalter, 293.
Lovett, 322-324.
Maxwell, 290, 291.
O'Brien, 292, 293.
Rose, 292.
Wood, L. H., 290-292, 322, 323.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 332.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 342, 343.
Second reading, 363-367.
Third reading and final passage, 392-394.
Signed by President pro tempore, 401.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 363-367.
Cox, 393.
Heyburn, 365, 366.
Holland, 392.
Jones, 393, 394.
Walker, 365, 393.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing fees to be charged in cases of summary conviction, involving

House Bill No. 653.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riley (By Request), 773.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 773.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, increasing jurisdiction of magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace in civil actions for damages, involving

Senate Bill No. 395.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1051.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1051.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate

House Bill No. 592.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erb, 724.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 724.
Reported without amendment, 970.
First reading, 1025.
Second reading and amended, 1078.
Over in order, 1142.
Third reading and amended, 1191.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1238, 1239.
Called up, 1261.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 1261.
Third reading and amended, 1261.
Defeated on final passage, 1325, 1326.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 1537, 1538.
Third reading vote reconsidered, 1538.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1539.
Called up, 1652.
Recommitted to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1653.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
Over in order, 1990, 2038.
Recommitted to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 2186.
Reported with amendment, 2738.
Over in order, 2955.
Third reading and final passage, 3260-3262.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3894, 3895.
Signed by Speaker, 4076.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 3, 1943. Veto No. 19.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 1239.
Cordier, 1239.
Corrigan, 1537.
Erb, 1239, 3260, 3261.
Freed, 1537.
Leonard, 1238, 1239, 1325, 1326, 1537-1539, 3260, 3261.
Lovett, 3261.
Mahany, 3261.
Rose, W. E., 1537-1539.
Salus, 1239.
Taylor, R. E., 3261.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3392.
First reading, 3395.
Second reading, 3581.
Third reading and final passage, 3706.
Signed by President, 3940.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional

House Bill No. 115.
Read in place in House by Mr. Charles H. Brunner, Jr., 184, 185.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 185.
Reported without amendment, 506, 507.
First reading, 550.
Second reading and amended, 590.
Third reading annd final passage, 645, 646.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2727.
Signed by Speaker, 2803.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 3104.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 3285.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned, 3418.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 3418.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 3418.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued.
Third reading and amended, 3418, 3419.
Final passage. 3822-3824.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4192.
Signed by Speaker, 4204.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 144.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 698.
Reported without amendment, 2223.
First reading, 2353.
Second reading, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2534-2536.
Signed by President, 2718.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3118.
Returned from House with amendments, 3782.
Called up, 3952.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3952.
Signed by President, 4034.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing annual registration fees for

House Bill No. 188.
Read in place in House by Mr. Maxwell, 235.
Referred to Committee on Motor vehicles, 235.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing fees for annual registration of certain

House Bill No. 28.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lyons and Simons, 113.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 113.

MOTOR VEHICLES; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of

Senate Bill No. 49.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 142.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 142.
Reported without amendment, 1332.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading, 1450, 1451.
Third reading and final passage, 1494, 1495.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 1495.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1686.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
Over in order, 1935, 2027.
First reading, 2108.
Over in order, 2158, 2318.
Second reading, 2382, 2383.
Over in order, 2499, 2611, 2814, 2925, 3244, 3435, 3598.
Third reading, 3635, 3636.
Defeated on final passage, 3637.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 3636.
Freed, 3636, 3637.
Trout, 3636.

MOTOR VEHICLES, and loads on; transporting other vehicles; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, regulating

Senate Bill No. 235.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr and Tallman, 564.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 564.

MOTOR VEHICLES; authorizing persons in armed forces of the United States and certain persons officially connected therewith while on furlough, leave or sick leave and in uniform to operate without operators' licenses.

House Bill No. 137.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dix, 217.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 217.

MOTOR VEHICLES, certain commercial and truck tractors; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing annual registration fees and gross weight of

"Box Car Truck Bill"

House Bill No. 634.
Read in place in House by Messrs. L. H. Wood and Bentzel, 770.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 770.
Reported with amendment, 972.
First reading, 1027.
Communications for and against passage, 1170.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1233.
Called up, 1466.
Second reading and amended, 1466-1471.
Third reading and final passage, 1569-1571.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3895.
Signed by Speaker, 4076.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 270.

Remarks on, by
Auker, 1570.
Barton, 1569.
Bentley, 1469.
Bentzel, 1470.
Brown, 1467-1469, 1571.
Gates, 1569, 1571.
Lovett, 1470, 1471.
Maxwell, 1570.
Wood, L. H., 1467-1469, 1570.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 3392.
First reading, 3395.
Second reading, 3581.
Third reading and final passage, 3706-3710.
Signed by President, 3941.

Remarks on, by
Gourley, 3710.
Holland, 3709.
Mallery, 3710.
McGinnis, 3710.
Snowden, 3709, 3710.
Wilson, Thomas B., 3708, 3710.

MOTOR VEHICLES' OPERATORS AND OWNERS; amending "Uniform Automobile Liability Security Act", 1933, further regulating suspension and restoration of licenses, and proof of financial responsibility; and providing system for payment of judgments against

Senate Bill No. 583.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 2055.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2055.

MOTOR VEHICLES owned by the United States of America and its instrumentalities, which are loaned to and operated by State employes and certain other persons; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, in order to provide automobile liability insurance on

House Bill No. 827.
Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 902.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 902.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
First reading, 2377.
Second reading, 2457.
Third reading and final passage, 2631-2633.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3871.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3872.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 350.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 3871.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2998.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued.
First reading, 3054.
Over in order, 3212.
Called up, 3213.
Second reading and amended, 3213, 3214.
Over in order, 3367.
Third reading and final passage, 3543, 3544.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3978.

MOTOR VEHICLES owned or used by volunteer fire companies from personal liability for damages under certain circumstances; relieving drivers of

House Bill No. 387.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Heatherington and Hare, 468.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 468.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2373.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2587.

MOTOR VEHICLES' owners and operators; suspending temporarily, for injury and death in certain cases, liability of

House Bill No. 534.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 672.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 672.

MOTOR VEHICLES; regulating persons, partnerships and corporations engaged in the business of renting

Senate Bill No. 626.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2577.
Second reading, 2713.
Third reading and final passage, 2875-2877.
Returned from House with amendment, 3781.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3930.
Signed by President, 4024.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 5, 1943. Act No. 373.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 3106.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3228.
Over in order, 3425.
Amended, 3427, 3428.
Placed on postponed calendar, 3429.
Called up, 3476.
Amending votes reconsidered, 3476.
Second reading and amended, 3476, 3477.
Over in order, 3635, 3842.
Called up, 3861.
Third reading and final passage, 3861, 3862.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4210.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 3476.
Cohen, 3476.

MOTOR VEHICLES; repealing Section 1033 of the "Vehicle Code", 1929, regulating carrying of other vehicles on

House Bill No. 986.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Welsh and Haudenshield, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 1018.

MOTOR VEHICLES' speed, during existing state of war; and providing for further conformation to national policy; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing lawful rate of

Senate Bill No. 8.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery (for Mr. Woodward), 128.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 128.

MOTOR VEHICLES, trailers or semi-trailers; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, amplifying the provisions relating to display of official certificates of inspection by

House Bill No. 778.
Read in place in House by Mr. Trout, 895.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 895.
Reported without amendment, 1291, 1292.
First reading, 1459.
Second reading and amended, 1527.
Third reading and final passage, 1712, 1713.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1720.

MOTOR VEHICLES, trailers and semi-trailers; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, relating to official inspection of certain

House Bill No. 337.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. E. Reese, 404.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 404.

MOTOR VEHICLES, trailers, semi-trailers, tractors; establishing a branch office of the Department of Revenue in each county, to register

House Bill No. 104.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenwood, 170.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 170.

MOTOR VEHICLES, truck tractors, trailers and semi-trailers; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, reducing registration fees for certain commercial

House Bill No. 340.
Read in place in House by Messrs. R. E. Reese and Flynn, 404, 405.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 405.

MOTOR VEHICLES used for purposes of prostitution, assignation, pandering, fornication, or other immoral purposes; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for suspension of registrations, operators' licenses and learners' permits in certain cases of

House Bill No. 784.
Read in place in House by Mr. Longo, 896.
Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, 896.
Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill, laid on table, 2921, 2922.

Remarks on, by
Lichtenwalter, 2922.
Longo, 2918, 2919.
Lovett, 2922.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

MUIR, W. W., Representative from Warren County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 734.

Bill No. 211 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, further regulating powers, duties, and limitations thereon, of corporations and persons authorized to engage in banking and fiduciary businesses, 2173.

Bill No. 277 (House) making appropriation for maintaining public roads and improving and replacing bridges on Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, 2452.

Bill No. 549 (House) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 2802.

Bill No. 862 (House) providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of sixth class, 2178.

Bill No. 875 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, further regulating by the Secretary of Revenue, the revocation of motor vehicle operating privileges, 2211.

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Bills introduced by
No. 277.
Making appropriation for maintaining public roads and improving and replacing bridges on Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, 314.

No. 549.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, 674.

Bills reported by
No. 40 (House).
Relating to certain positions and compensation of officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, 315.

No. 54 (Senate).
Pennsylvania Register Act, 3225.

No. 121 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1931, changing name of Drake Well Memorial, and placing it under supervision and control of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 3223.

No. 153 (House).
Relating to acquisition on behalf of the Commonwealth, certain land upon which is located the site of Fort LeBoeuf, Erie County, 2738.

No. 311 (Senate).
Relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications and promotions under systems of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions since a certain date, and until a period after cessation of hostilities, 2269.

No. 327 (House).
Making appropriation to the several Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Fire Companies, 2263.

No. 817 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1117.

No. 818 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to Pennsylvania State Police, 1117.

No. 819 (House).
Amending Act, 1935, imposing duties formerly imposed upon Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the Pennsylvania State Police, 1117.

No. 820 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to the Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System; and changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 1117.

No. 824 (House).
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No. 826 (House).
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No. 829 (House).
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No. 833 (House).
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No. 889 (House).
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No. 914 (House).
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No. 945 (House).
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No. 948 (House).
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No. 956 (House).
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No. 1030 (House).
Making appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for medical education, 2267.

No. 1075 (House).
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Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, permitting certain low pressure boilers to be installed within one hundred feet of structures in which persons are employed in the preparation of anthracite coal, 2225.

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Signed by President, 4021.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 371.

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 243.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 243.

MUNICIPALITIES' INDEBTEDNESS; ratifying, confirming and validating bonds and obligations issued by municipal corporations for payment of cost of public improvements, as

Senate Bill No. 400.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, By Request, 1103.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1103.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
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Returned from House without amendment, 3336.
Signed by President, 3350.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 291.

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Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2438.
Reported without amendment, 2736.
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Second reading, 3080.
Over in order, 3290.
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Signed by Speaker, 3657.

MUNITIONS OR SUPPLIES to be used by the armed forces of the United States or any of her allies in time of war; making it a felony to hold up, delay or interfere with production, delivery or transportation of

House Bill No. 594.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 724.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 724.

MUNLEY, ROBERT W., Representative from Lackawanna County (Fifth District).

Bills introduced by
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No. 797.
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, permitting certain low pressure boilers to be installed within one hundred feet of structures in which persons are employed in the preparation of anthracite coal, 898.

No. 1008.
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No. 1022.
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MURRAY, HUGH J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 106.
Making appropriation to the trustees of the Hahneman Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 171.

No. 551.
Amending Act, 1937, forbidding continuation of business at same location after expiration of license issued for conducting removal or closing-out sales, 674.

No. 721.
Amending Act, 1915, providing for certain exceptions to the applicability of the section concerning light and ventilation of tenements, in cities of first class, 887.

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No. 1063.
Making appropriation, for payment of moral claims against the Commonwealth concerning certain indigent mental patients, to the Board of Finance and Revenue, 1113.

No. 1086.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans, for repairs and maintenance of Post 2, Grand Army of Republic Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, 1453.

No. 1089.
Amending "Undertakers' License Law", 1941, relaxing, for limited period, certain qualifications for applicants to take examinations for undertakers' licenses, where applicants have completed five years continuous employment with a licensed undertaker, 1516, 1517.

Bills reported by
No. 312 (House).
Amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 473.

No. 384 (House).
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, protecting rights of members, and prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in assignments for employment of members in labor unions, 631.

No. 502 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, including Disabled American Veterans among organizations named therein, concerning Memorial Halls in counties of second class, 2735.

No. 720 (House).
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Request by, to
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House Bill No. 640.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 771.
Reported with amendment, 2153.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2629, 2630.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2975.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3210.
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NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL; making appropriation to Department of Welfare for maintenance of

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1725.

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NAPOLEON: Reference to, 1196.

NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Roaring Spring, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

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NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Roaring Spring: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 553.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2780.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 29A.

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Reported without amendment, 2900.
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Third reading and final passage, 3199.
Signed by President, 3511.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Doylestown; making appropriation to

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NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT: See Labor Relations Act, National.

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NATUROPATHY; relating to practice of

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.

NAUMAN, MRS. GERTRUDE, Chairman, American Red Cross Blood Donor Service: See Red Cross Blood Donor Service, American; etc. Blood Donors, 2369.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL at Port of Philadelphia; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to secure accommodations ashore for use of Navigation Commission of the Delaware River in conducting

Senate Bill No. 497.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1425.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1425.
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Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 2257.
Third reading and final passage, 2335.
Returned from House with amendment, 3780.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3929.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 343.

In House.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2439.
Reported with amendment, 3225.
Over in order, 3407.
First reading, 3420.
Second reading, 3665.
Third reading and final passage, 3845.
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Signed by Speaker, —.

NAVAL AIR STATION, UNITED STATES, HATBORO WILLOW-GROVE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY: See United States Naval Air Station.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, UNITED STATES, MECHANICSBURG, CUMBERLAND COUNTY: See United States Naval Supply Depot.

NAVIGATION COMMISSION OF THE DELAWARE RIVER: See Nautical School.

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NIGHT CLUBS; amending "Fire Safety Building Regulation Law", 1927, extending provisions thereof to

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NOMINATION PETITIONS to be paid for, or vacancy declared in party nominations for failure to pay the same; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, requiring

House Bill No. 267.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClester, 313.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 313.
Reported without amendment, 2583.
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Third reading and final passage, 3262.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3894.
Signed by Speaker, 4075.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 317.

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Referred to Committee on Elections, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3340.
First reading, 3393.
Second reading, 3578.
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Signed by President, 3939.

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First reading, 1110.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 2571.
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Referred to Committee on Elections, 1358.
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NON-SUPPORT AND DESERTION CASES; amending "Penal Code", 1929, providing for proceedings by petition in

House Bill No. 240.
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NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF, Montgomery County; authorizing conveyance to Borough of Norristown, of a certain tract of land in the

House Bill No. 363.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., 407.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 407.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 779.
Second reading, 839.
Third reading and final passage, 936, 937.

NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendment, 2362.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2362, 2363.
Signed by Speaker, 2388.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3060. Act No. 68.

Remarks on, by
Baker, 936, 937.
Brunner, C. H., Jr., 936, 937.
Cohen, 937.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 947.
Reported with amendment, 1813.
First reading, 1867, 2720.
Second reading, 2009.
Third reading and final passage, 2084, 2085.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2351.
Signed by President, 2392.

NORTH AFRICA: See Africa.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY: See Highway, State. Forests and Waters, Department of.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE: See "Communications From". Assistance Board, Northampton County.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY prison inspectors; amending Act, 1871 increasing compensation of

Senate Bill No. 536.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 1663.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1663.

NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 73.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 191.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 191.

NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL of Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

NORTHERN CAMBRIA: See Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

NORTHERN TIER HOME, HARRISON VALLEY: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

NORTHUMBERLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS: See "Communications From".

NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

NORTH-WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 302.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.

NOTARIES PUBLIC; amending Act, 1941, changing provisions thereof to clarify the meaning concerning officers on active duty with the armed forces of the United States acting as

House Bill No. 250.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 311.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 311.
Reported with amendment, 2803.
Over in order, 2959.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading, 3232.
Third reading and final passage, 3446.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4185.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 4185.
Signed by Speaker, 4204.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 146.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3398.
Reported with amendment, 3586.
First reading, 3594.
Second reading, 3776.
Third reading and final passage, 3936.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendments, 4027.
Signed by President, 4034.

NOTARIES PUBLIC; amending Act, 1941 extending provisions thereof to authorize additional officers in the armed forces of the United States to act as

House Bill No. 58.
Read in place in House by Messrs. McMillen and Hewitt, 153.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 153.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 237.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 286.

Remarks on, by
James, B. F., 286.
McMillen, 286.

NOTARIES PUBLIC enlisting or being inducted during time of war or emergency, into armed forces of the United States; extending terms of office of certain

Senate Bill No. 134.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 311.

NOTARIES PUBLIC; Nominations for;

Confirmed, 11-30, 92-97, 125, 145-149, 160, 161, 180, 181, 187-191, 208, 209, 231-232, 245-250, 271, 300, 338-340, 357, 391, 424-429, 459, 490, 491, 525-530, 566, 616, 659, 715, 755, 797, 864, 949, 1001, 1052, 1053, 1109 1158, 1212, 1270, 1429-1431, 1485, 1589, 1664, 1727, 1810, 2005, 2057, 2119, 2227, 2228, 2327, 2395-2514, 2662, 2847, 2977, 3122, 3342, 3519, 3693, 3773, 3774, 3919.

NOTARIES PUBLIC:

A.

ABEL, MISS NATALIE, confirmed, 14.

ABELOW, MRS. ETHEL, confirmed, 12.

ABERCROMIE, MISS SUE, confirmed, 2396.

ABERNATHY, S. C., confirmed, 339.

ABRAHAM, J. BURNETT, confirmed, 13.

ACHENBACH, MRS. ROMA E., confirmed, 358.

ACHEY, JESSE W. JR., confirmed, 662.

ACKER, MISS ANNA L., confirmed, 18.

ACKLEY, J. A., confirmed, 13.

ADAIR, ELMER D., confirmed, 17.

ADAIR, NISS LIDA B., confirmed, 527.

ADAM, MISS MARTHA B., confirmed, 16.

ADAM, WM. A., confirmed, 20.

ADAMAN, MISS SOPHIE, confirmed, 950.

ADAMS, CHAS. H., confirmed, 12.

ADAMS, MISS F. ETHEL, confirmed, 17.

ADAMS, MRS. FANNY M., confirmed, 1002.

ADAMS, MRS. VIOLET M., confirmed, 461.

ADDLE, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 428.

ADLER, MRS. MATILDA, confirmed, 22.

AFFATIGATO, SALVATOR, confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
AGNEW, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 20.
AGRESTI, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 16.
AGRESTI, RICHARD D., confirmed, 2396.
AHERN, MISS MARGOT I., confirmed, 526.
AHRENS, EDWIN F., confirmed, 303.
AINEY, CHARLES H., confirmed, 427.
AIREY, RALPH K., confirmed, 23.
AKE, J. E., confirmed, 24.
AKENS, MRS, NETTIE R., confirmed, 17.
ALAND, EDGAR A., confirmed, 359.
ALBENSI, MISS HELEN L., confirmed, 24.
ALBERT, DAVID J., confirmed, 23.
ALBERT, MISS EDITH M., confirmed, 25.
ALBRIGHT, MISS MARIAN E., confirmed, 1430.
ALBRGHT, PAUL B., confirmed, 14.
ALDER, MRS. FRANCES S., confirmed, 662.
ALDERFER, ARTHUR A., confirmed, 19.
ALDRIDGE, MRS. ERLINE C., confirmed, 16.
ALDWORTH, MISS NAN M., confirmed, 93.
ALEXANDER, MRS. LEONA, confirmed, 360.
ALEXANDER, M. E., confirmed, 865.
ALEXANDER, ROBERT, confirmed, 22.
ALKER, HARRY J., Jr., confirmed, 660.
ALLEGRINI, MISS NATALIE M., confirmed, 1159.
ALLEN, MISS ALBERTA M., confirmed, 20.
ALLEN, ARTHUR, confirmed, 19.
ALLEN, C. C., confirmed, 1001.
ALLEN, CLIFFORD, P., Jr., confirmed, 250.
ALLEN, MRS. ELIZABETH A., confirmed, 20.
ALLEN, MISS ETHEL F., confirmed, 20.
ALLEN, MISS E. W., confirmed, 14.
ALLEN, MRS. FAE C., confirmed, 17.
ALLEN, HAROLD S., confirmed, 2515.
ALLEN, JOHN A., confirmed, 1002.
ALLEN, J., COLLINS, confirmed, 460.
ALLEN, J. FRED, confirmed, 661.
ALLEN, MRS. MILDRED A., confirmed, 1485.
ALLEN, OMAR H., confirmed, 427.
ALLEN, WILARD B., confirmed, 17.
ALLISON, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 188.
ALLOWAY, ROY C., confirmed, 19.
ALPERN, MISS ESTHER D., confirmed, 24.
ALTEMUS, HERBERT, Sr., confirmed, 93.
ALTER, CHARLES E., confirmed, 249.
ALTER, MISS IDA, confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
ALTER, FRANK R., confirmed, 28.
ALTHOUSE, MRS. AMY E., confirmed, 716.
ALTHOUSE, JAY RUSSELL, confirmed, 14.
AMAN, RALPH L., confirmed, 94.
AMARNEK, ABRAHAM, confirmed, 461.
AMBILL, MISS MARIE M., confirmed, 11.
AMBLER, C. HENRY, confirmed, 97.
AMBLER, E. R., confirmed, 246.
AMBROZY, MACK S., confirmed, 528.
AMES, MARSH, confirmed, 340.
ANDERS, MRS. JENNIE C., confirmed, 14.
ANDERSON, ADAMS, confirmed, 96.
ANDERSON, BEN L., confirmed, 147.
ANDERSON, BEN L., confirmed, 3519.
ANDERSON, CHARLES K., confirmed, 302.
ANDERSON, CHARLES O., confirmed, 2396.
ANDERSON, E. S., confirmed, 15.
ANDERSON, JOHN, confirmed, 208.
ANDERSON, MRS. VIOLA W., confirmed, 24.
ANDERSON, WALTER V., confirmed, 1664.
ANDES, WM. G., confirmed, 147.
ANGERER, F. E., confirmed, 12.
ANKENY, MISS MABEL E., confirmed, 25.
ANSEL, MRS. MOLLY R., confirmed, 16.
ANSELMI, ALBERT L., confirmed, 249.
ANSON, H. G., confirmed, 248.
ANTONELLO, MISS SADIE, confirmed, 148.
APOLENAK, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 248
APTER, FRANK, confirmed, 11.
APTER, S. M., confirmed, 11.
ARBOGAST, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 798.
ARCHER, MISS H. OLGA, confirmed, 21.
ARENZ, MRS. MARGARET G., confirmed, 1159.
ARMAGOST, JAS. E., confirmed, 301.
ARMAGOST, MRS. JOSEPHINE S., confirmed, 18.
ARMINIO, PHILIP, confirmed, 22.
ARMSTRONG, MISS HARRIET C., confirmed, 798.
ARMSTRONG, MATTHEW R., confirmed, 360.
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT Jr., confirmed, 1430.
ARMSTRONG, WILBUR G., confirmed, 17.
ARNDT, ARTHUR E., confirmed, 662.
ARNDT, BERNARD J., confirmed, 25.
ARNDT, MRS. LEONA KLINGER, confirmed, 25.
ARNOLD, C. PAUL, confirmed, 23.
ARNOLD, EARL C., confirmed, 30.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ARNOLD, I. C., confirmed, 305.

ARNOLD, JOHN L., confirmed, 616.

ARNOLD, ROBERT G., confirmed, 1810.

ARNOLD, ROBERT M., confirmed, 23.

ARNOLD, SIGMUND, confirmed, 302.

ARROWSMITH, E. E., confirmed, 301.

ARTHUR, MRS. GRACE M., confirmed, 93.

ASH, MISS HAZEL E., confirmed, 428.

ASHBAUGH, HARRY A., confirmed, 28.

ASHE, MISS JEANNE, confirmed, 13.

ASHTON, GEORGE E., confirmed, 246.

ASTON, MRS. BETTY JANE, confirmed, 17.

ATCHISON, ROBERT D., confirmed, 208.

ATNO, HARRY J., confirmed, 1430.

AUCHTER, PHILIP J., confirmed, 1159.

AUDINO, RALPH, confirmed, 17.

AUGENSTENE, G. MILTON, confirmed, 1589.

AUGHENBAUGH, G. W., confirmed, 17.

AULL, W. F., confirmed, 305.

AUSLANDER, MISS E. R., confirmed, 1159.

AUTENREITH, E. EARL, confirmed, 13.

AVENALI, PETER, confirmed, 18.

AXELMAN, BERNARD, confirmed, 22.

AXMAN, JOSEPH R., confirmed, 2396.

AYLESWORTH, RAY H., confirmed, 17.

B.

BABB, MRS. HELEN C., confirmed, 30.

BABCOCK, MISS ESTHER S., confirmed, 18.

BABINCHAK, STEVE A., confirmed, 23.

BACH, GEORGE B., confirmed, 148.

BACHER, FRANK A., confirmed, 20.

BACHMAN, MRS. ETHEL M., confirmed, 25.

BACHMANN, I. L., confirmed, 12.

BACKHAUSEN, MRS. SADIE V., confirmed, 22.

BACKMAN, HYMAN, confirmed, 798.

BACKUS, LIONEL E., confirmed, 3774.

BACON, RITZEMAN L., confirmed, 11.

BADER, WM. C., confirmed, 566.

BAER, GEORGE H., confirmed, 95.

BAEUERLEIN, MISS ESTHER L., confirmed, 13.

BAGLEY, GERALD, confirmed, 189.

BAILEY, ARTHUR S., confirmed, 2396.

BAILEY, MISS EFFIE, confirmed, 303.

BAILEY, JOHN H. Sr., confirmed, 3693.

BAILEY, ROBT. B., confirmed, 426.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BAILEY, THOS. R., confirmed, 21.

BAILOR, MISS ALICE I., confirmed, 249.

BAILY, MISS G. IRENE, confirmed, 1271.

BAILY, H. ALLAN, confirmed, 17.

BAILY, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 360.

BAIR, JOHN M., confirmed, 17.

BAIR, MRS. MAY KERN, confirmed, 19.

BAIR, P. W., confirmed, 30.

BAIRD, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 2228.

BAKER, FLOYD A., confirmed, 303.

BAKER, HORACE R., confirmed, 361.

BAKER, MISS IRENE B., confirmed, 950.

BAKER, MRS. JANE D., confirmed, 17.

BAKER, J. T., confirmed, 24.

BAKER, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 21.

BAKER, MISS VIRGINIA, confirmed, 12.

BALAITY, MISS SADIE, confirmed, 21.

BALDENSPERGR, MISS ETHEL B., confirmed, 247.

BALDERSON, E., ROBERT, confirmed, 616.

BALDWIN, MISS ISABELLA D., confirmed, 246.

BALDWIN, MISS MARGURITE R., confirmed, 305.

BALDWIN, M. R., confirmed, 949.

BALL, JOSEPH, confirmed, 1431.

BALLANTINE, JAMES R., confirmed, 189.

BALLING, FREDERICK J., confirmed, 29.

BALSAM, MAX, confirmed, 302.

BALTHASER, MRS. FLORENCE S., confirmed, 1213.

BAMBIS, MISS E. D., confirmed, 360.

BANCROFT, MISS VIOLETTA, confirmed, 22.

BANFORD, MRS. CELESTA M., confirmed, 30.

BANKOWSKI, MRS. VICTORIA, confirmed, 13.

BANO, JULIUS, confirmed, 429.

BANYASZ, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 11.

BARBER, JOSEPH, confirmed, 528.

BARBER, MISS MELISSA, confirmed, 358.

BARCLAY, JAS. T., confirmed, 24.

BARD, GEORGE W., confirmed, 17.

BARDMAN, STANLEY H., confirmed, 146.

BARDSLEY, MRS. HELEN R., confirmed, 526.

BARENBAUM, MISS ANNE, confirmed, 21.

BARISH, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 21.

BARKER, ALEX., confirmed, 24.

BARKER, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 662.

BARLETTA, MICHAEL A., confirmed, 425.

BARNARD, MISS SARA, confirmed, 362.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BARNES, MRS. DOROTHY H., confirmed, 17.
BARNES, J. P., confirmed, 13.
BARNES, LEONARD, confirmed, 20.
BARNES, R. T., confirmed, 21.
BARNETT, MRS. NELLIE G., confirmed, 306.
BARNHART, PRESTON H., confirmed, 190.
BARMONT, PAUL M., confirmed, 1430.
BARR, HAROLD, confirmed, 663.
BARR, MISS IDA M., confirmed, 360.
BARR, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 146.
BARREN, JAMES L., confirmed, 30.
BARRETT, MISS ANNE M., confirmed, 249.
BARRETT, HARVEY H. M., confirmed, 949.
BARRETT, MRS. MARIE R., confirmed, 425.
BARICKMAN, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 1159.
BARRY, MISS FRANCES E., confirmed, 18.
BARRY, JOHN W., confirmed, 12.
BARTH, HOWARD I., confirmed, 21.
BARTHOLME, FREDERICK H., confirmed, 146.
BARTHOLOMAY, WALTER J., confirmed, 17.
BARTHOLOMEW, MRS. SADIE, confirmed, 18.
BARTLESON, FRED H., confirmed, 663.
BARTO, JOHN W., confirmed, 249.
BARTOLOMEO, MISS ADELL D., confirmed, 126.
BARTON, MISS ELIZABETH G., confirmed, 21.
BARWICK, MRS. ANNA L., confirmed, 715.
BASEHORE, MRS. ANNA W., confirmed, 2847.
BASEHORE, IRA B., confirmed, 460.
BASFORD, JOHN F., confirmed, 20.
BASH, MRS. EMILY A., confirmed, 126.
BASHORE, ROBERT S., confirmed, 23.
BASILE, MISS LUCILLE M., confirmed, 358.
BASOM, MRS. CORA E., confirmed, 97.
BASSELGIA, MRS. ELEANOR L., confirmed, 17.
BASSETT, MISS KATHRYN, confirmed, 189.
BASSLER, H. R., confirmed, 27.
BASSLER, MRS. MARGARET S., confirmed, 304.
BASSMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH, confirmed, 22.
BASSOFF, HERMAN, confirmed, 17.
BASTIO, MISS ROSE M., confirmed, 427.
BATES, FRANKLIN H., confirmed, 361.
BATES, MRS. HELEN C., confirmed, 14.
BATTERSBY, JOHN D., confirmed, 491.
BATTLE, CRAWFORD A., confirmed, 361.
BAUER, ALBERT G., confirmed, 22.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BAUER, CLIFFORD N., confirmed, 527.
BAUER, F. C., confirmed, 272.
BAUER, GEORGE E., confirmed, 339.
BAUER, GEORGE N., confirmed, 528.
BAUER, G. GERALD, confirmed, 18.
BAUER, G. WALTER, confirmed, 661.
BAUER, JOSEPH M., confirmed, 246.
BAUER, MISS MABEL E., confirmed, 161.
BAUER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 250.
BAUGHER, EDWARD E., confirmed, 24.
BAUM, HERBRT C., confirmed, 567.
BAUMHOLTZ, MRS. LIBBY, confirmed, 21.
BAUSHER, MRS. ETHEL MILLER, confirmed, 13.
BAVOLACK, MRS. CATHERINE, confirmed, 23.
BAXTER, ARTHUR H., confirmed, 662.
BAXTER, JOHN E., confirmed, 2396.
BAXTER, MISS RUTH M., confirmed, 17.
BAYER, GEORGE E., confirmed, 663.
BAYER, HARRY, confirmed, 21.
BAYNE, GEORGE H., confirmed, 22.
BAYNE, MISS HELEN G., confirmed, 21.
BEACH, OLIVER W., confirmed, 304.
BEACHER, MRS. MYRTLE B., confirmed, 21.
BEADLE, MISS MARY THERESE, confirmed, 20.
BEADLING, MRS. HELEN S., confirmed, 20.
BEALAFELD, PAUL F., confirmed, 27.
BEALE, MRS. HELEN D., confirmed, 249.
BEALE, MISS IDA, confirmed, 21.
BEAN, J. DONALD, confirmed, 715.
BEARD, MISS CARCIA L., confirmed, 21.
BEARD, H. K., confirmed, 146.
BEARD, OLLIN W., confirmed, 304.
BEARD, MRS. RUTH G., confirmed, 23.
BEARDSLEY, E. EUGENE, confirmed, 189.
BEARE, MISS LEOLA, confirmed, 13.
BEARINGER, HARRY W., confirmed, 17.
BEATTY, ROBERT S., confirmed, 246.
BEAUMONT, EDGAR H., confirmed, 2006.
BECHTEL, MISS CATHERINE E., confirmed, 1158.
BECHTEL, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 339.
BECHTEL, MRS. VERA H., confirmed, 3519.
BECHTOL, GEORGE A., confirmed, 12.
BECK, DORRELL A., confirmed, 663.
BECK, HARRY, confirmed, 245.
BECK, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BECKER, MRS. BELLA S., confirmed, 391.

BECKER, MRS. CATHERINE B., confirmed, 3122.

BECKER, MISS EMMA A., confirmed, 13.

BECKER, FRED J., confirmed, 13.

BECKER, LEOPOLD W., confirmed, 31.

BECKER, MISS MARIE G., confirmed, 25.

BECKER, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 249.

BECKETT, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 20

BECKETT, MISS HELEN L., confirmed, 232.

BECKMANN, JOHN F., confirmed, 28.

BERNARZ, MISS STELLA ROSE, confirmed, 28.

BEECHER, FRANKLIN M., confirmed, 359.

BEECHEY, EDWARD B., confirmed, 21.

BEERS, MRS. ISABELLE M., confirmed, 161.

BEERSON, MISS REBECCA, confirmed, 16.

BEGLIN, EARL B., confirmed, 799.

BEHLER, GEO. W., Jr., confirmed, 301.

BEHM, MISS ANNA G., confirmed, 248.

BEIDLER, ELWOOD L., confirmed, 148.

BEIERLEIN, R. R., confirmed, 97.

BEILMAN, BISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 305.

BEISEIGEL, MRS. JAYNNE F., confirmed, 21.

BEISSEL, CHARLES E., confirmed, 21.

BELCASTRO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 190.

BELCASTRO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 2058.

BELL, ALBERT M., confirmed, 246.

BELL, HUGH M., confirmed, 17.

BELL, JAMES H., confirmed, 1430.

BELL, N. STUART, confirmed, 2515.

BELLANO, JOSEPH M. Jr., confirmed, 528.

BELLEN, MRS. JOSEPHINE, confirmed, 17.

BELSITO, SAMUEL A., confirmed, 125.

BELTZ, MISS E. WAUNETTA, confirmed, 425.

BENDER, DAVID G., confirmed, 359.

BENDER, PAUL L., confirmed, 245.

BENDER, MISS VERNA, confirmed, 27.

BENEDICT, NATHAN, confirmed, 301.

BENEVENTO, JOS., confirmed, 491.

BENINTEND, MRS. MARY E., confirmed, 12.

BENJAMIN, HERMAN M., confirmed, 15.

BENN, JOHN K., confirmed, 799.

BENNER, MISS GRACE I., confirmed, 361.

BENNER, TRYON EDWARD, confirmed, 527.

BENNETT, GEORGE K., confirmed, 19.

BENSINGER, G. I., confirmed, 92

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BENSON, J. C., confirmed, 13.

BENT, MRS. VIOLET HOGUE, confirmed, 2119.

BENTLEY, MRS. FREDA E., confirmed, 13.

BENTLEY, MRS. MARGARET E., confirmed, 29.

BENTZ, CHARLES W., confirmed, 22.

BENUCCI, MISS IDA MARIA, confirmed, 3919.

BENZ, F. M., confirmed, 189.

BEPLER, HENRY S., confirmed, 305.

BERARDINO, M. F., confirmed, 339.

BERBERICH, MISS DELLA V., confirmed, 302.

BERCOVITCH, BENNIE, confirmed, 660.

BERGANTZ, MISS LOUISE E., confirmed, 28.

BERGER, DONALD I., confirmed, 427.

BERGER, S. STEPHEN, confirmed, 11.

BERGHEIMER, MISS RUTH V., confirmed, 12.

BERGSMANN, LEO J., confirmed, 358.

BERK, EDWARD G., confirmed, 303.

BERKHEISER, W. J., confirmed, 208.

BERKHOUSE, H. G., confirmed, 528.

BERKMYRE, MISS ELEANOR M., confirmed, 24.

BERKMYRE, MISS ROSE E., confirmed, 24.

BERKS, MARTIN, confirmed, 28.

BERNET, MISS SARAH E., confirmed, 460.

BERNHARD, CHARLES, confirmed, 31.

BERNHARD, MORRIS, confirmed, 190.

BERNHEISEL, DONALD H., confirmed, 19.

BERNOT, CHARLES, confirmed, 13.

BERNS, ARTHUR L., confirmed, 22.

BERNSTEIN, MISS EVA, confirmed, 661.

BERNSTEIN, ISADORE R., confirmed, 18.

BERRANG, MISS ELIZABTH C., confirmed, 23.

BERRINGER, MRS. GERTRUDE W., confirmed, 302.

BERRY, ERNEST, confirmed, 3919.

BERRY, J. GLENN, confirmed, 245.

BERRYMAN, MISS MABEL J., confirmed, 865.

BERTOLET, HARVEY M., confirmed, 799.

BESHERWOR, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 19.

BESHORE, ALLEN A., confirmed, 305.

BETZ, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 94.

BEYER, ALAN C., confirmed, 94.

BEYER, FORREST J., confirmed, 19.

BEYNON, GLENN E., confirmed, 616.

BIANCHI, C. A., confirmed, 360.

BIBLE, MRS. MILDRED R., confirmed, 16.

BICKEL, MRS. MABEL H., confirmed, 716.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
BICKEL, MRS. MILDRED S., confirmed, 1159.
BIDDLE, DANIEL E., confirmed, 1002.
BIDDLE, FREDERICK W., confirmed, 22.
BIDDLE, MISS JANE A., confirmed, 24.
BIEBEL, GEORGE J., confirmed, 526.
BIELER, MRS. THELMA A., confirmed, 1159.
BIEMESDERFER, G. K., confirmed, 303.
BIERER, HAROLD S., confirmed, 246.
BIERSTEIN, P. W., confirmed, 93.
BIEVER, MRS. ELSIE S., confirmed, 29.
BILHEIMER, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 188.
BILLINGSLEY, JOHN C., confirmed, 250.
BINDER, WILLIAM, confirmed, 92.
BINDRIM, WM. F., confirmed, 250.
BIRD, MISS ELEANOR R., confirmed, 426.
BISLER, MISS ANNA E., confirmed, 25.
BISSELL, CHARLES J., confirmed, 21.
BITNER, W. E., confirmed, 15.
BITNER, WALTER E., confirmed, 24.
BITTLES, MISS NATALIE E., confirmed, 25.
BITZER, MISS KATHRYN D., confirmed, 14.
BLACK, ARVINE T., confirmed, 11.
BLACK, CLYDE O., confirmed, 14.
BLACK, HENRY M., confirmed, 800.
BLACK, J. H. B., confirmed, 662.
BLACK, J. M., confirmed, 13.
BLACK, MISS MERCEDES L., confirmed, 339.
BLACK, W. C., confirmed, 147.
BLACKBURN, CLARENCE E., confirmed, 527.
BLACKBURN, GEORGE C., confirmed, 245.
BLACKBURN, MERRILL L., confirmed, 16.
BLACKMAN, MRS. ANNA E., confirmed, 459.
BLACKSTONE, W. V., confirmed, 662.
BLADES, MRS. ESTHER BATEZEL, confirmed, 358.
BLAIR, MISS CATHARINE E., confirmed, 661.
BLAIR, RUSSELL J., confirmed, 864.
BLAKE, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 21.
BLAKE, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 427.
BLAKER, MRS. VAETTA V., confirmed, 1053.
BLANCHARD, JOHN E., confirmed, 659.
BLANCHE, A. M., confirmed, 361.
BLANCHE, MRS. MARY W., confirmed, 209.
BLANK, EDWIN A. J., confirmed, 304.
BLANK, MRS. MARGARET M., confirmed, 339.
BLANK, SAMUEL, confirmed, 20.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
BLANKENBILLER, MRS. MYRTLE G., confirmed, 864.
BLANKENHORN, J. FRED, confirmed, 391.
BLANKIN, JOHN ATKINS, confirmed, 662.
BLASE, HARRY C., confirmed, 148.
BLAU, MRS. DOROTHY S., confirmed, 22.
BLEAKLEY, ROLLIN R., Jr., confirmed, 23.
BLEICHNER, PAUL J., confirmed, 94.
BLEWITT, MISS REGINA M., confirmed, 247.
BLICKLEY, JOSEPH F., Sr., confirmed, 20.
BLILEY, CASSIUS C., confirmed, 303.
BLOCH, CLEMENCE, confirmed, 147.
BLOCHE, MRS. M. T., confirmed, 92.
BLOCK, HENRY, confirmed, 245.
BLOCK, HERBERT M., confirmed, 425.
BLOOD, HENRY G., confirmed, 2058.
BLOOME, MRS. ETTA G., confirmed, 21.
BLOOMSTINE, R. C., confirmed, 305.
BLOUCH, MISS HAZEL R., confirmed, 529.
BLOUCH, PAUL E., confirmed, 95.
BLOWERS, MRS. DAISY, confirmed, 339.
BLUMBERG, JACOB S., confirmed, 27.
BLUMENTHAL, SAMUEL R., confirmed, 427.
BLUMKE, OTTO C., confirmed, 16.
BLYLER, MISS MARIANNE F., confirmed, 28.
BOAK, MRS. MARION B., confirmed, 92.
BOBMAN, MORRIS, confirmed, 304.
BOBST, MRS. MADELINE D., confirmed, 23.
BOCHMAN, MISS FLORENCE N., confirmed, 798.
BODAMER, MRS. ROSANNA G., confirmed, 715.
BODEN, L. M., confirmed, 27.
BODENHORN, L. A., confirmed, 21.
BOEHM, MISS JEANNETTE G., confirmed, 20.
BOEHM, LEONARD M., confirmed, 12.
BOERNER, MISS EDNA K., confirmed, 11.
BOGUCKI, JOSEPH, confirmed, 425.
BOHNER, MISS SHIRLEY M., confirmed, 22.
BOHRER, FREDERICK J., confirmed, 529.
BOLAN, MISS MINNIE B., confirmed, 15.
BOLAND, JOSEPH E., confirmed, 17.
BOLEN, HAROLD A., confirmed, 93.
BOLEZ, GEZA, confirmed, 715.
BOLICH, HARRISON A., confirmed, 716.
BOLLINGER, DAVID E., confirmed, 11.
BOLTON, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 11.
BOMBERGER, MRS. BARBARA B., confirmed, 3342.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BOND, F. A., confirmed, 391.
BOND, RICHARD V., confirmed, 16.
BONNER, GEORGE, confirmed, 17.
BONNER, MRS. KATHRYN, confirmed, 20.
BONNR, MRS. LOIS C., confirmed, 23.
BONNER, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 18.
BONX, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 304.
BONZO, DONALD E., confirmed, 147.
BOOCOCK, MISS F. RAY, confirmed, 22.
BOOCOCK, HERBERT, confirmed, 361.
BOOK, GEORGE N., confirmed, 17.
BOONE, ROBERT R., confirmed, 248.
BOPP, RAYMOND W., confirmed, 527.
BORLAND, MISS BERNICE, confirmed, 246.
BORN, GERALD E., confirmed, 24.
BORTZ, MRS. ALICE S., confirmed, 21.
BORTZFIELD, A. ROY, confirmed, 17.
BOSELVIGE, MISS HELEN F., confirmed, 659.
BOSTLEMAN, H. C., confirmed, 23.
BOSTON, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 13.
BOTHEL, J. O., confirmed, 528.
BOTHWELL, MRS. ELIZABETH, confirmed, 97.
BOTHWELL, MRS. M. V., confirmed, 491.
BOTT, ARTHUR K., confirmed, 12.
BOTTOMLEY, GEORGE R., confirmed, 303.
BOTTORF, M. O., confirmed, 427.
BOURN, WM. M., confirmed, 358.
BOVARD, JAMES C., confirmed, 17.
BOVE, MARIO L., confirmed, 12.
BOWE, GUY A., confirmed, 29.
BOWERS, CHARLES F., confirmed, 248.
BOWERS, ROBT. E., confirmed, 17.
BOWMAN, MISS C. E., confirmed, 662.
BOWMAN, MISS CATHERINE I., confirmed, 339.
BOWMAN, WILLIAM K., confirmed, 528.
BOYD, MRS. CLARA P., confirmed, 15.
BOYD, MRS. EVA O., confirmed, 566.
BOYD, FRANK A., confirmed, 358.
BOYD, MRS. MAE T., confirmed, 27.
BOYER, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 26.
BOYER, HARRY E., confirmed, 2395.
BOYER, HOWARD J., confirmed, 94.
BOYER, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 93.
BOYER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 147.
BOYLE, MISS AGNES L., confirmed, 93.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BOYLE, IRA W., confirmed, 1431.
BOYLE, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 1727.
BOYLE, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 30.
BOZORTH, JOSEPH C., confirmed, 21.
BOZUTTO, MICHAEL A., confirmed, 529.
BRABENDER, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 16.
BRACKEN, ARTHUR J., confirmed, 22.
BRACKEN, CHARLES HARRY, confirmed, 147.
BRADFORD, JOHN L., confirmed, 21.
BRADLEY, A. E., confirmed, 1159.
BRADLEY, C. A., confirmed, 246.
BRADLEY, FRANCIS N., confirmed, 21.
BRADLEY, MRS. HELEN V., confirmed, 97.
BRADLEY, HOMER C., confirmed, 3919.
BRADSHAW, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 359.
BRADWAY, NEWELL C., confirmed, 12.
BRADY, MRS. M. A., confirmed, 1158.
BRAEUNIG, GEORGE Jr., confirmed, 95.
BRAEUNIG, GEORGE, confirmed, 304.
BRAGDON, W. J., Jr., confirmed, 148.
BRAMWELL, MISS MAMIE, confirmed, 864.
BRANCH, MRS HELEN A., confirmed, 361.
BRANDSCHAIN, MRS. ESTHER, confirmed, 188.
BRANDT, WM. K., confirmed, 304.
BRAUN, HARRY, confirmed, 427.
BRAUN, NORBERT F., confirmed, 527.
BRAY, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 15.
BRAY, MRS. VIRGINIA, confirmed, 17.
BREAM, MISS DOROTHY J., confirmed, 425.
BREE, GEORGE, confirmed, 25.
BREECE, FRANK M., confirmed, 21.
BREEDEN, WALDO P., confirmed, 660.
BREESE, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 800.
BREESER, MRS. GRACE S., confirmed, 22.
BREEZA, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 190.
BREHM, ALBERT G., confirmed, 246.
BREIHOF, DANIEL B., confirmed, 428.
BREINING, MISS ISABELLE, confirmed, 22.
BREMERMAN, MRS. LOUISE C., confirmed, 16.
BRNISER, MISS LILLIAN, confirmed, 20.
BRENNAN, C. V., confirmed, 304.
BRENNAN, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 125.
BRENNAN, MISS MARY J., confirmed, 180.
BRENNAN, R. J., confirmed, 149.
BRENNAN, MISS RITA M., confirmed, 304.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
BRENNER, MERVIN J., confirmed, 1431.
BRENNER, MRS. REBECCA L., confirmed, 360.
BRENTON, WILLIAM G., confirmed, 18.
BRETSNYDER, MICHAEL R., confirmed, 798.
BREUNINGER, J. WESLEY, confirmed, 23.
BRICK, MANNING D., confirmed, 93.
BRIDGE, MISS CATHARINE E., confirmed, 427.
BRIDGES, MISS GENE F., confirmed, 3122.
BRIGGS, MRS. EDNA K., confirmed, 14.
BRIGHTON, MRS. LUCY N., confirmed, 305.
BRINER, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 250.
BRINGMAM, MRS. BESSIE M., confirmed, 231.
BRINK, ROBERT G., confirmed, 17.
BRINKER, MISS MARIE A., confirmed, 3693.
BRISCOE, ERNEST M. Jr., confirmed, 15.
BRISKEY, MISS GERTRUDE S., confirmed, 755.
BRISLIN, MISS WINIFRED A., confirmed, 18.
BRISTOW, HARRY, confirmed, 1431.
BRITTON, ARCHIE E., confirmed, 865.
BROBST, LEON M., confirmed, 47.
BRODSKY, LOUIS, confirmed, 21.
BRODSKY, RALPH J., confirmed, 662.
BRODSKY, MRS. SYLVIA C., confirmed, 20.
BROGLEY, MRS. MARY M., confirmed, 14.
BROGLIE, JOHN A., confirmed, 189.
BRONSON, ALBERT M., confirmed, 1158.
BROOKE, WALTER C., confirmed, 302.
BROOKS, CHARLES K., confirmed, 527.
BROOKS, MRS. CORNELIA CLAYTON, confirmed, 188.
BROOKS, MRS. MARIA B., confirmed, 24.
BROOKS, MISS VIVIAN IRENE, confirmed, 798.
BROSIE, MISS MADELINE M., confirmed, 1430.
BROWN, MISS ALICE M., confirmed, 428.
BROWN, MRS. BERNICE J., confirmed, 15.
BROWN, MISS BERTHA D., confirmed, 97.
BROWN, MRS. CECELIA M., confirmed, 23.
BROWN, A. CHESTER, confirmed, 21.
BROWN, MISS EDITH A., confirmed, 148.
BROWN, ERNEST H., confirmed, 188.
BROWN, MRS. ESTHER H., confirmed, 2057.
BROWN, MISS EVELYN D., confirmed, 1485.
BROWN, FRANK L., confirmed, 245.
BROWN, GEORGE, confirmed, 25.
BROWN, GEORGE W., confirmed, 660.
BROWN, H. A., confirmed, 188.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
BROWN, JOHN H., confirmed, 29.
BROWN, MISS M. KATHRYN, confirmed, 161.
BROWN, KENNETH L., confirmed, 2396.
BROWN, MRS. LOUISE D., confirmed, 12.
BROWN, MISS MARIAN E., confirmed, 17.
BROWN, MRS. MILDRED, confirmed, 12.
BROWN, PAUL J., confirmed, 361.
BROWN, P. H., confirmed, 1212.
BROWN, ROBERT, confirmed, 2058.
BROWN, MISS RUTH C., confirmed, 13.
BROWN, A. SEYMOUR, confirmed, 661.
BROWN, T. C., confirmed, 304.
BROWN, WILLIAM B., confirmed, 13.
BROWNE, N. P., confirmed, 18.
BROWNLEE, JOHN A., confirmed, 528.
BROWNLEE, R. A., confirmed, 2396.
BRUBAKER, EUGENE F., confirmed, 248.
BRUCKMAN, W. G., confirmed, 94.
BRUGGER, LEO J., confirmed, 1002.
BRUGNONI, MRS. JENNIE B., confirmed, 1431.
BRUNER, HENRY M., confirmed, 360.
BRUNETTI, BERNARD, confirmed, 800.
BRUNNER, WM. F., confirmed, 146.
BRUNO, MRS. MARY D., confirmed, 16.
BRUNO, THOMAS, confirmed, 22.
BRUNT, MISS M. E., confirmed, 14.
BRUSH, MISS ALICE M., confirmed, 11.
BRYAN, MISS MARION A., confirmed, 799.
BRYANT, CLAYTON, confirmed, 22.
BRYANT, J. C., confirmed, 272.
BRYCE, MRS. C. LOUISE, confirmed, 13.
BRYFOGLE, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 19.
BUBB, HARRY L., confirmed, 24.
BUBENHEIM, MISS CLARA K., confirmed, 148.
BUCH, LYTE O., confirmed, 1485.
BUCHAN, MISS BELLE A., confirmed, 302.
BUCHANAN, MISS IRENE M., confirmed, 756.
BUCK, WILLIAM L., confirmed, 188.
BUCKLEY, MRS. A. E., confirmed, 11.
BUCKLEY, HARRY H., confirmed, 11.
BUCKMAN, MISS KATE, confirmed, 360.
BUCKS, M. ALAN, confirmed, 361.
BUCKWALTER, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 302.
BUCKWALTER, MRS. RUTH G., confirmed, 426.
BUDIN, MISS EDITH, confirmed, 20.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BUDNEY, MRS. LAURA, confirmed, 14.
BUEHNE, MRS. SHEEMA Z., confirmed, 28.
BUFALINO, MISS ADELINE L., confirmed, 18.
BUFFINGTON, CHESTER M., confirmed, 246.
BULL, MISS J. BERTHA, confirmed, 304.
BULLOCK, C. ARTHUR, confirmed, 29.
BULLOCK, S. G., confirmed, 18.
BUNCE, MRS. ANNA I., confirmed, 661.
BUNN, GEO. B., confirmed, 15.
BURCHUK, ALEX, confirmed, 304.
BURD, G. T., confirmed, 1158.
BURD, WILLARD K., confirmed, 799.
BURDICK, PAUL W., confirmed, 2057.
BURDISH, MISS ELIZABETH C., confirmed, 1158.
BURELLO, DOMENIC, confirmed, 11.
BURGER, MRS. N. R., confirmed, 800.
BURGUNDER, MRS. LOYOLA, confirmed, 94.
BURKE, BERNARD M., confirmed, 16.
BURKE, JOHN F., confirmed, 360.
BURKE, JOHN J. Jr., confirmed, 20.
BURKE, MISS MARGARET A., confirmed, 12.
BURKETT, HARVEY C., confirmed, 245.
BURKHART, GEORGE W., confirmed, 303.
BURKHART, J. PAUL, confirmed, 528.
BURKHOLDER, AMOS E., confirmed, 27.
BURKHOLDER, MRS. FLORENCE, confirmed, 15.
BURLINGAME, MRS. DOROTHY CARTER, confirmed, 14.
BURNELL, MRS. CATHERINE S., confirmed, 799.
BURNETT, J. S., confirmed, 11.
BURNETT, QUINTON J., confirmed, 272.
BURNETTE, GEORGE H., confirmed, 17.
BURNS, A. R., confirmed, 303.
BURNS, MISS FLORENCE S., confirmed, 21.
BURNS, JOHN J., confirmed, 662.
BURNS, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 18.
BURNS, MRS. MARGARET R., confirmed, 339.
BURR, HARRY R., confirmed, 24.
BURRIE, MISS FEMIA, confirmed, 16.
BURROUGHS, MRS. LILLIAN M., confirmed, 16.
BURROWES, EDWARD, confirmed, 18.
BURT, MRS. IVA M., confirmed, 361.
BURT, MRS. PHILA, confirmed, 659.
BURTIS, CHARLES W., confirmed, 391.
BURTON, MRS. EVA, confirmed, 21.
BUSCHE, MRS. KATHERINE, confirmed, 358.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BUSH, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 25.
BUSS, CLAYTON D., confirmed, 97.
BUSSLER, HENRY A., confirmed, 247.
BUTLER, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 1431.
BUTLER, MISS MILDRED P., confirmed, 302
BUTSON, HARRY E., confirmed, 1590.
BUTTERFIELD, MISS KATHRYN, confirmed, 305.
BUTTERWORTH, GORDON, confirmed, 663.
BUTZ, MISS ANNE, confirmed, 30.
BUYER, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 23.
BUZBY, STUART S., confirmed, 250.
BUZZA, C. A., confirmed, 12.
BYERS, MISS CATHARINE A., confirmed, 14.
BYERS, FRANCIS J., confirmed, 428.
BYERS, RUSSELL H., confirmed, 17.
BYRNE, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 20.
BYRNE, JOHN T., confirmed, 14.
BYRON, THOMAS, confirmed, 715.

C.

CABALLERO, MISS NELLIE A., confirmed, 663.
CABLE, MRS. FRANCES E., confirmed, 2662.
CADDAHAN, MISS ANN VIRGINIA, confirmed, 15.
CADMAN, CECIL, confirmed, 529.
CAFFREY, MISS ALICE M., confirmed, 529.
CAGGIANO, LOUIS, confirmed, 22.
CAGNEY, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 662.
CAIN, MISS INDAMAE, confirmed, 2058.
CAIN, LEE B., confirmed, 302.
CALLAHAN, MISS AGNES, confirmed, 662.
CALLAHAN, MRS. CLARA F., confirmed, 20.
CALLAHAN, MISS ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 20.
CALLAGHAN, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 306.
CALLENDER, MISS ESTHER M., confirmed, 11.
CALLENDER, MRS. MARION S., confirmed, 950.
CALHOUN, MISS NORA A., confirmed, 188.
CALIG, RALPH, confirmed, 11.
CAMERON, MISS MARTHA M., confirmed, 660.
CAMERON, MISS SARAH A., confirmed, 189.
CAMERON, WALTER S., confirmed, 425.
CAMLOT, CHARLES, confirmed, 339.
CAMP, F. L., confirmed, 663.
CAMPBELL, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 616.
CAMPBELL, CHARLES L. Jr., confirmed, 93.
CAMPBELL, EDWIN L., confirmed, 359.
CAMPBELL, MRS. ELAINE P., confirmed, 424.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CAMPBELL, MISS EMMA C., confirmed, 95.
CAMPBELL, E. W., confirmed, 799.
CAMPBELL, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 528.
CAMPBELL, MRS. GLORIA, confirmed, 16.
CAMPBELL, JOHN C., confirmed, 17.
CAMPBELL, JOHN C., confirmed, 248.
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH, confirmed, 22.
CAMPBELL, LEONARD, confirmed, 18.
CAMPBELL, LEWIS W. J., confirmed, 358.
CAMPBELL, MISS LOIS N., confirmed, 12.
CAMPBELL, MRS. MARY BLAHA, confirmed, 302.
CAMPBELL, MATTHEW J., confirmed, 755.
CAMPBELL, WILSON D., confirmed, 25.
CAMPEL, MORRIS B., confirmed, 95.
CAMPFIELD, MISS AMY B., confirmed, 14.
CAMPOLI, DEANO, confirmed, 1001.
CAMPOLONGO, MISS CAROLINE, confirmed, 23.
CANNON, MRS. ISABELLE T., confirmed, 2327.
CANNON, MRS. MARGARET E., confirmed, 29.
CANNON, MRS. NORMA Z., confirmed, 1053.
CANUTI, FRANK F., confirmed, 460.
CAPLAN, MAX, confirmed, 28.
CAPETOLA, JOHN, confirmed, 28.
CAPOZZI, L. S., confirmed, 94.
CAPOZZOLI, JOHN, confirmed, 146.
CAPPIELLO, MRS. CAROLINE S., confirmed, 528.
CAPPONE, THEODORE, confirmed, 24.
CARD, LINWOOD J., confirmed, 659.
CAREY, EDWARD F., confirmed, 16.
CAREY, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 126.
CAREY, JOHN J., confirmed, 391.
CAREY, JOHN P., confirmed, 146.
CARLIN, WALTER D., confirmed, 303.
CARLOW, SYLVESTER J., confirmed, 526.
CARLSON, J. ALBIN, confirmed, 460.
CARLSON, MRS. KATHRYN F., confirmed, 359.
CARLSON, MRS. RUTH J., confirmed, 23.
CARMICHAEL, JOHN F., confirmed, 529.
CARNAHAN, LAWRENCE, confirmed, 13.
CARNEY, MISS CATHERINE L., confirmed, 425.
CARR, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 95.
CARR, JAMES J., confirmed, 428.
CARR, THOMAS M., confirmed, 22.
CARRABOTTA, S. ARTHUR, confirmed, 567.
CARRIGAN, ANDREW N., confirmed, 1158.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CARRINGTON, PERCY W., confirmed, 13.
CARROLL, D. FRANK, confirmed, 245.
CARROLL, HARRY JOSEPH, confirmed, 21.
CARROLL, JOHN J., confirmed, 21.
CARROLL, ROBERT C., confirmed, 11.
CARROLL, TIMOTHY F., confirmed, 429.
CARSON, JAMES H., confirmed, 1430.
CARSON, MISS MARIAN F., confirmed, 527.
CARTER, JOSEPH T., confirmed, 25.
CARTER, MISS MIRIAM M., confirmed, 246.
CARUSO, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 13.
CARVER, D. M., confirmed, 1727.
CASACHIA, ANGELO J., confirmed, 17.
CASAROTTO, MISS MARGARET G., confirmed, 715.
CASEY, MISS CECILIA C., confirmed, 2006.
CASEY, MISS THERESA, confirmed, 305.
CASPAR, ADOLPH B., confirmed, 2058.
CASSELBERRY, MISS KATHERINE A., confirmed, 358.
CASSELBERRY, MISS KATHERINE A., confirmed, 3519.
CASSIDY, J. A., confirmed, 19
CASSIDY, JOSEPH B., confirmed, 1002.
CASSIDY, THOMAS H. Jr., confirmed, 25.
CASSOVER, ABR. I., confirmed, 304.
CASTLE, R. GLADDING, confirmed, 232.
CASTLEMAN, A. E., confirmed, 15.
CASTRO, JOSEPH P., confirmed, 126.
CATHAL, MISS MILDRED O., confirmed, 20.
CAUGHEY, MISS MARIAN, confirmed, 864.
CAVANAUGH, MISS GERTRUDE M., confirmed, 17.
CEDERLOF, R. C., confirmed, 23.
CEFARATTI, MISS FLORA, confirmed, 16.
CEGIELKOWSKI, JULIUS M., confirmed, 248.
CELLA, CHAS. P., confirmed, 304.
CESARZ, MISS CAROLINE R., confirmed, 426.
CHADWICK, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 304.
CHAIN, MISS VIRGINIA A., confirmed, 339.
CHALFANT, CLYDE H., confirmed, 1430.
CHALLENER, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 190.
CHALLIS, ROBERT Jr., confirmed, 303.
CHAMBERS, JAMES E., confirmed, 1212.
CHAMBERS, L. C., confirmed, 16.
CHAMPAGNE, FREDERICK, confirmed, 25.
CHANDLER, RALPH C., confirmed, 13.
CHANNELL, MRS. VIVIAN M., confirmed, 24.
CHAPIN, ALFRED E., confirmed, 245.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CHAPMAN, LEWIS E., confirmed, 13.
CHARLES, E. J., confirmed, 460.
CHARLTON, FRANK C., confirmed, 20.
CHARTOFILLIS, GEORGE N., confirmed, 248.
CHATT, MISS CONSTANCE L., confirmed, 13.
CHEATLE, WILLIAM, confirmed, 460.
CHELIUS, RAYMOND H., confirmed, 13.
CHERRINGTON, LAWRENCE R., confirmed, 147.
CHERRY, MISS JOSEPHINE M., confirmed, 15.
CHEW, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 25.
CHEW, ROBERT E., confirmed, 361.
CHIARLANZA, FRED A., confirmed, 20.
CHILDERS, HENRY D., confirmed, 20.
CHIPAK, SAMUEL H., confirmed, 25.
CHRISTINE, MISS I. ESTHER, confirmed, 14.
CHRISTINE, MISS MARY K., confirmed, 14.
CHRSTMAN, B. FRANK, confirmed, 247.
CHRISTMAN, MISS LILLIAN M., confirmed, 526.
CHRISTY, EVAN E., confirmed, 391.
CHURCH, C. B., confirmed, 1002.
CHURCH, CHARLES R., confirmed, 1159.
CHURCHVILLE, MRS. CORITA A., confirmed, 21.
CHYLAK, GEORGE, confirmed, 339.
CIANCIARULA, FRANK J., confirmed, 949.
CILIBERTI, PASQUALE, confirmed, 2515.
CIOTOLA, FRANK, confirmed, 2058.
CIZMARIK, MRS. FLORENCE G., confirmed, 22.
CLARK, MRS. EDITH P., confirmed, 13.
CLARK, MRS. ELINOR P., confirmed, 19.
CLARK, MRS. EMMA E., confirmed, 30.
CLARK, GUY B., confirmed, 661.
CLARK, HARRY M., confirmed, 23.
CLARK, MISS LOUISE P., confirmed, 148.
CLARK, R. M., confirmed, 2327.
CLARK, R. W., confirmed, 755.
CLARK, SAMUEL K., confirmed, 800.
CLARKE, EDMUND W., confirmed, 428.
CLARKE, MRS. RUTH B., confirmed, 93.
CLASTER, MISS MYRTLE, confirmed, 15.
CLATTERBUCK, MRS. RUTH W., confirmed, 22.
CLAUSS, RICHARD H., confirmed, 18.
CLAWELL, MISS EVELYN R., confirmed, 22.
CLAWSER, W. RAY, confirmed, 361.
CLAYMAN, MISS HATTIE E., confirmed, 428.
CLAYTON, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 25.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CLEAL, SYDNEY B., confirmed, 425.
CLEARY, LOUIS J., confirmed, 146.
CLEAVER, ALONZA J., confirmed, 148.
CLEMENS, ALVIN A., confirmed, 19.
CLEMENS, ARTHUR K., confirmed, 1052.
CLEMENS, J. B., confirmed, 427.
CLEMENS, J. WARREN, confirmed, 304.
CLEMENS, JAMES H., confirmed, 1002.
CLICK, SAMUEL, confirmed, 24.
CLINTON, MISS AGNES M., confirmed, 1431.
CLOUD, MRS. DELLA M., confirmed, 460.
CLOUD, KURT R., confirmed, 1430.
CLOUSER, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 19.
CLUNE, MRS. VIOLET T., confirmed, 715.
CLYNES, MISS CATHARINE R., confirmed, 20.
COATES, MRS. ELIZABETH C., confirmed, 20.
COATES, WALTON, confirmed, 425.
COBLER, MISS MINNIE E., confirmed, 660.
COCHO, MICHAEL R., confirmed, 950.
COCHRAN, A. B., confirmed, 338.
COCHRAN, CLINTON R., confirmed, 20.
COCHRAN, GEO. J., confirmed, 189.
COCHRAN, H. H., confirmed, 800.
COCHRANE, MISS AGNES B., confirmed, 663.
COCKER, HENRY N., confirmed, 95.
COCKLIN, CHARLES A., confirmed, 755.
COFFEY, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 22.
COHEN, EDWARD, confirmed, 97.
COHEN, EMANUEL, confirmed, 246.
COHEN, HARRY, confirmed, 304.
COHEN, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 14.
COHEN, SAMUEL K., confirmed, 800.
COHN, HENRY C., confirmed, 302.
COIT, MRS BERDENA R., confirmed, 18.
COLAIZZO, J. M., confirmed, 1485.
COLDNER, ABRAHAM, confirmed, 26.
COLE, A. M., confirmed, 566.
COLE, MISS DONA L., confirmed, 1590.
COLE, E. W., confirmed, 95.
COLE, HENRY S., confirmed, 662.
COLE, HORACE T., confirmed, 15.
COLEHOWER, C. HARRIS, confirmed, 662.
COLEMAN, MISS ANNA LOUISE, confirmed, 232.
COLEMAN, C. E., confirmed, 426.
COLGAN, MISS ELEANOR I., confirmed, 17.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
COLL, ALFRED W. A., confirmed, 249.
COLL, MISS STELLA M., confirmed, 24.
COLLEY, MISS LENORE D., confirmed, 425.
COLLIER, CHARLES A., confirmed, 301.
COLLINS, MRS. IETHEL D., confirmed, 97.
COLLINS, MISS MARGARET A., confirmed, 18.
COLLINS, MATTHEW M., Jr., confirmed, 22.
COLLINS, MRS. MILDRED E., confirmed, 14.
COLLINS, RAYMOND A., confirmed, 146.
COLLINS, MISS RUBY G., confirmed, 659.
COLLINS, MRS. VIOLA, confirmed, 96.
COLLISON, CHARLES C., confirmed, 16.
COLLISON, MRS. HELEN R., confirmed, 2228.
COLOVE, MRS. PAULINE E., confirmed, 3342.
COLTERYAHN, MRS. EMMA G., confirmed, 13.
COLUSSY, ARTHUR, confirmed, 755.
COLVIN, JULIEN G., confirmed, 148.
COMBS, MRS. LILLIE E., confirmed, 232.
COMEFORD, MARTIN E., confirmed, 529.
COMES, MISS HARRIETT M., confirmed, 18.
COMLY, MISS KATHRYN L., confirmed, 25.
CONANT, MRS. MELANIE S., confirmed, 799.
CONAWAY, MISS MYRA, confirmed, 25.
CONFLENTI, MRS. CLARA, confirmed, 302.
CONLEY, A. W., confirmed, 13.
CONLIN, F. T., confirmed, 21.
CONLIN, MRS. MYRTLE, confirmed, 12.
CONLIN, WILLIAM F., —.
CONN, A. LEWIS, confirmed, 17.
CONNELL, MISS ANNIE E., confirmed, 663.
CONNELL, MRS. KAY G., confirmed, 22.
CONNELL, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 15.
CONNELLY, MRS. B. M., confirmed, 246.
CONNELLY, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 1727.
CONNER, MERVIN B., confirmed, 126.
CONNIFF, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 459.
CONNOR, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 1002.
CONNOR, MISS KAY H., confirmed, 3342.
CONNORS, MISS ROSE C., confirmed, 181.
CONRAD, R. E., confirmed, 19.
CONSTABLE, MRS. PAULINE, confirmed, 14.
CONTI, ANGEL A. R., confirmed, 864.
CONTINO, J. H., confirmed, 358.
CONWAY, JOHN F., confirmed, 1431.
CONWAY, MRS. WANDA SHURGOT, confirmed, 25.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
COOK, C. A., confirmed, 11.
COOK, JACK W., confirmed, 24.
COOK, LeROY M., confirmed, 14.
COOK, MRS. LILLIAN A., confirmed, 272.
COOK, ROBERT, confirmed, 428.
COOK, W. B., confirmed, 567.
COONEY, JOSEPH E., confirmed, 950.
COOPER, HERBERT I., confirmed, 149.
COOPER, MISS INA M., confirmed, 17.
COOPER, LOUIS D., confirmed, 96.
COOPER, MORRIS, confirmed, 21.
COOPER, WALTER H., confirmed, 246.
COOVER, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 190.
CORBETT, HOWARD S., confirmed, 13.
CORCORAN, MISS A. D., confirmed, 2006.
CORCORAN, MISS MADELINE, confirmed, 19.
CORDELL, J. EDW., Jr., confirmed, 16.
CORLISS, MRS. ANNA A., confirmed, 1212.
CORNALIA, MISS JULIA M., confirmed, 340.
CORNELIUS, MRS. GERTRUDE M., confirmed, 360.
CORNELL, MISS C. R., confirmed, 304.
CORNELL, WARREN M., confirmed, 361.
CORNET, AUGUSTUS R., confirmed, 306.
CORNISH, WENDELL P., confirmed, 949.
CORNWALL, MRS. ESTHER R., confirmed, 339.
CORR, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 1727.
CORRIGAN, MISS ESTHER R., confirmed, 18.
CORRIN, JAMES A., confirmed, 23.
CORRY, MISS SARA, confirmed, 360.
CORSON, MISS MABEL, confirmed, 662.
CORT, JOHN S., confirmed, 245.
CORT, THOMAS L., confirmed, 97.
CORTRIGHT, MISS DOROTHY J., confirmed, 19.
COSGROVE, THOS. P., confirmed, 19.
COSTELLO, JOHN J., confirmed, 306.
COTTER, J. WM., confirmed, 16.
COTTON, MISS BEATRICE B., confirmed, 95.
COULSON, ROY, confirmed, 526.
COULSTON, LLOYD H., confirmed, 248.
COULTER, JAMES F., confirmed, 340.
COURSIN, WM. J., confirmed, 16.
COURTNEY, MRS. THELMA A., confirmed, 97.
COURTRIGHT, H. E., confirmed, 2847.
COUSLER, JAMES R., confirmed, 755.
COVER, MORRIS V., Jr., confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

COVERT, MRS. ALLIE, confirmed, 23.
COVERT, MRS. ANNA F., confirmed, 12.
COWPER, B. RUSSELL, confirmed, 22.
COX, THOS. W., confirmed, 662.
COXHEAD, MISS ISABELLE Y., confirmed, 22.
COXSON, MISS ANNA S., confirmed, 248.
COYER, NICHOLAS, confirmed, 360.
COYLE, MISS CECILIA G., confirmed, 20.
COYLE, JAMES J., confirmed, 21.
COYLE, MISS VERONICA M., confirmed, 358.
COYNE, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 190.
COYNE, MISS KATHERINE, confirmed, 190.
COYNE, MRS. MARION F., confirmed, 22.
CRAIG, ELMER R., confirmed, 247.
CRAIG, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 303.
CRAMER, D. D., confirmed, 13.
CRAMER, O. G., confirmed, 616.
CRAMER, MISS VIOLET C., confirmed, 17.
CRANDLE, MISS SARAH G., confirmed, 248.
CRARY, MRS. RUTH G., confirmed, 13.
CRAVEN, MISS ALICE B., confirmed, 864.
CRAVEN, MISS CHERRY Y., confirmed, 800.
CRAVEN, THOMAS S., confirmed, 25.
CRAVEN, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 146.
CRAWFORD, CHAS. S., confirmed, 528.
CRAWFORD, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 27.
CRAWFORD, M. M., confirmed, 188.
CRAWFORD, NORMAN E., confirmed, 428.
CREATO, ANTHONY, confirmed, 21.
CRESSMAN, MISS ELVA I., confirmed, 1431.
CRESSMAN, HOWARD R., confirmed, 248.
CRIDER, MISS ETHEL F., confirmed, 24.
CRISMAN, MISS MINNIE, confirmed, 95.
CRIST, CHARLES W., Jr., confirmed, 20.
CRIST, MISS VERA G., confirmed, 527.
CRNKOVIC, RUDOLPH C., confirmed, 27.
CROMLEY, MRS. FREDA A., confirmed, 189.
CRONIN, MISS E. R., confirmed, 245.
CRONIN, THOMAS W., confirmed, 19.
CROOP, FRANK D., confirmed, 426.
CROSBY, FRED E., confirmed, 23.
CROSKEY, MISS MARION L., confirmed, 1052.
CROSS, W. L., confirmed, 14.
CROUCH, JOHN C., confirmed, 798.
CROUSE, MISS LILLIAN D., confirmed, 864.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CROUTHAMEL, ELVY I., confirmed, 14.
CROWE, MRS. CATHERINE E., confirmed, 1158.
CROWELL, MISS BEATRICE, confirmed, 13.
CRUM, DALE G., confirmed, 11.
CRUSE, W. H., confirmed, 29.
CUDA, GIUSEPPE, confirmed, 425.
CULAN, J. A., confirmed, 12.
CULBERT, MISS MATILDA, confirmed, 756.
CULBERTSON, R. F., confirmed, 248.
CULHANE, MISS MATILDA M., confirmed, 95.
CULLEN, MRS. MARIE B., confirmed, 21.
CULLEN, MISS REGINA G., confirmed, 22.
CULLER, MRS. ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 1590.
CULLMERRY, G. L., confirmed, 189.
CUMMING, MISS ETHEL C., confirmed, 248.
CUMMINS, MISS ETHEL M., confirmed, 662.
CUMMINS, MRS. REBECCA P., confirmed, 188.
CUNNINGHAM, CHAS. L., confirmed, 662.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN F., confirmed, 460.
CUNNINGHAM, L. L., confirmed, 527.
CUNNINGHAM, MISS MARY S., confirmed, 20.
CUPP, F. W., confirmed, 660.
CURCIO, ANGELO, confirmed, 304.
CURLEY, MRS. GWENDOLYN M., confirmed, 23.
CURRA, MISS GERTRUDE G., confirmed, 1485.
CURRAN, THOMAS, confirmed, 161.
CURRERI, PETER, confirmed, 22.
CURRY, MISS M. CATHERINE, confirmed, 14.
CURRY, W. M., confirmed, 27.
CURTIS, MISS F. EVELYN, confirmed, 664.
CURTIS, ROBERT C., confirmed, 248.
CUSH, CARMEN J., confirmed, 24.
CUSHMAN, L. E., confirmed, 662.
CUTHILL, ROBERT W., confirmed, 16.
CUTTS, MRS. ADA M., confirmed, 864.

D.

DAHMS, JOHN G., confirmed, 527.
DAILY, M. LAWRENCE, confirmed, 97.
DAIN, MISS ERNESTINE I., confirmed, 13.
D'ALIO, MICHAEL N., confirmed, 148.
DALLARD, HAROLD A., confirmed, 13.
DALTON, JAMES E., confirmed, 660.
DALY, MISS JANE A., confirmed, 339.
D'AMBROSIO, OVID, confirmed, 250.
DAMES, PAUL E., confirmed, 19.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
DANA, CHAS. W., confirmed, 27.
DANAGHER, MRS. RUTH B., confirmed, 30.
DANDO, HARRY D., confirmed, 303.
DANIEL, KERMIT I., confirmed, 25.
DANIELS, ELMER J., confirmed, 19.
DANIELS, MISS IVA M., confirmed, 16.
DANIELS, MRS. RUTH, confirmed, 188.
DANNELS, MISS THELMA, confirmed, 16.
DANO, JOHN, confirmed, 3122.
DAPPER, CARL J., confirmed, 188.
DAPPER, MISS GRACE, confirmed, 360.
DARE, MRS. ANITA A., confirmed, 16.
DARKE, ROBERT L., confirmed, 15.
DARLING, MISS MARJORIE, confirmed, 248.
DARLINGTON, P. S., Jr., confirmed, 15.
DARR, FRED W., confirmed, 14.
DARRACH, MISS G. L., confirmed, 428.
DARRAH, MISS KATHRYN M., confirmed, 20.
DARRALL, MISS JESSIE M., confirmed, 1485.
DARROCH, JAMES A., confirmed, 13.
DARROW, GEORGE P., confirmed, 22.
DART, BERT E., confirmed, 232.
DASCH, MISS ANNA K., confirmed, 358.
DAUBERT, PAUL D., confirmed, 23.
DAUER, EDWIN, confirmed, 13.
DAUGHERTY, MISS ESTHER, confirmed, 2662.
DAUGHERTY, H. W., confirmed, 360.
DAUGHERTY, MISS KATHRYN E., confirmed, 23.
DAVENPORT, MISS CAROLYN M., confirmed, 2515.
DAVERN, VINCENT J., confirmed, 1158.
DAVID, MRS. ALICE S., confirmed, 245.
DAVID, ROBERT W., confirmed, 13.
DAVIDSON, JAMES M., confirmed, 92.
DAVIES, THOMAS H., confirmed, 1727.
DAVIS, A. G., confirmed, 92.
DAVIS, MISS A. M., confirmed, 250.
DAVIS, C. C., confirmed, 360.
DAVIS, CHARLES H., confirmed, 460.
DAVIS, CRELLIN J., confirmed, 189.
DAVIS, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 662.
DAVIS, FOSTER E., confirmed, 3919.
DAVIS, FRED B., confirmed, 147.
DAVIS, MISS GRACE A., confirmed, 28.
DAVIS, MISS HELEN V., confirmed, 11.
DAVIS, JOHN N., Jr., confirmed, 28.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
DAVIS, MRS. LEEANNA E., confirmed, 14.
DAVIS, MISS MARTHA C., confirmed, 28.
DAVIS, MISS MAUDE Z., confirmed, 304.
DAVIS, MISS MILDRED L., confirmed, 30.
DAVIS, MRS. M. J., confirmed, 23.
DAVIS, MORRIS R., confirmed, 1430.
DAVIS, MRS. RUTH E., confirmed, 19.
DAVIS, SOL., confirmed, 22.
DAVIS, WARREN H., confirmed, 949.
DAVIS, MRS. WILLA R., confirmed, 96.
DAVIS, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 566.
DAVIS, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 93.
DAWSON, MRS. ROSETTA E., confirmed, 14.
DAY, MISS ANNA I., confirmed, 361.
DAY, MISS M. L., confirmed, 18.
DAY, W. M. G., confirmed, 247.
DEAL, GEORGE W., confirmed, 20.
DEAN, B. W., confirmed, 96.
DEAN, L. J., confirmed, 302.
DEARBECK, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 800.
DEARDORFF, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 24.
DeAUGUSTINE, PETER, confirmed, 248.
DEBRING, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 25.
DeCAIROS, MISS THELMA, confirmed, 20.
DeCARLO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 304.
DeCICCO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 1002.
DECK, MISS DOROTHY C., confirmed, 17.
DEDLOW, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 12.
DEEGAN, MISS AGNES MARIE, confirmed, 148.
DEER, W. H., confirmed, 302.
DeFONSO, LEONARD, confirmed, 12.
DeFRANCESCO, ALBERT, confirmed, 97.
DeFURIA, FRANK E., confirmed, 93.
DeGRANGE, MISS EDNA K., confirmed, 15.
DeHAVEN, EDWARD P., confirmed, 716.
DeHAVEN, MRS. MARGARET A., confirmed, 864.
DEISHER, JOHN, confirmed, 181.
DEISSLER, WILLIAM W., confirmed, 304.
DEITRICH, MISS MLDRED M., confirmed, 755.
DeLACEY, DONALD E., confirmed, 148.
DeLACEY, MISS ELIZABETH J., confirmed, 2058.
DeLANY, MRS. TACY W., confirmed, 22.
Del GUERCIO, NICHOLAS, confirmed, 303.
DeLIZZA, PROSPERO, confirmed, 250.
DeLLABAR, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 18.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DELLARIA, PAUL J., confirmed, 526.

DELLINGER, GEORGE S., confirmed, 361.

DELMANTO, H. M., confirmed, 13.

DeLONE, MRS. KATHERYN M., confirmed, 2119.

DeLUCA, MARTIN S., confirmed, 23.

DEMAR, MRS. BETTY, confirmed, 22.

DeMARIA, SANTE F., confirmed, 2847.

DEMJAN, FRANK, confirmed, 246.

DEMME, ADOLPH, confirmed, 358.

DEMOND, MISS M. M., confirmed, 209.

DEMPSTER, DANIEL M., confirmed, 361.

DEMSKIE, JOHN J., confirmed, 248.

DENMARK, C. J., confirmed, 1590.

D'EPIRO, SEBASTIAN, confirmed, 800.

dePROPHETIS, JULES V., confirmed, 15.

DERMIT, JOHN A., confirmed, 528.

DERMITT, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 360.

DERRICKSON, H. REEVE, confirmed, 232.

DESHDER, MISS CAROLYN M., confirmed, 1212.

DESIDERIO, FRANK F., confirmed, 425.

DeSIPO, LOUIS, confirmed, 2396.

DESMOND, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 1001.

DESREAU, CHARLES, confirmed, 19.

DETWEILER, MISS M. BESSIE, confirmed, 306.

DETWILER, HARRY M., confirmed, 800.

DETWILER, LEWIS C., confirmed, 391.

DETWILER, MISS RUBY M., confirmed, 2396.

DETTRA, JOHN M., confirmed, 361.

DEUEL, MISS MARTHA B., confirmed, 24.

DEUTSCH, MISS ELEANOR L., confirmed, 19.

DEVEREAUX, MRS. HADDESSAH, confirmed, 425.

DEVEREUX, PETER F., confirmed, 22.

DEVEY, JOHN S., confirmed, 13.

DEVINE, MRS. MARGARET J., confirmed, 426.

DEVLIN, FRANCIS S., confirmed, 22.

DeWAELE, FRANK J., confirmed, 361.

DEWALL, J. H., confirmed, 148.

DEWAR, MISS JESSIE, confirmed, 30.

DEWEY, JNO. I., confirmed, 864.

DeWITT, EDWARD F., confirmed, 146.

DIAMOND, MISS ELEANOR, confirmed, 23.

DIAMOND, NATHAN M., confirmed, 250.

DIAZ, MRS. STELLA M., confirmed, 18.

DIBLE, ALBERT P., confirmed, 799.

DiCIO, JOHN, confirmed, 339.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DICKEY, MISS M. ELEANOR, confirmed, 2228.

DICKSON, MISS MARTHA C., confirmed, 302.

DICKSON, ROBERT G., confirmed, 28.

DIEFENDERFER, ROBERT O., confirmed, 18.

DIEFENDERFER, WILBUR I., confirmed, 96.

DIEHL, EUGENE, confirmed, 97.

DIEHM, GEORGE H., confirmed, 250.

DIEHM, PAUL F., confirmed, 17.

DIETERICH, L. R., confirmed, 30.

DIETZ, HARRY E., confirmed, 24.

DiGREGORIO, ISIDORO, confirmed, 20.

DiLAURO, THOMAS, confirmed, 22.

DILL, JAMES N., confirmed, 360.

DILLEY, L. NORMAN, confirmed, 2228.

DILLNER, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 12.

DIMECO, MISS HELEN R., confirmed, 2977.

DIMMICK, MORRIS J., confirmed, 190.

DIMMIG, JNO. L., confirmed, 663.

DIMOCK, GORDON, confirmed, 800.

DINIUS, PALMER E., confirmed, 23.

DINKEY, MISS PHEBE S., confirmed, 246.

DINSMORE, H. H., confirmed, 663.

DISE, C. E., confirmed, 305.

DISQUE, EDWARD C., confirmed, 146.

DITTER, MISS MABEL B., confirmed, 19.

DITTMAR, MISS LULA M., confirmed, 14.

DIVELY, G. NEVIN, confirmed, 1810.

DIVEN, JAMES G., confirmed, 11.

DIX, LEVIN A., Jr., confirmed, 247.

DIXON, JOSEPH B., confirmed, 24.

DIXON, ROBERT C., confirmed, 799.

DLUZANSKY, GEO. S., confirmed, 358.

DOANE, CHARLES W., confirmed, 247.

DOANE, FAY C., confirmed, 426.

DOBBS, MISS C. MABELLE, confirmed, 95.

DOBKOWSKI, ANTHONY, confirmed, 529.

DOCKERTY, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 661.

DOCKEY, MISS LOTTIE H., confirmed, 529.

DODD, JAS. J., confirmed, 799.

DODDS, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 11.

DODGE, GEO. H., confirmed, 1110.

DOERR, FRED, confirmed, 359.

DOERR, MISS MARTHA L., confirmed, 28.

DOGOLE, MRS. ETHEL, confirmed, 20.

DOHERTY, FLOYD T., confirmed, 1431.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DOLAN, J. R., confirmed, 428.

DOLCE, JOHN, confirmed, 2395.

DOLDE, JOHN T., confirmed, 20.

D'OLIER, CHARLES F., confirmed, 426.

DOLL, MISS HARRIET L., confirmed, 188.

DOMANSKI, VINCENT, Jr., confirmed, 301.

DONACHY, W. R., confirmed, 19.

DONAGHY, E. C., confirmed, 95.

DONAHOE, THOMAS A., confirmed, 1159.

DONAHUE, MISS ANNE E., confirmed, 428.

DONAHUE, J. GILBERT, Jr., confirmed, 30.

DONALDSON, WILLIAM K., confirmed, 19.

DONMOYER, MISS J. LUELLA, confirmed, 17.

DONNELLY, EDWARD L., confirmed, 491.

DONNELLY, JOHN J., confirmed, 20.

DONNELLY, JOSEPH A., Jr., confirmed, 361.

DONNELLY, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 361.

DONNELLY, THOMAS. confirmed, 491.

DONOFRIO, A. A., confirmed, 95.

DONOFRIO, MISS LENA, confirmed, 526.

DONOGHUE, MISS BESSIE E., confirmed, 662.

DONOHOE, MRS. CLAIRE M., confirmed, 25.

DONOHOE, MRS. REGINA G., confirmed, 2977.

DONOVAN, MISS M. LILLIAN, confirmed, 491.

DORFMAN, CHARLES E., confirmed, 28.

DORIS, J. T., confirmed, 19.

DORNAN, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 1110.

DORNER, MRS. MARIE E., confirmed, 21.

DORR, H. F., confirmed, 14.

DORSEY, MISS LORETTA, confirmed, 246.

DORSHIMER, MISS HELEN L., confirmed, 18.

DOTTS, MRS. IDA S., confirmed, 361.

DOUBT, MISS DOROTHY E., confirmed, 306.

DOUGHERTY, MISS GEORGEANNA V., confirmed, 662.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES P., confirmed, 799.

DOUGHERTY, MRS. JANIS B., confirmed, 1727.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN A., confirmed, 247.

DOUGHERTY, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 29.

DOUGHERTY, MISS LUCY, confirmed, 3919.

DOUGHERTY, MISS MILDRED A., confirmed, 339.

DOUIE, HARVEY C., confirmed, 304.

DOUGLASS, F. R. S., confirmed, 426.

DOUGLASS, JESSE C., confirmed, 25.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM E., confirmed, 2058.

DOUMAUV, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 232.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DOUTHITT, HAROLD H., confirmed, 1212.

DOUTY, MISS D. P., confirmed, 208.

DOWBENKO, MICHAEL S., confirmed, 529.

DOWDY, J. CLARENCE, confirmed, 303.

DOWNEY, THOMAS J., confirmed, 20.

DOWNS, O. D., confirmed, 427.

DOWNS, LESTER, confirmed, 96.

DOYLE, MRS. ELIZABETH B., confirmed, 755.

DOYLE, FRANCIS J., Jr., confirmed, 426.

DOYLE, JAMES A., confirmed, 304.

DOYLE, JAMES J., confirmed, 25.

DOYLE, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 1110.

DOYLE, THOMAS E., confirmed, 16.

DOYLE, VINCENT T., Sr., confirmed, 1485.

DOYLE, MISS VIRGINIA, confirmed, 1052.

DREAGER, OTTO L., confirmed, 304.

DRAIN, R. B., confirmed, 661.

DRAKE, MISS ALMA S., confirmed, 23.

DRAKE, HOMER C., confirmed, 147.

DRAKE, MRS. JULIA S., confirmed, 716.

DRAKE, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 21.

DRANE, C. A., confirmed, 303.

DRAPER, BENJAMIN C., confirmed, 22.

DRASIN, MRS. TILLIE, confirmed, 22.

DRAYER, MISS GRACE M., confirmed, 360.

DRENNEN, MISS M. ANNIE, confirmed, 248.

DRESHMAN, MISS MARY L., confirmed, 528.

DRESHNER, MILTON, confirmed, 249.

DRESSER, A. D., confirmed, 1159.

DRISCOLL, MISS M. A., confirmed, 716.

DROSDICK, STEPHEN, confirmed, 18.

DROWN, S. H., confirmed, 147.

DRUKER, MAURICE, confirmed, 22.

DRZYMALLA, MISS EMMA C., confirmed, 529.

DuBOIS, MISS MARIE Z., confirmed, 425.

DUBYN, BEN, confirmed, 20.

DUDA, MISS GERTRUDE J., confirmed, 24.

DUFF, MISS ALICE E., confirmed, 190.

DUFF, WM. M., confirmed, 305.

DUFFEE, MRS. ADA P., confirmed, 304.

DUFFEY, JACOB J., confirmed, 25.

DUFFY, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 22.

DUFFY, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 272.

DUFFY, R. C., confirmed, 20.

DUFFY, MISS ROSE M., confirmed, 246.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DUGGAN, MRS. HENRIETTA, confirmed, 249.
DUGGAN, JOHN, confirmed, 1430.
DUKE, JOHN J., confirmed, 28.
DUNCAN, CHARLES W., confirmed, 360.
DUNDON, MISS KATHLEEN, J., confirmed, 799.
DUNDORE, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 24.
DUNFORD, MISS CLARA O., confirmed, 15.
DUNGAN, MRS. CLARA F., confirmed, 659.
DUNGAN, ELLWOOD G., confirmed, 247.
DUNKELBERGER, HARRY W., confirmed, 1002.
DUNKLEBERGER, R. S., confirmed, 864.
DUNLAP, MRS. SADIE E., confirmed, 427.
DUNN, ALBERT H., confirmed, 188.
DUNN, GEORGE B., confirmed, 250.
DUNN, G. H., confirmed, 12.
DUNNE, MISS B. M., confirmed, 2058.
DUNNE, MISS NANNIE NOTTINGHAM, confirmed, 1159.
DUNNIHOO, MRS. HAZEL N., confirmed, 566.
DURBIN, WILLARD N., confirmed, 189.
DURHAM, JAMES G., confirmed, 20.
DURKIN, MRS. MABEL CAREY, confirmed, 358.
DURST, MISS EDNA, confirmed, 1430.
DUSENBERG, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 21.
DWELLY, MRS. MARY YERKES, confirmed, 426.
DYMOND, FLOYD A., confirmed, 427.

E.

EABY, GUY C., confirmed, 250.
EALER, WILLIAM L., confirmed, 427.
EALY, MRS. ROZELLA L., confirmed, 305.
EASTMAN, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 149.
EATON, A. W., confirmed, 567.
EATON, HOMER T., confirmed, 303.
EBERSOLE, MISS E. A., confirmed, 358.
EBERT, HARRY, confirmed, 566.
EBERT, MRS. MADELINE, confirmed, 30.
EBINGER, FRED L., confirmed, 529.
EBLING, THOMAS, confirmed, 715.
EBY, MISS BRITANNIA, confirmed, 303.
ECKEL, JULIUS H., confirmed, 460.
ECKELS, J. PERRY, confirmed, 358.
ECKENRODE, MISS MARY LEE, confirmed, 17.
ECKERT, MRS. ELINOR C., confirmed, 14.
ECKERT, ERNEST W., confirmed, 14.
ECKERT, MISS MARY B., confirmed, 26.
EDELMAN, MISS IDA R., confirmed, 29.
EDELSOHN, ARCHIE, confirmed, 190.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

EDGETT, MISS RENA S., confirmed, 26.
EDINGTON, MISS CORDELIA A., confirmed, 17.
EDMUNDSON, IRA H., confirmed, 1001.
EDNER, MERRITT I., confirmed, 15.
EDWARDS, MRS. BERNICE M., confirmed, 13.
EDWARDS, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 800.
EDWARDS, MISS HELEN B., confirmed, 301.
EDWARDS, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 11.
EDWARDS, MRS. OLGA, confirmed, 19.
EDWARDS, VINCENT, confirmed, 14.
EDWARDS, W. C., confirmed, 358.
EGELAND, MISS RUTH S., confirmed, 188.
EGOLF, MRS. MARGARET H., confirmed, 22.
EHRET, MISS ISABEL M., confirmed, 189.
EICHER, ALEX, confirmed, 663.
EICHER, MRS. RHODA E., confirmed, 526.
EICHHORN, MRS. ELIZABETH A., confirmed, 15.
EICKER, LEON P., confirmed, 95.
EISENBROWN, MISS BESS, confirmed, 14.
EISLEY, MISS KATHRYN, confirmed, 247.
ELLENBERGER, EDGAR M., confirmed, 28.
ELLIOTT, E. J., confirmed, 1430.
ELLIOTT, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 19.
ELLIOTT, MRS. FLORENCE W., confirmed, 25.
ELLIS, BENJAMIN J., confirmed, 660.
ELLIS, MISS BERTHA L., confirmed, 566.
ELLIS, MISS ELEANOR E., confirmed, 2006.
ELLIS, RAYMOND, confirmed, 391.
ELLIS, SAMUEL, confirmed, 865.
ELLISON, MISS M. M., confirmed, 18.
ELSASSER, MRS. A., confirmed, 20.
ELSON, MRS. ADELE R., confirmed, 20.
ELWELL, MISS RUTH L., confirmed, 20.
EMBERY, JOSEPH R. Jr., confirmed, 25.
EMBICH, B. D., confirmed, 755.
EMENECKER, MISS EDITH M., confirmed, 19.
EMERICK, E. RUSSELL, confirmed, 18.
EMME, C. S., confirmed, 161.
EMERT, CHAS., confirmed, 798.
EMIG, MISS JULIA C., confirmed, 1158.
EMMERT, L. L., confirmed, 303.
ENDLER, E. C., confirmed, 661.
ENDRES, FREDERICK J., confirmed, 22.
ENDY, WALTER W., confirmed, 20.
ENGELBERG, MAX, confirmed, 799.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
ENGLANDER, SAMUEL, confirmed, 189.
ENGLE, C. G., confirmed, 27.
ENGLEHART, P. H., confirmed, 15.
ENGLISH, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 660.
ENGLISH, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 3342.
ENGLISH, PERCY A., confirmed, 246.
ENNIS, JOHN, Jr., confirmed, 97.
ENTERLINE, MRS. FANNIE, confirmed, 17.
ENTINE, LOUIS, confirmed, 247.
ENTWISLE, FRED C., confirmed, 22.
ENYEART, MISS GLADYS, confirmed, 17.
EPLER, JOHN P., confirmed, 566.
EPLEY, MRS. EVA STOCK, confirmed, 798.
EPPLEY, MISS REGINA M., confirmed, 94.
EPSTEIN, A. J., confirmed, 26.
ERB, ERNEST R., confirmed, 31.
ERB, GEO. H., confirmed, 360.
ERB, H. EARL, confirmed, 248.
ERB, MARTIN S., confirmed, 301.
ERBEE, J. HENRY, confirmed, 95.
ERICKSON, ERIC W., confirmed, 13.
ERMENTROUT, GEORGE D., confirmed, 14.
ERTEL, ALBERT D., confirmed, 126.
ERTZMAN, EMIL B., confirmed, 799.
ERVIN, E. STANLEY, JR., confirmed, 148.
ERVIN, MISS HARRIET G., confirmed, 425.
ERWIN, MRS. ALICE E., confirmed, 660.
ERWIN, H. LAVERNE, confirmed, 97.
ESCHENBACH, MRS. VIVIAN C., confirmed, 18.
ESHLEMAN, ALVIN W., confirmed, 24.
ESHLEMAN, J. GUY, confirmed, 27.
ESPOSITO, MRS. ANNA S., confirmed, 21.
ESTOCK, MISS IRENE M., confirmed, 19.
ETCHBERGER, JOHN L., confirmed, 303.
ETTER, MISS HELEN D., confirmed, 15.
ETZLER, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 96.
EUREKA, MISS MILDRED, confirmed, 659.
EUSTON, MISS ANNA C., confirmed, 426.
EVANS, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 1727.
EVANS, FRED M., confirmed, 208.
EVANS, MISS GLADYS E., confirmed, 96.
EVANS, J. HERBERT, confirmed, 303.
EVANS, MISS MARCELLA, confirmed, 16.
EVANS, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 360.
EVANS, MRS. MILDRED C., confirmed, 27.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
EVANS, MISS NAN M., confirmed, 97.
EVANS, RICHARD H., confirmed, 23.
EVELEV, JOSEPH H., confirmed, 14.
EVERETT, JOSEPH H., confirmed, 1212.
EVERS, MRS. ELSIE, confirmed, 304.
EVOY, HOWARD D., confirmed, 1212.
EWING, J. EDWIN, confirmed, 526.
EWING, KIER M., confirmed, 94.
EWING, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 250.
EYSTER, J. JEFFRIES, confirmed, 21.

F.

FABEL, MISS M. ESTHER, confirmed, 18.
FABER, FRANK J., confirmed, 28.
FACKLER, MISS BERNICE M., confirmed, 17.
FAIRFAX, MRS. LILLIAN S., confirmed, 799.
FAIVRE, MISS GENEVIEVE C., confirmed, 426.
FALCIDIA, GIOVANNI, confirmed, 95.
FALCONE, MICHAEL E., confirmed, 1485.
FALK, HARVEY A., confirmed, 660.
FALKENSTEIN, MISS KATHERINE, confirmed, 22.
FALLON, MISS ELSIE C., confirmed, 22.
FAMIGLIO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 20.
FAMOUS, MRS. ETHEL T., confirmed, 799.
FANNING, M. E., confirmed, 17.
FARABAUGH, F. M., confirmed, 528.
FARINA, RALPH R., confirmed, 425.
FARMER, MISS HELEN E., confirmed, 29.
FARNHAM, N. C., confirmed, 96.
FARRELL, LAWRENCE J., confirmed, 616.
FARSON, MRS. DOROTHY D., confirmed, 1431.
FASSETT, G. E., confirmed, 17.
FASSNACHT, R. U., confirmed, 361.
FASY, HARRY J., confirmed, 21.
FASY, JOSEPH F. X., confirmed, 359.
FATZINGER, MISS HILDA L., confirmed, 18.
FAULLS, JOHN T., confirmed, 26.
FAUNCE, JAMES G., confirmed, 25.
FAUST, MRS. ALICE W., confirmed, 1271.
FECHTENBURG, RICHARD W., confirmed, 427.
FEDOCK, ANDREW S., confirmed, 1159.
FEEFNER, G. EARL, confirmed, 339.
FEELY, MRS. MARGARET Q., confirmed, 21.
FEEMAN, A. D., confirmed, 662.
FEEMAN, MISS THELMA M., confirmed, 304.
FEENEY, MISS RITA T., confirmed, 23.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FEGLEY, MISS CATHARINE S., confirmed, 663.

FEILER, JOHN G., confirmed, 659.

FEINBLATT, MRS. J., confirmed, 148.

FEISER, JOHN P., confirmed, 147.

FELDMAN, JACOB, confirmed, 1431.

FELDSTEIN, LEONARD I., confirmed, 14.

FELEGY, MICHAEL, confirmed, 248.

FELLINGER, MRS. LOUISE REIGHARD, confirmed, 3693.

FELMETH, ADOLPH F., confirmed, 20.

FELLOWS, JAMES A., confirmed, 148.

FELLSBURG, JOEL L., confirmed, 23.

FENGLER, MRS. MARY M., confirmed, 20.

FENICAL, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 2396.

FENICLE, MISS ALICE, confirmed, 339.

FENNELL, I. C., confirmed, 24.

FENNELL, JOSEPH M., confirmed, 427.

FENOL, JOHN C., confirmed, 29.

FENSTERMACHER, MRS. RUTH S., confirmed, 126.

FERGUSON, EDWARD J., confirmed, 20.

FERGUSON, MISS ELEANOR M., confirmed, 95.

FERGUSON, MISS HELEN C., confirmed, 566.

FERGUSON, MISS HILDA M., confirmed, 14.

FERGUSON, JAMES, confirmed, 22.

FERGUSON, MISS LYDIA M., confirmed, 12.

FERGUSON, MRS. NATHALIE B., confirmed, 249.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM B., confirmed, 96.

FERI, MRS. AMELIA R., confirmed, 12.

FERLINE, MILL CARMILLIA, confirmed, 181.

FERNSLER, MISS M. REBECCA, confirmed, 23.

FERRAGONIO, LOUIS J., confirmed, 12.

FERRANTE, MRS. JULIA R., confirmed, 24.

FERRANTE, LUIGI, confirmed, 147.

FERRIS, EDWARD J., confirmed, 305.

FERRIS, MISS HILDA, confirmed, 21.

FERRY, ELMER G., confirmed, 21.

FERSCH, FRANK C., confirmed, 12.

FERUGIARI, MISS ANGLINE, confirmed, 2005.

FETTER FRANCIS O., confirmed, 247.

FETTER, HORACE P., confirmed, 24.

FETTEROLF, MARLYN R., confirmed, 755.

FETZER, FRANK E., confirmed, 1052.

FIDLER, MISS HELEN J., confirmed, 21.

FIELD, C. E., confirmed, 1003.

FIELD, MRS. HELEN R. CONNOR, confirmed, 247.

FIELD, THOMAS J., confirmed, 16.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FIELDS, MISS NATALIE L., confirmed, 13.

FIET, JOSEPH H., confirmed, 425.

FIKE, EUGENE E., confirmed, 29.

FILER, CLARENCE F., confirmed, 1002.

FINDLEY, JAMES C., 2d, confirmed, 15.

FINE, RUSSELL S., confirmed, 249.

FINGRUTD, FRANK, confirmed, 798.

FINK, GEO. H., confirmed, 250.

FINK, SAUL, confirmed, 30.

FINK, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 18.

FINKBINDER, DAVID E., confirmed, 25.

FINLEY, L. B., confirmed, 339.

FINLEY, THOS. E., confirmed, 147.

FINEGAN, MISS NELLIE M., confirmed, 94.

FINN, ED M., confirmed, 13.

FINN, J. JOS., confirmed, 427.

FINN, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 1052.

FINNEGAN, FRANK P., confirmed, 17.

FIREFILE, JOHN W., confirmed, 361.

FIRMSTONE, MISS KATHERINE M., confirmed, 27.

FIRST, C. J., confirmed, 1002.

FIRST, CARL O., confirmed, 303.

FISHEL, H. NORMAN, confirmed, 93.

FISHER, MISS AMELIA F., confirmed, 246.

FISHER, CHARLES D., confirmed, 188.

FISHER, CHARLES J., confirmed, 360.

FISHER, MRS. EDITH C., confirmed, 2396.

FISHER, MISS EMMA L., confirmed, 94.

FISHER, GERALD L., confirmed, 14.

FISHER, MISS KATHRYN C., confirmed, 1212.

FISHER, MISS LEILA P., confirmed, 14.

FISHER, LLOYD B., confirmed, 566.

FISHER, LUKE M., confirmed, 3342.

FISHER, MORRIS, confirmed, 20.

FISHER, MISS PAULINE, confirmed, 391.

FISHER, RAYMOND C., confirmed, 1590.

FISHER, MRS. ROSE C., confirmed, 14.

FISHER, SAMUEL J., confirmed, 245.

FITTINGOFF, DAVID, confirmed, 1727.

FITZGERALD, MRS. E. A., confirmed, 17.

FITZGERALD, MISS KATHRYN T., confirmed, 3122.

FITZGERALD, THOMAS M., confirmed, 21.

FITZMAURICE, MISS MARY J., confirmed, 28.

FITZPATRICK, MISS HARRIET, confirmed, 13.

FLACCUS, GEORGE E., confirmed, 391.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
FLACK, GROVER E., confirmed, 29.
FLAGG, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 303.
FLAGLER, MRS. MARTHA, confirmed, 304.
FLAHERTY, MISS RITA M., confirmed, 11.
FLANAGAN, MISS ELLA M., confirmed, 246.
FLANAGAN, LEO E., confirmed, 248.
FLANAGAN, MISS SYLVIA A., confirmed, 339.
FLEER, ROLAND, confirmed, 19.
FLEMING, J. KENNETH, confirmed, 15.
FLEMING, J. R., confirmed, 1110.
FLEMING, MISS MINNIE B., confirmed, 460.
FLETCHER, MRS. CLARA C., confirmed, 15.
FLETCHER, HARRY L., confirmed, 18.
FLETTE, MISS PHYLLIS, confirmed, 149.
FLICK, MRS. KATHERINE, confirmed, 428.
FLITCRAFT, R. J., confirmed, 26.
FLORY, GEORGE E., confirmed, 24.
FLOTO, D. GUY, confirmed, 250.
FLOWERS, HARRY U., confirmed, 246.
FLUESO, MISS EDITH H., confirmed, 1001.
FLUHARTY, WM. J., confirmed, 358.
FLURY, MRS. EMILY P., confirmed, 24.
FLYGAR, MISS M. E., confirmed, 662.
FLYNN, JOHN J., confirmed, 660.
FLYNN, JOHN R., confirmed, 148.
FLYNN, MISS MARIE P., confirmed, 28.
FOGARTY, MISS JOSEPHINE F., confirmed, 22.
FOGG, J. ROBINSON, confirmed, 21.
FOLEY, JOS. J., confirmed, 306.
FOLEY, MISS MAE G., confirmed, 459.
FOLEY, MISS REGINA M., confirmed, 1271.
FOLKENSON, MISS HELEN P., confirmed, 146.
FOLMER, MRS. MARY S., confirmed, 358.
FOLTZ, THOMAS A., confirmed, 428.
FOOR, AUSTIN L., confirmed, 15.
FORD, JOHN W., confirmed, 2977.
FOREMAN, A. G., confirmed, 96.
FOREMAN, JOSEPH, confirmed, 28.
FORGY, C. B., confirmed, 23.
FORMAN, PHILIP, confirmed, 799.
FORNEY, CHARLES H., confirmed, 23.
FORREST, MRS. MIRIAM M., confirmed, 2057.
FORSYTH, MRS. FLORENCE G., confirmed, 1002.
FORSYTH, ROBERT J., confirmed, 1430.
FORSTEIN, SOL. B., confirmed, 662.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
FORSTER, JOHN A., confirmed, 12.
FORTUN, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 13.
FOSS, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 23.
FOSSETT, MRS. CATHERINE L., confirmed, 1159.
FOSTER, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 22.
FOSTER, MISS EDITH F., confirmed, 1727.
FOSTER, HUGH B., confirmed, 189.
FOUCAR, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 18.
FOULTZ, G. RAYMOND, confirmed, 1158.
FOWLER, MISS ANNA G., confirmed, 15.
FOWLER, MISS MARJORIE E., confirmed, 188.
FOX, MISS ADA E., confirmed, 246.
FOX, MISS BELLA, confirmed, 247.
FOX, MRS. FRANCES E., confirmed, 28.
FOX, HENRY A., confirmed, 303.
FOX, MISS ROSE G., confirmed, 661.
FOYE, W. E., confirmed, 3919.
FRACKER, W. STANLEY, confirmed, 20.
FRAILEY, W. W., confirmed, 28.
FRANK, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 303.
FRANK, MISS EDNA Y., confirmed, 425.
FRANK, GEO. K., confirmed, 27.
FRANK, H. T., confirmed, 245.
FRANK, MISS IDA V., confirmed, 950.
FRANK, MISS MARTHA, confirmed, 20.
FRANK, R., confirmed, 250.
FRANK, RALPH W., confirmed, 18.
FRANK, ROBERT L., confirmed, 247.
FRANKEL, ARTHUR, confirmed, 526.
FRANKEL, LAWRENCE E., confirmed, 361.
FRANKENFIELD, MISS DELLA M., confirmed, 245.
FRANKENFIELD, MISS EDITH, confirmed, 161.
FRANKENFIELD, RODMAN D., confirmed, 18.
FRANKLIN, H. BRUCE, confirmed, 96.
FRANKLIN, OTTO F., confirmed, 246.
FRANTZ, PAUL S., confirmed, 248.
FRANTZ, RUSSELL H., confirmed, 800.
FRANTZ, TILDEN, H., confirmed, 17.
FRANZ, MISS MADA, confirmed, 1159.
FRANZEN, MISS MARIE R., confirmed, 304.
FRAZIER, MRS. ALICE W., confirmed, 232.
FREAS, MISS HELEN J., confirmed, 188.
FREDERICK, MISS MABEL T., confirmed, 24.
FREEBORN, MRS. V. M., confirmed, 16.
FREECE, CLYDE I., confirmed, 527.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FREED, MRS. M. E., confirmed, 248.

FREED, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 301.

FREEHLING, C. W., confirmed, 161.

FREEMAN, HARRY L., confirmed, 93.

FREEMAN, MRS. JOSEPHINE R., confirmed, 15.

FREEMAN, MISS SARA R., confirmed, 161.

FREHN, MRS. HATTIE N., confirmed, 246.

FRIEDHOF, MISS BERTHA, confirmed, 755.

FRENCH, ALBERT H., confirmed, 2662.

FRENCH, MRS. MURIEL C., confirmed, 459.

FRETZ, NERO S., confirmed, 14.

FREY, BRAYNARD N., confirmed, 29.

FREY, MISS CATHARINE B., confirmed, 800.

FREY, EDWARD H., confirmed, 659.

FREY, JACK B., confirmed, 17.

FREY, ROY R., confirmed, 303.

FRIDAY, PAUL J., confirmed, 26.

FRIEDMAN, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 306.

FRIEDMAN, DAVID, confirmed, 246.

FRIEDMAN, JOHN, confirmed, 1110.

FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM, confirmed, 16.

FRIEDRICH, WILLIAM, confirmed, 95.

FRIEND, CLYDE L., confirmed, 95.

FRIES, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 1001.

FRITSCH, MISS ANNA MABEL, confirmed, 19.

FRITZ, MRS. ANGELINE K., confirmed, 148.

FRODING, H. EDWARD, confirmed, 13.

FROMMEYER, AUGUSTUS C., confirmed, 20.

FRONEFIELD, J. M., 3rd, confirmed, 30.

FROST, PRESTON A., confirmed, 799.

FRY, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 29.

FRYE, MISS MARGUERITE E., confirmed, 13.

FRYE, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 28.

FRYER, JOHN H., confirmed, 1002.

FUCHS, MISS REGINA A., confirmed, 18.

FCGINA, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 12.

FUHR, MISS CAMILLE M., confirmed, 302.

FUHRMAN, MISS GRACE, confirmed, 19.

FULLER, MRS. NELLE THOM, confirmed, 360.

FULLERTON, MISS HELEN H., confirmed, 250.

FULLERTON, JAMES N., confirmed, 11.

FULLERTON, S. W., confirmed, 246.

FULMER, HARLEY W., confirmed, 1212.

FULMER, MRS. MARGARET N., confirmed, 17.

FUMO, MISS CARMELLA, confirmed, 23.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FUNK, HENRY H., confirmed, 95.

FUNK, MISS SARAH A., confirmed, 14.

FUNK, U. G., confirmed, 273.

FUOSS, GEORGE E., confirmed, 24.

FURCICH, SPIRIDION, confirmed, 147.

FUREY, JAMES J., confirmed, 305.

FUREY, SANDY A., confirmed, 799.

FURLONG, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 11.

FURMAN, MRS. BERTHA, confirmed, 302.

FURMANIAK, MRS. ELIZABETH, confirmed, 19.

FURST, JAMES C., confirmed, 460.

FYFE, JAMES E., confirmed, 21.

G.

GABELL, MRS. HELEN G., confirmed, 31.

GABELL, MISS KATHARINE, confirmed, 22.

GABELL, WALTER, Jr., confirmed, 20.

GABLE, MRS. DOROTHY E., confirmed, 13.

GABLE, FRANK H., confirmed, 93.

GABLE, WHITFIELD M., confirmed, 19.

GABRICK, MISS LILLIAN I., confirmed, 188.

GADDIE, MISS EDITH E., confirmed, 22.

GAFFNEY, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 660.

GAGE, MISS BLANCHE M., confirmed, 247.

GALL, FRANCIS J., confirmed, 14.

GALLAGHER, HOWARD J., confirmed, 30.

GALLAGHER, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 529.

GALLAGHER, J. WALTER, confirmed, 359.

GALLAGHER, MISS KATERINE P., confirmed, 304.

GALLAGHER, MISS MARY R., confirmed, 23.

GALLEN, WM. J. A., confirmed, 190.

GALLO, MISS ANITA H., confirmed, 180.

GALLOWAY, CURTIS H., confirmed, 16.

GALLOWAY, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 2847.

GAMBLE, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 16.

GANSMAN, HERBERT, confirmed, 17.

GARBER, E. HUMES, confirmed, 304.

GARBER, J. S., confirmed, 716.

GARBER, SAUL, confirmed, 459.

GARDILL, MISS RITA MARBARA, confirmed, 425.

GARDNER, CHARLES S., Jr., confirmed, 303.

GARDNER, EARL W., confirmed, 18.

GARIS, MISS LILLIAN J., confirmed, 247.

GARLAND, C. EARL, confirmed, 180.

GARLAND, MISS NORA M., confirmed, 303.

GARRETT, ALBERT N., Jr., confirmed, 360.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
GARRETT, C. D., confirmed, 272.
GARRETT, P. M., confirmed, 272.
GARRISON, MISS HARRIET M., confirmed, 13.
GARRITY, MISS G. M., confirmed, 1271.
GARTLAN, MISS ELLA H., confirmed, 428.
GARTLAND, D. A., confirmed, 25.
GARVER, MRS. ADA H., confirmed, 16.
GARVER, H. H., confirmed, 616.
GARVER, N. E., confirmed, 13.
GASH, MRS. E. U., confirmed, 21.
GASTEL, A. F., confirmed, 12.
GASTEL, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 425.
GASTON, MRS. CATHERINE B., confirmed, 13.
GATELY, MISS LAURA M., confirmed, 148.
GATTONE, VINCENT H., confirmed, 15.
GAUL, MRS. CECELIA, confirmed, 15.
GAUL, GEORGE A., confirmed, 662.
GAUNT, MISS MARY K., confirmed, 30.
GEARHART, JOHN I., confirmed, 426.
GEARY, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 304.
GEBERT, CHAS. A., confirmed, 426.
GEBHARDTSBAUER, WM., confirmed., 27.
GEE, GEORGE D., confirmed, 12.
GEER, MRS. JEAN R., confirmed, 567.
GEESEY, MRS. GERARDINE E., confirmed, 1002.
GEESEY, MRS. MILDRED S., confirmed, 29.
GEHRING, GEORGE A., confirmed, 1002.
GEIB, CARL A., confirmed, 302.
GEIB, STANLEY R., confirmed, 17.
GEIER, G. W., confirmed, 188.
GEIGER, O. S., confirmed, 30.
GEIGER, RUSSELL J., confirmed, 25.
GEIST, PAUL R., confirmed, 17.
GELBER, MARTIN M., confirmed, 616.
GELBER, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 359.
GEMMILL, MISS JANET M., confirmed, 864.
GENT, HENRY W., confirmed, 425.
GENTER, MISS LULU M., confirmed, 302.
GENTILE, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 949.
GEORGE, MISS KATHERINE K., confirmed, 92.
GEORGE, MRS. VIRGINIA C., confirmed, 13.
GERBER, LEWIS, confirmed, 22.
GERDES, HERBERT L., confirmed, 94.
GERHART, LLOYD W., confirmed, 126.
GERHART, PAUL H., confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
GERHART, SAUL D., confirmed, 800.
GERICKE, JOHN J., confirmed, 20.
GERMAN, ROBERT E., confirmed, 18.
GERSTENACKER, GEORGE C., confirmed, 304.
GERSTER, G. A., confirmed, 12.
GERWIG, R. A., confirmed, 250.
GESHWIND, MRS. DORIS L., confirmed, 15.
GETCHEY, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 1212.
GETTEMY, MISS ALMEDA E., confirmed, 208.
GEYER, CARL W., confirmed, 29.
GEYER, LESTER K., confirmed, 19.
GIACOBBO, FRANK, confirmed, 304.
GIBBONS, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 660.
GIEG, JOHN, confirmed, 249.
GIFFORD, WENDELL P., confirmed, 190.
GIFT, MISS ADELIA R., confirmed, 567.
GIGL, VINCENT J., confirmed, 755.
GIGLER, FRED J., confirmed, 12.
GIGLIOTTI, ANTHONY J., confirmed, 16.
GILBERT, FRED F., confirmed, 17.
GILBERT, MRS. H. M., confirmed, 16.
GILBERT, JOHN F., confirmed, 306.
GILES, EDGAR, confirmed, 189.
GILKEY, ROBERT M., confirmed, 19.
GILKIN, MRS. CHRISTINE S., confirmed, 16.
GILKINSON, MISS ORVA, confirmed, 528.
GILLESPIE, F. SCOTT, confirmed, 755.
GILLESPIE, MRS. IRENE M., confirmed, 1810.
GILLESPIE, STANLEY A., confirmed, 798.
GILLILAND, MISS MARTHA E., confirmed, 306.
GILLILAND, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 305.
GILLILAND, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 15.
GILMARTIN, JOHN T., confirmed, 426.
GILPIN, F. ROBERT, confirmed, 864.
GIMBEL, MISS LILLIAN L., confirmed, 26.
GINGRICH, AMMON K., confirmed, 2057.
GINGRICH, LAVERD C., confirmed, 567.
GINGRICH, PAUL S., confirmed, 303.
GIRARD, VINCENT J., confirmed, 339.
GIRARD, PASCHAL J., confirmed, 528.
GITTELMAN, A. J., confirmed, 358.
GIVEN, WILLIAM H., Jr., confirmed, 659.
GLADDEN, MRS. LENORE K., confirmed, 23.
GLANCY, MISS MABEL E., confirmed, 1158.
GLASS, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 125.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GLASS, O. W., confirmed, 865.
GLEADALL, RAYMOND, confirmed, 95.
GLEASON, WALTER W., confirmed, 246.
GLEASON, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 19.
GLEESON, E. RUSSELL, confirmed, 189.
GLEESON, JOHN L., confirmed, 304.
GLENN, MRS. KATHRYN S., confirmed, 125.
GLENN, WM. H., confirmed, 21.
GLESSNER, MRS. NELLE K., confirmed, 23.
GLICK, A. HOWER, confirmed, 97.
GLOECKNER, MISS MARJORIE M., confirmed, 11.
GLOVER JASPER R., confirmed, 527.
GLOWACKI, J. W., confirmed, 16.
GLUCK, NORMAN, confirmed, 302.
GODSHALL, MISS HAZEL C., confirmed, 1431.
GODWIN, EARL, confirmed, 950.
GOEPPERT, ALBERT E., confirmed, 18.
GOETZ, MISS EMILY H., confirmed, 302.
GOFF, WILLIAM N., confirmed, 662.
GOLDBACHER, ARTHUR, confirmed, 358.
GOLDBERG, HARRY, confirmed, 425.
GOLDEN, MRS. ETHEL B., confirmed, 15.
GOLDEN, MRS. GENEVIEVE, confirmed, 15.
GOLDMAN, MISS EMMA, confirmed, 1430.
GOLDMAN, HOWARD J., confirmed, 14.
GOLDNER, CONRAD, confirmed, 460.
GOLDNER, SAMUEL, Confirmed, 26.
GOLDSTEIN, ISAAC, confirmed, 950.
GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH L., confirmed, 125.
GOLDSTEIN, WM. P., confirmed, 526.
GOLDSTROM, A. L., confirmed, 391.
GONNELLI, PAUL, confirmed, 248.
GOOD, MISS MARIE F., confirmed, 22.
GOOD, HOWARD F., confirmed, 425.
GOOD, HOWARD W., confirmed, 14.
GOODALL, JOHN A., confirmed, 248.
GOODFELLOW, G. R., confirmed, 27.
GOODMAN, ALVIN E., confirmed, 529.
GOODMAN, MISS ESTHER R., confirmed, 662.
GOODMAN, JAS. G., confirmed, 528.
GOODRICH, MISS DORIS E., confirmed, 18.
GOODSTEIN, MISS DORIS B., confirmed, 20.
GOODWIN, EDGAR AUSTIN, confirmed, 17.
GOODWIN, GEORGE W., confirmed, 97.
GOODYEAR, MRS. CAROLINA H., confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GORDON, MRS. ANNE R., confirmed, 15.
GORDON, MISS ELLA M., confirmed, 92.
GORDON, MISS ETHEL I., confirmed, 360.
GORDON, MISS GLADYS W., confirmed, 527.
GORDON, MRS. LAURA, confirmed, 246.
GORDON, LEE R., confirmed, 616.
GORDON, S. H., confirmed, 426.
GORDON, THOMAS G., confirmed, 949.
GORDON, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 360.
GORDON, W. T., confirmed, 20.
GORDY, MRS. KATHERINE C., confirmed, 19.
GORE, WILLIAM THOMAS 2d, confirmed, 2977.
GORMAN, MISS DETTA, confirmed, 29.
GORMLEY, EDWARD J., confirmed, 208.
GORNISH, GEORGE, confirmed, 1590.
GOSLIN, CLARENCE A., confirmed, 147.
GORSUCH, MRS. MAE M., confirmed, 247.
GOTSHALL, MISS HELEN B., confirmed, 96.
GOTTIER, MRS. RUTH W., confirmed, 391.
GOUGHNOUR, MRS. CORNELIA M., confirmed, 16.
GOULDNER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 18.
GOURLEY, HARVEY, confirmed, 26.
GOWAN, WILLIAM, confirmed, 28.
GOWERN, PAUL K., confirmed, 23.
GRAB, H. A., confirmed, 11.
GRABIAK, MRS. STELLA J., confirmed, 24.
GRABOV, IRWIN, confirmed, 21.
GRACE, DORMAN J., confirmed, 126.
GRACEY, MRS. NEVA S., confirmed, 19.
GRADY, JAMES J., confirmed, 248.
GRADY, MRS. KATHRYN A., confirmed, 566.
GRAF, ERNEST, confirmed, 149.
GRAFF, IRVING W., confirmed, 20.
GRAFF, JOSEPH, confirmed, 18.
GRAFF, RAYMOND G., confirmed, 303.
GRAHAM, HARRY L., confirmed, 567.
GRAHAM, JOHN L. Jr., confirmed, 798.
GRAHAM, JOSEPH E., confirmed, 23.
GRAHAM, MISS NELLE G., confirmed, 24.
GRAHAM, ROBERT M., confirmed, 22.
GRAHAM, R. P., Jr., confirmed, 13.
GRAHAM, S. S., confirmed, 662.
GRAHAM, W. J., confirmed, 24.
GRAHAM, WM. J., confirmed, 16.
GRAMLING, ROY GRANT, confirmed, 798.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
GRAMM, LeROY R., confirmed, 427.
GRANT, MISS ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 16.
GRANZOW, KARL L., confirmed, 26.
GRASSO, MISS PAULINE V., confirmed, 2515.
GRATE, MISS AGATHA M., confirmed, 305.
GRATZ, LESTER D., confirmed, 190.
GRAY, MISS IRENE, confirmed, 249.
GRAY, NORMAN W., confirmed, 527.
GRAY, THOS. J., confirmed, 12.
GRAY, MRS. VELMA G., confirmed, 94.
GRECO, GAETANO, confirmed, 303.
GREGG, MRS. BLANCHE, confirmed, 16.
GREGG, MISS EDANA, confirmed, 2327.
GREELEY, MISS EDNA E., confirmed, 148.
GREEN, ALEXANDER, confirmed, 359.
GREEN, E. H., confirmed, 663.
GREEN, HARRY, confirmed, 460.
GREEN, JOHN E., confirmed, 2396.
GREEN, MRS. LEONA H., confirmed, 305.
GREEN, MISS MILDRED M., confirmed, 425.
GREEN, MISS RITA J., confirmed, 11.
GREEN, SAMUEL A., confirmed, 20.
GREEN, SAMUEL L., confirmed, 93.
GREEN, MISS S. E., confirmed, 662.
GREENAWALT, ABNER B., confirmed, 302.
GREENBERGER, ADOLPH, confirmed, 491.
GREENBLATT, MARTIN, confirmed, 20.
GREENE, ALLEN D., confirmed, 14.
GREENE, HOMER R., confirmed, 12.
GREENFIELD, MISS ANNABELLE, confirmed, 339.
GREENFIELD, JOSEPH, confirmed, 1431.
GREENHALGH, ROBERT, Jr., confirmed, 361.
GREENSPAN, PERRY, confirmed, 3122.
GREENWOOD, SAMUEL M., confirmed, 303.
GREENZWIEG, R. W., confirmed, 715.
GREER, ROBERT B. Jr., confirmed, 428.
GREER, THOMAS H. Jr., confirmed, 301.
GREGER, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 21.
GREGORY, HERBERT P., confirmed, 2515.
GREIN, MISS MARY ODEL, confirmed, 1158.
GREINER, MISS ELIZABETH J., confirmed, 301.
GREINER, G. F., confirmed, 339.
GREISAMER, LEONARD W., confirmed, 14.
GRIBBIN, HARRY L., confirmed, 1002.
GRIBBIN, JAS. A., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
GRIECO, ANTHONY, confirmed, 304.
GRIER, HARRY WOODS, confirmed, 460.
GRIER, JAY R., confirmed, 94.
GRIFFIN, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 248.
GRIFFIN, V. E., confirmed, 2006.
GRIFFIS, MRS. DONNA H., confirmed, 14.
GRIFFITH, CAL G. Jr., confirmed, 24.
GRIFFITH, EDGAR I., confirmed, 26.
GRIFFITH, JOHN W., confirmed, 359.
GRIFFITHS, MRS. FRANCES B., confirmed, 19.
GRIFFITHS, JNO. A., confirmed, 18.
GRIM, MRS. MINNIE A., confirmed, 302.
GRIM, ROBERT H., confirmed, 14.
GRIMALDI, A. B., confirmed, 97.
GRIMES, FRANCIS A., confirmed, 14.
GRIMES, L. F., confirmed, 527.
GRIMM, ROBERT L., confirmed, 305.
GRISSINGER, GEO. S., confirmed, 303.
GROFF, CHARLES A., confirmed, 96.
GROFF, MRS. MABEL E., confirmed, 248.
GROFF, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 461.
GROFT, RAYMOND P., confirmed, 249.
GROSS, MISS B. D., confirmed, 148.
GROSS, JOHN H., confirmed, 28.
GROSS, MORRIS, confirmed, 21.
GROSS, WALTER E., confirmed, 26.
GROSSE, KENNETH, confirmed, 19.
GROSKIN, MRS. L. K., confirmed, 146.
GROTE, FRED C., confirmed, 661.
GROVE, MRS. GERTRUDE K., confirmed, 16.
GROVE, C. W., confirmed, 716.
GROVES, MISS NELLIE, confirmed, 800.
GROVES, P. R., confirmed, 20.
GRUBB, MISS MARY, confirmed, 3693.
GRUBB, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 529.
GRUBBS, E. O., confirmed, 126.
GRUNINGER, HERMAN T., Sr., confirmed, 27.
GRUVER, MRS. CHRALEROTTE O., confirmed, 24.
GUARIGLIA, CARL, confirmed, 21.
GUERIN, JOHN J., confirmed, 94.
GUERRA, ANGELO, confirmed, 428.
GUILBERT, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 659.
GULLMANN, EUGENE, confirmed, 716.
GULLO, MARIANO J., confirmed, 11.
GUMBEL, MRS. EDITH B., confirmed, 24.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GURBARG, MISS CECELIA M., confirmed, 527.

GUST, CHARLES, Jr., confirmed, 662.

GUTBROD, JOHN C., confirmed, 302.

GUTH, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 716.

GUTHRIE, CYRIL, confirmed, 12.

GYEKIS, MRS. BLANCHE A., confirmed, 12.

GYLES, MRS. MATTIE GA., confirmed, 526.

H

HAAS, ALIN E., confirmed, 339.

HAAS, MISS D. ELIZABETH, confirmed, 96.

HAAS, ROBERT C., confirmed, 20.

HABERFELD, WM., confirmed, 302.

HACKE, GEO. H., confirmed, 306.

HACKENBERG, CHARLES, confirmed, 247.

HACKETT, MRS. A. C., confirmed, 427.

HADDOX, MRS. VERNA S., confirmed, 425.

HAFELI, MISS EMMA, confirmed, 272.

HAFER, JOHN R., confirmed, 92.

HAFLER, MISS ALICE M., confirmed, 660.

HAGAN, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 18.

HAGERTY, MRS. CLAUDINE S., confirmed, 26.

HAGERTY, EUGENE J., confirmed, 1485.

HAGERTY, MRS. M. FLORENCE, confirmed, 96.

HAGERTY, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 526.

HAGMANN, HARRY W., confirmed, 16.

HAGUE, WM. E., confirmed, 147.

HAHN, MRS. CATHERINE, confirmed, 13.

HALBERT, CHARLES, confirmed, 23.

HALE, C. WALTON, confirmed, 426.

HALE, MRS. MEZZY A., confirmed, 2119.

HALEY, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 29.

HALL, A. L., confirmed, 303.

HALL, MRS. BLANCHE C., confirmed, 304.

HALL, MISS DITH L., confirmed, 527.

HALL, JESSE H., confirmed, 147.

HALL, J. M., confirmed, 95.

HALL, JOSEPH W., confirmed, 272.

HALL, SAMUEL, Jr., confirmed, 529.

HALL, MISS SARA T., confirmed, 29.

HALL, W. M., confirmed, 306.

HALL, W. SHERADEN, confirmed, 662.

HALL, WM. W., confirmed, 339.

HALLIDAY, MRS. VERONICA C., confirmed, 567.

HALLOCK, JAMES E., confirmed, 17.

HALPERN, CHARLES, confirmed, 95.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HALTER, E. J., confirmed, 12

HALYAMA, N., confirmed, 146.

HAMILL, H. H., confirmed, 246.

HAMILTON, JOHN R., confirmed, 15.

HAMILTON, W. L., confirmed, 302

HAMM, GEORGE W., confirmed, 1159.

HAMM, GILBERT W., confirmed, 425.

HAMME, MRS. CORDULA H., confirmed, 249.

HAMMELL, MRS. MARY P., confirmed, 16.

HAMMER, DOMINIC E., confirmed, 148.

HAMMILL, JOS. H., confirmed, 663.

HAMMOND, MRS. FRIEDA V., confirmed, 23.

HAMMOND, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 29.

HAMMOND, MISS N. J., confirmed, 26.

HAMROCK, FRANK J., confirmed, 29.

HANEY, R. M., confirmed, 15.

HANIAK, JOHN, confirmed, 360.

HANLEY, JOHN L., confirmed, 93.

HANNAN, MISS HELEN G., confirmed, 526.

HANNIS, JOHN W., confirmed, 208.

HANRAHAN, MISS MAY A., confirmed, 491.

HANSON, MISS MABEL, confirmed, 526.

HAPP, HENRY, confirmed, 2396.

HARADER, CHAUNCEY D., confirmed, 428.

HARAMIC, GEORGE, confirmed, 460.

HARBAUGH, MRS. IRENE, confirmed, 15.

HARBISON, MISS ELEANOR R., confirmed, 13.

HARBOLD, MRS. HELEN V., confirmed, 428.

HARCLERODE, MISS NAOMI, confirmed, 1212.

HARDING, MISS E. B., confirmed, 20.

HARDY, CHARLES L., confirmed, 427.

HARE, JAY V., confirmed, 359.

HARING, PHILIP I., confirmed, 13.

HARKINS, MISS BESSIE O., confirmed, 19.

HARLEY, WINFIELD W., confirmed, 249.

HARMON, MRS. MARY E., confirmed, 246.

HARMON, J. HOLLIS, confirmed, 1158.

HARMON, MRS. MARY S., confirmed, 24.

HARNACK, MISS S. R., confirmed, 798.

HARNEY, MRS. KATHERINE, confirmed, 662.

HARNISH, MISS EDNA, confirmed, 2396.

HARPER, MRS. ADELLA BYRD, confirmed, 21.

HARRIGAN, MISS ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 21.

HARRIS, MISS ANNA KATE, confirmed, 662.

HARRIS, ARCHIBALD B., confirmed, 1430.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
HARRIS, EMMETT, confirmed, 148.
HARRIS, MRS. ESTHER, confirmed, 2005.
HARRIS, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 528.
HARRIS, LESTER C., confirmed, 1727.
HARRIS, MRS. MARY W., confirmed, 21.
HARRIS, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 29.
HARRISON, CHAS. J., Jr., confirmed, 305.
HARRISON, FRANK T., Jr., confirmed, 189.
HARRISON, MISS LILLIAN, confirmed, 12.
HARROD, MRS. ETHEL B., confirmed, 11.
HARROLD, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 24.
HARROP, MRS. MARIAN L., confirmed, 2977.
HARSHAW, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 248.
HART, MISS ELEANORE S., confirmed, 19.
HART, MISS HELEN J., confirmed, 27.
HART, ROY C., confirmed, 149.
HART, W. LeROY, confirmed, 303.
HARTER, DOUGLAS J., confirmed, 189.
HARTER, M. L., Jr., confirmed, 19.
HARTLAUER, JESSE V., confirmed, 302.
HARTLINE, MISS ELSIE, confirmed, 301.
HARTLING, EMIL R., confirmed, 19.
HARTMAN, MISS BESSIE M., confirmed, 359.
HARTMAN, MRS. EDNA S., confirmed, 188.
HARTMAN, MISS ELEANOR F., confirmed, 1727.
HARTMAN, MISS JOSEPHINE, confirmed, 93.
HARTMAN, MISS MAGDALENE, confirmed, 11.
HARTMAN, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 529.
HARTMANN, HOWARD G., confirmed, 12.
HARTRICK, CHAS. M., confirmed, 527.
HARTSHORN, MISS BERTHA N., confirmed, 12.
HARTZ, MISS ESTHER D., confirmed, 248.
HARTZELL, MRS. HELEN P., confirmed, 660.
HARTZELL, I. H., confirmed, 425.
HARVEY, GEO. B., confirmed, 95.
HARVEY, MISS MARION B., confirmed, 28.
HARVEY, T. EDWIN, confirmed, 1727.
HARVILLA, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 189.
HASCHER, ANDREW J., confirmed, 2396.
HASER, JOHN F., confirmed, 189.
HASLETT, MISS CHRISTINA M., confirmed, 26.
HASSALL, HARRY D., confirmed, 21.
HASSETT, CHAS J., confirmed, 22.
HASTINGS, MISS REBECCA E., confirmed, 250.
HASTINGS, MISS VIRGINIA, confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
HATFIELD, LEONARD, confirmed, 528.
HATFIELD, CHAUNCEY B., confirmed, 95.
HATHAWAY, JOHN H., confirmed, 617.
HAUDENSHIELD, G. B., confirmed, 248.
HAUER, ANDREW L., confirmed, 27.
HAUFLER, FRANK A., confirmed, 359.
HAUG, MRS. LILIAN L., confirmed, 22.
HAUGH, MISS SYRIL B., confirmed, 864.
HAUSCHILD, MRS. BETTY S., confirmed, 616.
HAUSMAN, HOWARD I., confirmed, 2058.
HAWK, ASHER M., confirmed, 15.
HAWKINS, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 391.
HAWKS, MISS ELLA A., confirmed, 303.
HAWMAN, ALLEN M., confirmed, 248.
HAWORTH, HERMAN E., confirmed, 425.
HAY EDWARD, confirmed, 2396.
HAYDEN, FRANCIS A., confirmed, 17.
HAYDEN, MISS MARIE G., confirmed, 21.
HAYDN, J. RICHARDS, confirmed, 25.
HAYES, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 13.
HAYES, JOHN J., confirmed, 1271.
HAYES, MISS KATHERINE M., confirmed, 428.
HAYES M. A., confirmed, 126.
HAYKO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 249.
HAYS, MRS. BARBARA, confirmed, 12.
HAZEL, HERMAN J.; confirmed, 15.
HAZELL, FREDERICK P. D., confirmed, 359.
HAZEN, MISS SALLEE M., confirmed, 17.
HAZLETT, MISS EDNA, confirmed, 302.
HAZLETT, JAMES V., confirmed, 528.
HAZLETT, MILTON H., confirmed, 248.
HAZLEWOOD, EDWARD R., confirmed, 662.
HEACOCK, HAROLD J., confirmed, 93.
HEAD, MISS FLORENCE, confirmed, 14.
HEATH, MISS ANNE C., confirmed, 21.
HEATH, W. S., confirmed, 248.
HECK, JOHN C., confirmed, 96.
HEDISH JOHN Jr., confirmed, 1430.
HEDRICK, MRS. EMMA, confirmed, 1110.
HEEDBON, MISS BESS, confirmed, 189.
HEEFNER, MISS, EVELYN L., confirmed, 16.
HEEGMANN, MRS. L. L., confirmed, 2005.
HEFFNER, MISS BERNICE M., confirmed, 27.
HEIDINGER, WILLIS B., confirmed, 31.
HEIL, MISS MARIE A., confirmed, 29.
HEIL, MRS. MARIE A., confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HEILE, C. E., confirmed, 15.

HEIMS, DONALD C., confirmed, 190.

HEINS MISS ELSIE B., confirmed, 14.

HEINZE, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 248.

HEISER, R. FRANK, confirmed, 528.

HEISEY, IRWIN A., confirmed, 360.

HEIZMANN, MISS BARBARA W., confirmed, 526.

HELD ALBERT L., Sr., confirmed, 18.

HELRICH, MISS AGNES O., confirmed, 20.

HELLER, H. E., confirmed, 301.

HELLER, MISS GLADYS V., confirmed, 15.

HELLER, MISS LOUISE K., confirmed, 21.

HELLRICK, MRS. GRACE I., confirmed, 28.

HELM, E. WALTER, Jr., confirmed, 1001.

HELMS, MRS. MARY WALLACE, confirmed, 661.

HELZER, WILLIAM W., confirmed, 28.

HEMMINGER, MRS. MARGARETHE, confirmed, 301.

HEMPERLY, MISS NETTIE P., confirmed, 248.

HENDERSHOT, H. G., confirmed, 13.

HENDERSON, CHRISTIAN, confirmed, 246.

HENDERSON, MISS EMELINE, confirmed, 18.

HENDERSON, MISS HAZEL C., confirmed, 529.

HENDERSON, JOHN G. N., confirmed, 22.

HENDERSON, PAUL M., confirmed, 302.

HENDERSON, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 22.

HENDRICKS, MISS AMY M., confirmed, 30

HENGER, MRS. BERTHA, confirmed, 459

HENNESSY, J. C., confirmed, 362.

HENNIG, EUGENE E., confirmed, 12

HENRY, CHARLES S., confirmed, 616.

HENRY, MISS CHRISTINA W., confirmed, 949.

HENRY, MISS CLEO F., confirmed, 2395.

HENRY, DAVID H., confirmed, 13.

HENRY, JOHN A., confirmed, 16.

HENRY ROBERT B., confirmed, 303.

HENSEL, THOMAS P., confirmed, 21.

HENSLER, J. WALLACE, confirmed, 301.

HEPLER THOMAS B., confirmed, 27.

HEPNER, MRS. HATTIE B., confirmed, 663.

HERBERT, MEYER, confirmed, 149.

HERBSLEB, HENRY WILLIAM, confirmed, 22.

HERBST, MISS PATRICIA K., confirmed, 2847.

HERD, JAMES G., confirmed, 147.

HERDA, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 12.

HERITAGE, MISS SARA D., confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HERMAN, ALEX B., Jr., confirmed, 302.

HERMAN, IRWIN H., confirmed, 246.

HERMAN, MRS. MINNIE, confirmed, 425.

HERMAN, NORMAN C., confirmed, 659.

HAROLD, ROBERT J., confirmed, 24.

HERR, MISS ADA B., confirmed, 303.

HERR, J. B., confirmed, 149.

HERR, L. E., confirmed, 147.

HERRING, EDGAR W., confirmed, 661.

HERRING, MRS. IRENE M., confirmed, 232.

HERRING, JOHN H., confirmed, 460.

HERSHBERGER, RUSSELL L., confirmed, 660.

HERSHEY, FRANK W., confirmed, 17.

HERSHEY, JOHN G., confirmed, 360.

HERSKER, MRS. CARMEN M., confirmed, 18.

HERTLER, MISS EDNA P., confirmed, 22.

HERWICK GEORGE B., confirmed, 1430.

HERWIG, MISS MARY V., confirmed, 28.

HESS, E. A., confirmed, 26.

HESS, EDWARD A., confirmed, 249.

HESS, CLARENCE W., confirmed, 14.

HESS, JOHN J., confirmed, 302.

HESS, MISS JOSEPHINE S., confirmed, 18.

HESS, MISS LILLIAN M., confirmed, 17.

HESS, LOUIS J., confirmed, 96.

HESS, MRS. NINA M., confirmed, 232.

HESSINGER, W. C., confirmed, 1002.

HETHERINGTON GEORGE, confirmed, 426.

HETRICK, MRS. EMMA L., confirmed, 24.

HETRICK, MRS. FERNE SMITH, confirmed, 15.

HETZEL, WILLIAM, confirmed, 661.

HEWITT, MRS. LUCELIA F., confirmed, 14.

HEWITT, ROBERT M., confirmed, 950.

HEYER, CHARLES H., confirmed, 95.

HIBALA, MISS ELSIE, confirmed, 24.

HICKEY, MRS. JEANNETTE E., confirmed, 21.

HICKMAN, MISS EDITH J., confirmed, 15.

HICKS, CHARLES C., confirmed, 17.

HIDALGO, MISS ELIZABETH P., confirmed, 800.

HIEBER, MISS OLIVE E., confirmed, 249.

HIGGINBOTHAM, MRS. EDNA B., confirmed, 339.

HIGGINS, MISS CATHERINE M., confirmed, 304.

HIGGINS, MISS JEANNE P., confirmed, 23.

HIGGINS, MRS. MARGARET M., confirmed, 20.

HIGGINS, MISS MILDRED, confirmed, 304.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HIGHAM, T. L., confirmed, 302.

HIGLEY, THOMAS, confirmed, 96.

HIGHMYER, MISS ESTHER H., confirmed, 528.

HILD, MRS. MADELINE C., confirmed, 23.

HILDENBERGER, MISS KATHARINE A., confirmed, 1485

HILE, L. WARD, confirmed, 1727.

HILL, MRS. ALTA, confirmed, 17.

HILL, EDMUND, confirmed, 1431.

HILL, ERMIN F., confirmed, 27.

HILL, HOWARD W., confirmed, 23.

HILL, IRA R., confirmed, 2396.

HILL, JOHN K., confirmed, 12.

HILL, KARL F. A., confirmed, 359.

HILL, MISS MABEL, confirmed, 188.

HILL, MISS MARY, confirmed, 23.

HILL, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 1110.

HILL RAYMOND H., confirmed, 663.

HILL, RICHARD, Jr., confirmed, 1485.

HILLMAN, E. C., confirmed, 528.

HIMES, LESLIE R., confirmed, 246.

HIMES, ROBERT M., confirmed, 2005.

HINDS, ROBERT HOWARD, confirmed, 11.

HINKLE, WALLACE G., confirmed, 529.

HINKLE, WALTER A., confirmed, 20.

HIRLEMAN, MISS HILDA, confimed, 16.

HIRSH, ALEXANDER, confirmed, 1003.

HISLER, MRS. HILDA, confirmed, 249.

HITTLE, J. M., confirmed, 715.

HOACHLANDER, ELDON G., confirmed, 566.

HOADLEY, MISS SARA F., confirmed, 662.

HOASTER, EUGENE, confirmed, 359.

HOBDELL, MRS. DOROTHEA H., confirmed, 189.

HOBEK, JOHN G., confirmed, 428.

HOBSON, EDGAR A., confirmed, 209.

HOBSON, MRS. ELSIE P., confirmed, 2057.

HOCHRINE, MISS LORETTA M., confirmed, 95.

HOERE, MISS HELENA P., confirmed, 1485.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES W., confirmed, 22.

HOFFMAN, ELLSWORTH W. Jr., confirmed, 1431.

HOFFMAN, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 426.

HOFFMAN, MISS FRANCES M., confirmed, 305.

HOFFMAN, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 2515.

HOFFMAN, MRS. HELEN U., confirmed, 15.

HOFFMAN, HENRY C., confirmed, 19.

HOFFMAN, HYMAN, confirmed, 28.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HOFFMAN, MRS. JEANNE P., confirmed, 304.

HOFFMAN, JOHN G. Jr., confirmed, 660.

HOFFMAN, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 16.

HOFFMAN, MRS. KATHRYN, confirmed, 272.

HOGAN, EDWARD D., confirmed, 1485.

HOGAN, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 425.

HOGE, RALPH J., confirmed, 460.

HOGG, DEWEY A., confirmed, 96.

HOLAN, ANDREW J., confirmed, 302.

HOLBERT, FREDERICK A., confirmed, 23.

HOLDEN, MRS. E. B., confirmed, 798.

HOLLAND, ARTHUR W., confirmed, 161.

HOLLENBACH, PAUL D., confirmed, 18.

HOLLINGER, JOHN S., confirmed, 24.

HOLLIS, MRS. ARMELLA M., confirmed, 13.

HOLLOWAY, EDWARD G., confirmed, 21.

HOLMES, MRS. MARIE W., confirmed, 23.

HOLMES, WILLIAM, Jr., confirmed, 20.

HOLMES, W. L., confirmed, 13.

HOLSINGER, WILLIAM W., confirmed, 527.

HOLT, MISS HARRIET B., confirmed, 97.

HOLT, JAMES A., confirmed, 567.

HOLZMAN, PAUL A., confirmed, 13.

HOLZMANN, MISS MARY, confirmed, 30.

HOMAN, EPHRAIM H., confirmed, 22.

HOMANN, FREDERICK A., confirmed, 21.

HOMER, C. K., confirmed, 339.

HOMISH, JOSEPH B., confirmed, 425.

HOMMER, MISS RUTH K., confirmed, 19.

HONEYWELL, MRS. HULDAH M., confirmed, 1212.

HONEYWELL, L. K., confirmed, 18.

HOOD, S. F., confirmed, 249.

HOOKEY, FRANK A., confirmed, 528.

HOOPES, J. WILLARD, confirmed, 2327.

HOOPES, MRS. MARGARET C., confirmed, 249.

HOOVER, ALEX E., confirmed, 24.

HOOVER, CHARLES E., confirmed, 2396.

HOOVER, D. E., confirmed, 16.

HOOVER, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 161.

HOOVER, MISS EDNA I., confirmed, 14.

HOOVER, MRS. HELEN W., confirmed, 24.

HOOVER, LESLIE K., confirmed, 460.

HOOVER, LLOYD, confirmed, 424.

HOOVER, RAY F., confirmed, 272.

HOPF, LAWRENCE H., confirmed, 247.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HOPKINS, FRANK, confirmed, 1002.

HOPKINS, G. U., confirmed, 1590.

HOPKINS, WILBUR V., confirmed, 147.

HOPPER, ERNEST W., confirmed, 21.

HOPPER, G. A., confirmed, 756.

HOOPER, MRS. SARAH F., confirmed, 23.

HORGAN, DENIS J., Jr., confirmed, 20.

HORGER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 662.

HORN, MISS GRACE, confirmed, 246.

HORN, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 250.

HORN, WALTER C., confirmed, 25.

HORNBERGER, ALTON R., confirmed, 526.

HORNE, HARRY GEORGE, confirmed, 250.

HORNER, MISS MARY, confirmed, 15.

HORNICEK, ANTHONY, confirmed, 29.

HOROWITZ, LAWRENCE G., confirmed, 864.

HORROCKS, CLIFTON D., confirmed, 303.

HORSMON, MRS. VERA K., confirmed, 13.

HORST, IRWIN, confirmed, 17.

HORST, MISS RUTH M., confirmed, 12.

HORSTMAN, LEO R., confirmed, 527.

HORTON, CHARLES H., confirmed, 339.

HORTON, HARRY L., confirmed, 1001.

HORVITZ, MRS. ESTHER WIDOM, confirmed, 1002.

HOSBACH, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 24.

HOSFORD, R. F., confirmed, 18.

HOSHAUER, MAURICE A., confirmed, 17.

HOSTETTER, HUGH B., confirmed, 359.

HOTALING, G. G., confirmed, 13.

HOTT, GEO. H., confirmed, 23.

HOTZ, W., confirmed, 30.

HOULDSWORTH, ALBERT S., Jr., confirmed, 359.

HOUSE, GEORGE H., confirmed, 12.

HOUSEMAN, MISS SELMA L., confirmed, 247.

HOUSENICK, JOHN S., confirmed, 427.

HOUSER, MISS ADA E., confirmed, 24.

HOUSER, MISS PATRICIA M., confirmed, 18.

HOUSER, RUSSELL A., confirmed, 528.

HOVERTER, MISS BEULAH S., confirmed, 246.

HOWANSTINE, MISS I. N., confirmed, 19.

HOWANSTINE, MRS. LULA B., confirmed, 15.

HOWARD, MISS M. ZOE, confirmed, 189.

HOWE, MISS MAUD S., confirmed, 247.

HOWELL, HENRY B., confirmed, 460.

HOWELL, R. M., confirmed, 1053.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HOWELLS, WM T., confirmed, 303.

HOWLAND, THOMAS S., confirmed, 304.

HOY, KIMBER H., confirmed, 23.

HOY, L. F., confirmed, 17.

HOYLE, RALPH E., confirmed, 22.

HOYT, RAY E., confirmed, 272.

HUBBELL, HARRY L., confirmed, 13.

HUBLER, HARRY C., confirmed, 1430.

HUDAK, JOHN, confirmed, 339.

HUDER, MRS. HELEN D., confirmed, 21.

HUDSON, EARL, confirmed, 148.

HUEBENER, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 360.

HUFFMAN, E. E., confirmed, 24.

HUFNAGEL, MISS HELEN A., confirmed, 21.

HUG, THEODORE, confirmed, 26.

HUGG, TONER A., confirmed, 15.

HUGGINS, MISS HAZEL J., confirmed, 18.

HUGGLER, MRS. HARRIET E., confirmed, 305.

HUGHES, MRS. E. S., confirmed, 949.

HUGHES, FRED A., confirmed, 303.

HUGHES, JAS. T., confirmed, 1159.

HUGHES, MISS KATHLEEN D., confirmed, 29.

HUGHES, ROBERT K., confirmed, 13.

HUGHES, MISS RHODA E., confirmed, 20.

HUGHES, THOMAS E., confirmed, 188.

HUGUS, C. L., confirmed, 2058.

HULIHAN, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 18.

HULL, MISS BETTY BUDD, confirmed, 30.

HULL, CHAS. M., confirmed, 2058.

HULL, MRS. CORA W., confirmed, 16.

HULL, GUY M., confirmed, 358.

HULL, JAMES, confirmed, 662.

HUMMEL, CHARLTON F., confirmed, 361.

HUMMEL, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 20.

HUMSE, JOHN R., confirmed, 460.

HUMPHREY, NATHAN T., confirmed, 20.

HUNGERMAN, E. B., confirmed, 95.

HUNSICKER, R. L., confirmed, 663.

HUNT, MISS CARRIE M., confirmed, 15.

HUNT, NEVIN E., confirmed, 24.

HUNTER, MRS. CLARA I., confirmed, 246.

HUNTER, MRS. DOROTHY, confirmed, 12.

HUNTER, MRS. ETHEL N., confirmed, 12.

HUNTER, MRS. FLORETTA J., confirmed, 18.

HUNTER, GORDON E., confirmed, 27.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HUNTER, HOMER J., confirmed, 716.

HUNTER, MISS VIRGINIA L., confirmed, 19.

HUNTER, W. V., confirmed, 13.

HUPP, J. H., confirmed, 272.

HUROWITZ, HERMAN, confirmed, 361.

HURREL, MISS ETHEL LEONE, confirmed, 1158.

HURST, MISS M. EDNA, confirmed, 189.

HURST, MISS M. EDNA, confirmed, 359.

HURWITZ, MISS GERTRUDE, confirmed, 18.

HURWITZ, HASSEL, confirmed, 715.

HUSHEN, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 19.

HUSTED, MRS. HILDA F., confirmed, 23.

HUTCHINSON, ROBERT H., confirmed, 22.

HUTCHISON, F. S., confirmed, 1052.

HUTH, PAUL J., confirmed, 566.

HUTSON, JAMES, confirmed, 24.

HUTTON, GEORGE, confirmed, 161.

HYLE, MISS D. LENORE, confirmed, 24.

HYMAN, WILLIAM G., confirmed, 15.

HYNES, MISS ELLEN, confirmed, 248.

HYNES, MISS ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 20.

HYSER, MRS. SEYVILLA R., confirmed, 23.

I.

IDLER, HERMAN C., confirmed, 247.

IHLE, MRS. MARY A., confirmed, 660.

ILGENFRITZ, MISS THELMA, confirmed, 24.

INDERLIED, MRS. BETTY L., confirmed, 146.

INGRAM, MRS. SYLVIA A., confirmed, 662.

INNES, MRS. JANE S., confirmed, 246.

INNIS, CHAS. F., confirmed, 1110.

IORFIDO, JAMES V., confirmed, 13.

IRMEN, MISS ELSIE A., confirmed, 12.

IRVIN, MISS FLOY L., confirmed, 663.

IRVINE, R. A., confirmed, 864.

IRVING, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 148.

IRWIN, MISS ALICE U., confirmed, 12.

ISADOR, CHARLES S., confirmed, 359.

J.

JACK, FRANK H., confirmed, 663.

JACK, ROBT., Jr., confirmed, 247.

JACKSON, ALFRED, confirmed, 18.

JACKSON, MISS E. ARNEDA, confirmed, 26.

JACKSON, MRS. ETHEL D., confirmed, 660.

JACKSON, MRS. ETHEL MAY, confirmed, 20.

JACKSON, HUGH A., confirmed, 209.

JACKSON, JAMES B., confirmed, 662.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

JACKSON, MISS LUCY M., confirmed, 26.

JACOB, FRANCIS H., confirmed, 11.

JACOB, GEORGE R., confirmed, 461.

JACOBS, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 11.

JAFFE, HYMAN, confirmed, 306.

JAGO, MRS. MILDRED WILLIAMS, confirmed, 161.

JAMES, WYNNE, Jr., confirmed, 125.

JAMISON, A. H., confirmed, 529.

JANKE, ALBERT E., confirmed, 21.

JARUS, LEONID, confirmed, 22.

JARVIS, WM., confirmed, 17.

JAZHEIMER, JOHN L., confirmed, 19.

JEFFRIES, WILLIAM, Jr., confirmed, 96.

JEFFS, MRS. N. M., confirmed, 95.

JENKINS, E. W., confirmed, 20.

JENKINS, GEORGE W., confirmed, 272.

JENKINS, LAWRENCE J., confirmed, 148.

JENKINS, MRS. MILDRED G., confirmed, 190.

JENSEN, CARL J., confirmed, 15.

JEROME, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 13.

JEWELL, H. W., confirmed, 660.

JOB, ROBT. B., confirmed, 18.

JOHN, MISS PEARLE, confirmed, 30.

JOHN, RALPH R., confirmed, 338.

JOHNANSEN, JOHN E., confirmed, 21.

JOHNSON, ALBRT, confirmed, 304.

JOHNSON, MRS. BEULAH C., confirmed, 17.

JOHNSON, C. WM., confirmed, 19.

JOHNSON, EDWARD F., confirmed, 232.

JOHNSON, MISS ELSIE M., confirmed, 16.

JOHNSON, ELTON D., confirmed, 14.

JOHNSON, H. CLAY, confirmed, 249.

JOHNSON, HARRY E., confirmed, 391.

JOHNSON, H. WALTER, confirmed, 528.

JOHNSON, JAMES W., confirmed, 2977.

JOHNSON, KARL W., confirmed, 16.

JOHNSON, LEANDER R., confirmed, 567.

JOHNSON, MRS. MARGARET WITSIL, confirmed, 16.

JOHNSON, RAYMOND B., confirmed, 22.

JOHNSON, ROBERT E., confirmed, 30.

JOHNSON, MISS RUTH R., confirmed, 18.

JOHNSON, W. J., confirmed, 28.

JOHNSON, W. ORIN, confirmed, 16.

JOHNSTON, CARL M., confirmed, 799.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES M., confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

JOHNSTON, MISS ELEANOR S., confirmed, 428.

JOHNSTON, FRED L., confirmed, 304.

JOHNSTON, G. R., confirmed, 661.

JOHNSTON, MISS MARY LOVE, confirmed, 27.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT E., confirmed, 11.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT S., confirmed, 22.

JOHNSTON, VIVIAN V., confirmed, 17.

JONES, MISS AGNES C., confirmed, 28.

JONES, CLARENCE R., confirmed, 459.

JONES, EDGAR A., confirmed, 249.

JONES, FRED, confirmed, 567.

JONES, MRS. GLADYS B., confirmed, 22.

JONES, HAROLD D., confirmed, 527.

JONES, MRS. HARRIETTE J., confirmed, 15.

JONES, HARRY D., confirmed, 97.

JONES, HENRY W., confirmed, 95.

JONES, H. LeROY, confirmed, 19.

JONES, JOHN U., confirmed, 272.

JONES, L. ERIC, confirmed, 95.

JONES, MISS LUCY C., confirmed, 2119.

JONES, MISS MARGARET C., confirmed, 20.

JONES, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 302.

JONES, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 303.

JONES, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 18.

JONES, N. R., confirmed, 460.

JONES, ROBERT F., confirmed, 18.

JONES, THOMAS P., confirmed, 15.

JONES, WAYNE C., confirmed, 949.

JONES, G. WILLIAM Jr., confirmed, 146.

JOPLING, MISS EDNA R., confirmed, 303.

JORDAN, MRS. ALICE L., confirmed, 96.

JORDAN, GEO. P., confirmed, 949.

JORDAN, MRS. GERTRUDE H., confirmed, 19.

JORDAN, JOHN P., confirmed, 21.

JORDAN, MERLE D., confirmed, 360.

JORDAN, MRS. M. L., confirmed, 304.

JORDEN, MARK, confirmed, 302.

JOSEPH, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 361.

JOSLIN, PAUL B., confirmed, 16.

JOYCE, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 12.

JOYCE, MISS JULIA M., confirmed, 567.

JUDD, JOHN A., confirmed, 24.

JUDY, MRS. DOROTHY WAYNE, confirmed, 23.

K.

KAEGI, MRS. ANNA E., confirmed, 22.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KAEHNE, HARRY H., confirmed, 659.

KAELIN, LEWIS T., confirmed, 147.

KAESSNER, CARL G., confirmed, 96.

KAFEL, MATTHEW R., confirmed, 1212.

KAHR, MISS EMMA A., confirmed, 208.

KAIN, MISS LOUISE H., confirmed, 147.

KALBER, MRS. ANNIE, confirmed, 29.

KALESSE, WINFIELD S., confirmed, 361.

KALP, MISS KATHRYN, confirmed, 24.

KALTENBACH, MISS MABEL, confirmed, 28.

KAMINSKI, MARYAN, confirmed, 660.

KAMINISKI, MARION E., Jr., confirmed, 22.

KAMM, HERBERT H., confirmed, 360.

KANE, MISS CATHERINE M., confirmed, 188.

KANE, ROBERT, confirmed, 27.

KANN, HENRY G., confirmed, 208.

KANTOR, MAX H., confirmed, 756.

KAPLAN, MISS EDITH J., confirmed, 1002.

KAPLAN, NORMAN, confirmed, 864.

KAPLAN, NORMAN, confirmed, 2327.

KARNS, C. B., confirmed, 425.

KARPEN, N. N., confirmed, 94.

KARPER, RAY H., confirmed, 12.

KASE, MRS. MARGUERITE MURPHY, confirmed, 3693.

KAUFFMAN, MISS MARION, confirmed, 3519.

KAUFMAN, MISS PEARL, confirmed, 18.

KAUFMAN, SHERIDAN, confirmed, 661.

KAUFMAN, MISS VICTORIA, confirmed, 23.

KAUFFMAN, CLARE S., confirmed, 14.

KAUFMANN, MISS HELEN A., confirmed, 799.

KAUFMANN, LESTER N., confirmed, 527.

KAY, F. R., confirmed, 21.

KAYE, ALBERT K., confirmed, 21.

KAYTES, ALBERT J., confirmed, 21.

KEANE, WILLIAM R., confirmed, 22.

KEARNEY, MISS ELAINE M., confirmed, 426.

KEARNS, MISS MARY K., confirmed, 716.

KEAST, MISS A. VIOLA, confirmed, 14.

KEATING, HUGH F., confirmed, 92.

KEATING, ROBERT H., confirmed, 16.

KECK, JOHN G., confirmed, 247.

KEDER, MISS CONSTANCE, confirmed, 28.

KEDZIERSKI, A. S., confirmed, 208.

KEEFE, CECIL C., confirmed, 17.

KEEFER, ROGER J., confirmed, 799.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KEELEY, MRS. KATHLEEN B., confirmed, 865.
KEEN, JAMES E., confirmed, 272.
KEENAN, MRS. MARY A., confirmed, 18.
KEENE, MISS RACHEL L., confirmed, 17.
KEGERREIS, MISS SALLIE, confirmed, 661.
KEHLER, MRS. ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 1728.
KEIL, L. H., confirmed, 359.
KEIM, THOS. H., confirmed, 24.
KEITER, CLINTON F., confirmed, 660.
KEITH, GEO. L., confirmed, 26.
KELCHNER, TILDEN A. J., confirmed, 272.
KELLER, ALBERT W., Jr., confirmed, 22.
KELLER, ALLEN D., confirmed, 190.
KELLER, MISS CHARLOTTE L., confirmed, 18.
KELLER, HAROLD D., confirmed, 305.
KELLER, JOHN P., confirmed, 19.
KELLER, MRS. OLGA G., confirmed, 358.
KELLER, MRS. STELLA E., confirmed, 1002.
KELLS, GEO. P., confirmed, 94.
KELLY, EDWARD J., confirmed, 1271.
KELLY, MISS ELIZABETH B., confirmed, 22.
KELLY, FRANCIS P., confirmed, 304.
KELLY, JOHN M., confirmed, 426.
KELLY, MISS L. M., confirmed, 426.
KELLY, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 425.
KELLY, MRS. MARIE H., confirmed, 96.
KELLY, MISS ROSE MARIE, confirmed, 26.
KELOWITZ, MISS ANNA S., confirmed, 16.
KELSEY, FRANK W., confirmed, 24.
KEMNER, E. FRED, confirmed, 247.
KEMP, C. EUGENE, confirmed, 428.
KEMP, IRVING E., confirmed, 1002.
KEMP, LONNIE E., confirmed, 16.
KEMPER, JOHN K., confirmed, 18.
KEMPIN, FREDERICK G., confirmed, 715.
KENDALL, JACOB D., Jr., confirmed, 96.
KENDLE, MISS IRENE W., confirmed, 28.
KENDRICK, SAXTON, confirmed, 25.
KENIN, NATHAN, confirmed, 20.
KENNEDY, MISS ANNE M., confirmed, 361.
KENNEDY, CHARLES, confirmed, 22.
KENNEDY, CHARLES H., confirmed, 13.
KENNEDY, J. C., confirmed, 17.
KENNEDY, MRS. MARIE M., confirmed, 11.
KENNEDY, THOMAS F., confirmed, 24.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KENENDY, WALTER N., confirmed, 1159.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 304.
KENNEY, ALVIN B., confirmed, 23.
KENNEY, J. RAYMOND, confirmed, 248.
KENNEY, JOHN W., confirmed, 799.
KENNY, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 2977.
KENNY, MISS WINIFRED, confirmed, 11.
KENOWSKI, ALPHONSE C. F., confirmed, 303.
KENT, MISS MARGARET Y., confirmed, 491.
KEOHANE, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 304.
KEOUGH, ROBERT ED., confirmed, 12.
KEPHART, MISS K. GRACE, confirmed, 425.
KEPNER, HAROLD P., confirmed, 864.
KEPNER, MISS LILLIAN, confirmed, 529.
KEPPLER, A. R., confirmed, 21.
KERCHNER, MISS VIOLET E., confirmed, 93.
KERNAN, FRANCIS F., confirmed, 756.
KERNAN, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 799.
KERNS, JOHN J., confirmed, 250.
KERR, ELDER C., confirmed, 303.
KERR, MISS LOUISE M., confirmed, 13.
KERR, MISS VERA J., confirmed, 28.
KERRIGAN, JAMES P., confirmed, 23.
KERSHAW, ISAAC Jr., confirmed, 16.
KESLER, WALTER S., confirmed, 247.
KESSLER, P. J., confirmed, 24.
KESTER, MISS MABEL A., confirmed, 96.
KETNER, JACOB B., confirmed, 661.
KETTERER, MISS DORIS E., confirmed, 24.
KEYS, MISS BESSIE B., confirmed, 339.
KICK, EDWARD, confirmed, 146.
KIDDER, MISS MILDRED L., confirmed, 16.
KIEFER, ARTHUR R., confirmed, 616.
KIESS, VERUS M., confirmed, 18.
KIESTER, MRS. MAE, confirmed, 14.
KIGER, R. S., confirmed, 661.
KILDARE, HARRISON G., confirmed, 148.
KILGARIF, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 358.
KILGORE, ROBT. A., confirmed, 24.
KILKER, MRS. CATHARINE, confirmed, 95.
KILROY, JOHN J., confirmed, 22.
KIMPLE, MISS REGINA A., confirmed, 24.
KINCH, SAMUEL E., confirmed, 1727.
KINDER, MRS. MARTHA E., confirmed, 15.
KING, MRS. ANNA H., confirmed, 1110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KING, MISS CATHERINE F., confirmed, 147.

KING, C. DEWAIN, confirmed, 12.

KING, E. J., confirmed, 190.

KING, MRS. KATHARINE DEAN, confirmed, 13.

KING, MRS. L. S., confirmed, 527.

KING, ROBERT T., confirmed, 18.

KING, MISS VIOLET P., confirmed, 20.

KING, WILBUR L., confirmed, 358.

KING, WILLIAM I., confirmed, 147.

KINGSLEY, GUY H., confirmed, 23.

KINNANE, MRS. CARRIE C., confirmed, 426.

KINNEY, MRS. MARGARET W., confirmed, 305.

KINSEL, MRS. LAURETTA W., confirmed, 339.

KINSEY, MRS. MARY V., confirmed, 12.

KINSLEY, ROBERT G., confirmed, 1485.

KINTZ, GEORGE J., confirmed, 18.

KINTZER, MRS. BESSIE I., confirmed, 180.

KINZLER, MISS TERESA, confirmed, 190.

KIRCHMIER, EDWARD B., confirmed, 427.

KIRCHNER, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 567.

KIRCHNER, MISS H. M., confirmed, 23.

KIRK, AMOS J., confirmed, 148.

KIRK, MRS. MARY WORRELL, confirmed, 96.

KIRKLAND, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 19.

KIRKLEY, MISS PATRICIA O'DETTE, confirmed, 21.

KIRSCH, GEORGE B., confirmed, 358.

KIRSCH, MRS. IRENE J., confirmed, 427.

KISSILEFF, LEONARD, confirmed, 425.

KITTINGER, JOHN W., confirmed, 358.

KLAAS, MISS PAULINE, confirmed, 96.

KLAMEN, SAMUEL, confirmed, 97.

KLAUDER, NORMAN, confirmed, 304.

KLAUSER, FRANK, confirmed, 16.

KLECKNER, CHARLES R., confirmed, 1001.

KLECKNER, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 360.

KLEIN, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 20.

KLEIN, MISS BERTHE H., confirmed, 22.

KLEIN, EDWARD, confirmed, 11.

KLEIN, MORRIS, confirmed, 12.

KLEIN, S. S., confirmed, 1271.

KLEINHANS, MRS. MAUDE S., confirmed, 12.

KLEINSCHMIDT, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 529.

KLEMMER, MISS ANNA F., confirmed, 190.

KLENK, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 97.

KLENK, MRS. ELSIE, confirmed, 660.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KLEY, MISS HELEN E., confirmed, 14.

KLINE, EMANUEL, confirmed, 1431.

KLINE, MISS JENNIE E., confirmed, 96.

KLINE, JOHN R., confirmed, 426.

KLINE, JOSIAH W., confirmed, 188.

KLINE, RAYMOND A., confirmed, 567.

KLINESMITH, M. B., confirmed, 566.

KLING, VICTOR D., confirmed, 25.

KLINGE, MISS ELSIE, confirmed, 662.

KLINGEL, JOSEPH W., confirmed, 663.

KLINGINSMITH, MISS N. MYRA, confirmed, 19.

KLINZING, MISS DORA R., confirmed, 27.

KLOSE, MISS RHODA M., confirmed, 2396.

KNABLE, MRS. SONYA R., confirmed, 21.

KNAPP, E. B., confirmed, 148.

KNAPPENBERGER, MRS. ESTELLA K., confirmed, 18.

KNAUER, PAUL I., confirmed, 13.

KNAUSS, MRS. ARLENE A., confirmed, 1158.

KNEEZEL, CLEMENT F., confirmed, 19.

KNELL, JAY M., confirmed, 23.

KNERR, PAUL J., confirmed, 358.

KNIERIEMEN, GEO. S., confirmed, 361.

KNIES, ADAM L., confirmed, 662.

KNIGHT, MISS CARRIE T., confirmed, 26.

KNOBLAUCH, MRS. JENNIE, confirmed, 146.

KNOBLE, MISS HILDA K., confirmed, 11.

KNOKE, H. C., confirmed, 11.

KNOPF, WINFIELD S. H., confirmed, 26.

KNOTT, MRS. STELLA S., confirmed, 526.

KNOUSE, HOLMAN G., confirmed, 2396.

KNOWLTON, PHILIP B., confirmed, 1271.

KNOX, J. R. IRWIN, confirmed, 305.

KNOX, R. JAMES, confirmed, 93.

KOCHER, JOHN E., confirmed, 181.

KOCURKOVIC, ANDREW M., confirmed, 663.

KOEGLER, MISS LAURA, confirmed, 13.

KOEHLER, MISS DELLA E., confirmed, 18.

KOEHLER, MRS. MAE R., confirmed, 17.

KOERWER, WILLIAM Jr., confirmed, 1002.

KOESSLINGER, JOSEPH E., confirmed, 391.

KOHL, LEON, confirmed, 26.

KOHLER, MISS IRENE H., confirmed, 97.

KOHLER, MRS. MARGARET M., confirmed, 24.

KOHLER, W. P., confirmed, 24.

KOHNLE, MRS. MARKUERITE R., confirmed, 28.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KOHUT, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 180.

KOLESAR, CHARLES L., confirmed, 428.

KOLONITS, W. A., confirmed, 12.

KOLM, WM. F., confirmed, 272.

KOLSUN, PAUL J., confirmed, 27.

KONIECZNY, STANLEY J., confirmed, 20.

KONIUSZESKI, WALTER, confirmed, 427.

KOONS, MISS SARAH, confirmed, 97.

KOONS, WAYNE G., confirmed, 429.

KOONTZ, EDWIN C. Jr., confirmed, 11.

KOOPERMAN, HERMAN R., confirmed, 22.

KOPP, MRS. RUTH M. R., confirmed, 1158.

KOSACK, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 208.

KOSER, HENRY H., confirmed, 161.

KOSER, MISS VERNA V., confirmed, 16.

KOSHAR, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 3122.

KOSSA, MISS MARGARET H., confirmed, 18.

KOSSACK, MISS MILDRED C., confirmed, 16.

KOUBA, MISS VIVIAN F., confirmed, 15.

KOVACS, SHANDOR, confirmed, 46.

KOVAL, JOSEPH P., confirmed, 527.

KRAFT, MISS CATHERINE E., confirmed, 246.

KRAFT, O. B., confirmed, 359.

KRAKOW, BENJAMIN J., confirmed, 359.

KRALEMAN, MRS. HELEN W., confirmed, 21.

KRAMER, MISS LEONA M., confirmed, 13.

KRAMER, RUSSELL R., confirmed, 190.

KRAPF, CHAS. G., confirmed, 799.

KRASNESKI, HARRY J., confirmed, 303.

KRATZ, JOSEPH S., confirmed, 188.

KRAUS, CHAS. J. Jr., confirmed, 26.

KRAUTTER, F. CARROLL, confirmed, 2396.

KRAWITZ, HARRY, confirmed, 20.

KRAWITZ, MYRON J., confirmed, 1052.

KREBS, JOHN C., confirmed, 301.

KREIMEIR, MISS LYDIA A., confirmed, 148.

KREISER, MISS ESTHER M., confirmed, 17.

KRENSEL, LOUIS, confirmed, 1001.

KREPPS, MARK E., confirmed, 11.

KRESS, WM. L., confirmed, 11.

KRESSMAN, M. N., confirmed, 567.

KREUTER, FRANK H., confirmed, 28.

KREYMBORG, MISS VIRGINIA J., confirmed, 425.

KRIEBEL, MISS MINERVA, confirmed, 25.

KRIEGER, MISS EVA R., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KRIMM, A. JOHN, confirmed, 20.

KRING, JAMES G., confirmed, 427.

KRISKO, JOHN W., confirmed, 460.

KRISTOFF, WM. E., confirmed, 92.

KROBE, MISS JEAN, confirmed, 15.

KRONENBERGER, MISS ELLEN R., confirmed, 31.

KRONENWETTER, MISS LUCIA M., confirmed, 16.

KROSER, HARRY Z., confirmed, 190.

KROUSE, MRS. CAROLINE IMHOFF, confirmed, 248.

KRUG, ROBERT S., confirmed, 26.

KRULL, ALBERT G., confirmed, 147.

KRYDER, MISS KATHARINE C., confirmed, 22.

KRZYWICKI, T. A., confirmed, 18.

KUECH, MRS. HELEN C., confirmed, 22.

KUNKEL, P. G., confirmed, 146.

KUHAR, JAMES J., confirmed, 2058.

KUHNS, CHARLES F., confirmed, 427.

KUHNS, PARKER H., confirmed, 303.

KULICK, JOHN P., confirmed, 25.

KUNTZ, HARRY V., confirmed, 96.

KUNTZ, SAMUEL J., confirmed, 26.

KURCINA, JOSEPH P., confirmed, 391.

KURTZ, CHARLES M., confirmed, 245.

KURTZ, CLIFFORD E., confirmed, 304.

KURTZ, MISS DORA E., confirmed, 146.

KURTZ, MRS. GAIL SCOTT, confirmed, 663.

KURTZMAN, HARRY A., confirmed, 16.

KUSMAUL, MISS GERTRUDE B., confirmed, 22.

KVASNAK, ANDREW, confirmed, 663.

L.

LaBARR, MRS. ANNA W., confirmed, 14.

LaBARRER, MISS RUTH C., confirmed, 249.

LABENSKI, MISS JANET, confirmed, 21.

LABOV, DAVID, confirmed, 97.

LaCAMERA, VINCENT, confirmed, 19.

LACEY, MISS MARGARET D., confirmed, 15.

LACHER, MISS OTTILIE M., confirmed, 529.

LADENSON, HARRY, confirmed, 148.

LADNER, HARRY B., confirmed, 491.

LAFFEN, MISS KATHERINE J., confirmed, 800.

LAFFERTY, H. N., confirmed, 247.

LAHROCHAR, MRS. EDITH B., confirmed, 247.

LALOR, JOSEPH K., confirmed, 12.

LAMALFA, FRANK, confirmed, 715.

LAMBERT, MISS AMELIA E., confirmed, 97.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LAMBERT, FRANK L., confirmed, 2058.
LAMPLUGH, JOHN T., confirmed, 16.
LANCAS, MISS FRANCES V., confirmed, 526.
LANDAU, DAVID, confirmed, 27.
LANDIS, EDGAR M., confirmed, 361.
LANDIS, FRANK B., confirmed, 19.
LANDIS, PAUL J., confirmed, 161.
LANDIS, VERNON S., confirmed, 19.
LANDSER, SYLVESTER J., confirmed, 13.
LANE, MRS. MARIE C., confirmed, 2327.
LANE, MRS. MARY V., confirmed, 301.
LANG, G. M., confirmed, 425.
LANG, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 20.
LANG, STEPHEN G., confirmed, 1727.
LANGAN, MRS. MARY H., confirmed, 2057.
LANGERMAN, CHARLES, confirmed, 304.
LAPUTKA, MICHAEL, confirmed, 428.
LARKIN, MISS ELEANOR, confirmed, 21.
LARRISEY, CHARLES F., confirmed, 1727.
LASHNER, ALBERT J., confirmed, 21.
LASTER, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 190.
LATNER, MISS BELLE H., confirmed, 23.
LAUBERSTEIN, FRANK J., confirmed, 27.
LAUDENSLAGER, NORMAN C., confirmed, 30.
LAUER, MISS JEAN M., confirmed, 17.
LAUFFENBURGER, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 96.
LAUGHLIN, JAMES M., confirmed, 306.
LAVENDOSKY, MISS HELEN A., confirmed, 18.
LAVERY, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 247.
LAVIN, MISS SARA G., confirmed, 2977.
LAWLER, MISS JANE F., confirmed, 426.
LAWLOR, JOHN J., confirmed, 1001.
LAWRENCE, MISS CARRIE B., confirmed, 1002.
LAWRENCE, MISS ELVIRA, confirmed, 302.
LEADER, MRS. ANNA B., confirmed, 303.
LEADER, HENRY J., confirmed, 30.
LEAHEY, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 14.
LEATHERMAN, J. KIRK, confirmed, 181.
LeBAR, MRS. MABEL J., confirmed, 20.
LEBO, MISS DORRACE, confirmed, 30.
LECHER, WALLACE O., confirmed, 26.
LECHLER, WM. A., confirmed, 31.
LECITSKE, NICK, confirmed, 1431.
LeCOMPTE, MISS AGNES, confirmed, 272.
LEDDON, ELMER R., confirmed, 19.
LEE, C. V., confirmed, 360.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LEE, JAMES T., confirmed, 21.
LEE, MISS MARY, confirmed, 26.
LEEDER, MISS EDITH P., confirmed, 16.
LEEDS, JOSIAH L., confirmed, 1159.
LEEMHUIS, RAYMOND P., confirmed, 27.
LEGGETT, MRS. MARY F., confirmed, 19.
LEHEW, ROBERT A., confirmed, 13.
LEHAN, T. JOSEPH, confirmed, 715.
LEHMAN, ELBERT C., confirmed, 249.
LEHMAN, HERMAN E., confirmed, 301.
LEHMAN, MRS. KATHRYN B., confirmed, 3342.
LEHMAN, MRS. MAE L., confirmed, 798.
LEHMAN, ROBERT J., confirmed, 94.
LEHMANN, EDWARD F., confirmed, 798.
LEIB, WALTER A., confirmed, 306.
LEIBFRID, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 304.
LEIBFRIED, JOHN E., confirmed, 460.
LEIBOWITZ, MRS. LILLIAN S., confirmed, 22.
LEIDER, BENJAMIN B., confirmed, 426.
LEIDY, MISS GERTRUDE H., confirmed, 26.
LENINGER, MISS PEARL D., confirmed, 28.
LEITZEL, JOHN, confirmed, 460.
LEMLEY, RUSSELL I., confirmed, 148.
LENGEL, ARTHUR C., confirmed, 12.
LENTZ, PALMER O., confirmed, 18.
LEONARD, BRESCI R. P., confirmed, 249.
LEONARD, W. H., confirmed, 2977.
LEONHARDT, MARTIN, confirmed, 303.
LePIERE, FRED W., confirmed, 23.
LEREW, MRS. LUELLA, confirmed, 529.
LERNER, MRS. ESTELLA, confirmed, 716.
LeSALOMIE, DAN, confirmed, 95.
LESKO, MICHAEL, confirmed, 1212.
LESLIE, WILLIAM E., confirmed, 1052.
LETCHWORTH, G. E., confirmed, 248.
LETTIERI, ERNESTO M., confirmed, 1727.
LEVIN, MRS. FLORA M., confirmed, 95.
LEVIN, GEORGE H., confirmed, 97.
LEVIN, HERMAN L., confirmed, 15.
LEVIN, JOSEPH M., confirmed, 16.
LEVIN, MISS RUTH M., confirmed, 566.
LEVIN, SAMUEL U., confirmed, 359.
LEVIN, WILLIAM, confirmed, 20.
LEVIN, WILLIAM, confirmed, 247.
LEVIN, WILLIAM, confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
LEVINE, ISADORE, confirmed, 24.
LEVINE, SHERMAN KAY, confirmed, 17.
LEVINSON, REUBEN, confirmed, 249.
LEVY, FREMONT, confirmed, 26.
LEVY, MRS. JENNIE, confirmed, 22.
LEVY, MISS MIRIAM, confirmed, 799.
LEVY, SAM, confirmed, 146.
LEWARS, THOMAS B., confirmed, 20.
LEWIS, MRS. ADELAIDE B., confirmed, 660.
LEWIS, CHARLES A., confirmed, 429.
LEWIS, MISS DAWN N., confirmed, 662.
LEWIS, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 23.
LEWIS, EDGAR J., confirmed, 92.
LEWIS, MISS EDNA L., confirmed, 1431.
LEWIS, FRANK W., confirmed, 304.
LEWIS, JESSIE K., confirmed, 161.
LEWIS, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 20.
LEWIS, THOMAS J., confirmed, 302.
LEWIS, WILLARD M., confirmed, 248.
LEYENAAR, JACK J., confirmed, 1431.
LICATA, MISS STEFANA F., confirmed, 358.
LICHTENWALNER, HARRY W., confirmed, 97.
LIEBER, MRS. SARA, confirmed, 28.
LIEBERMAN, MORRIS, confirmed, 26.
LIEBLONG, MRS. CATHERINE, confirmed, 16.
LIENER, HARRY C., confirmed, 188.
LIEVER, MRS. MARIE B., confirmed, 2327.
LIGGETT, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 250.
LIGHT, GEORGE W., confirmed, 26.
LIGHTCAP, ALBERT Y., confirmed, 20.
LIGHTFOOT, WALTER JAMES, confirmed, 247.
LIGNIAN, MISS E. A., confirmed, 97.
LIKELEY, HORACE G., confirmed, 491.
LILJENBERG, WILLIAM FRANCIS, confirmed, 427.
LILLIS, JOS. F., confirmed, 528.
LILLY, MISS G. R., confirmed, 248.
LIMBERT, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 2327.
LINDGREN, O. W., confirmed, 715.
LINDQUIST, GLENN H., confirmed, 660.
LINDSAY, ROBERT D., confirmed, 96.
LINDSAY, ROBERT J., confirmed, 12.
LINDSEY, F. H., confirmed, 13.
LINDSEY, MISS HENRIETTA M., confirmed, 427.
LINDSTROM, BIRGER A., confirmed, 12.
LINEPENSEL, CHARLES W., confirmed, 180.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
LINES, CHARLES W., confirmed, 526.
LING, MISS DOROTHY E., confirmed, 14.
LINK, MRS. FLORENCE M., confirmed, 23.
LINKHORN, WALTER L., confirmed, 12.
LINN, OSCAR R., confirmed, 2396.
LINSKY, EDW., confirmed, 2662.
LIPPE, NATHAN M., confirmed, 659.
LIPPERT, LEONARD M., confirmed, 12.
LIPPERT, PHILIP, confirmed, 94.
LIPPINCOTT, ALVIN T., confirmed, 798.
LIPPINCOTT, H. H., confirmed, 149.
LIPPINCOTT, J. FRANKLIN, confirmed, 491.
LIPPINCOTT, ROBERT H., confirmed, 14.
LIPPINCOTT, WM. A. Jr., confirmed, 526.
LIPPOLD, HARRY R., confirmed, 17.
LIPSCOMB, THOMAS P., confirmed, 360.
LIPECHUTZ, MRS. FAY, confirmed, 30.
LIPSHUTZ, CHARLES K., confirmed, 16.
LIPSKI, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 659.
LIPTAK, CHAS. J., confirmed, 302.
LITTIG, HERBERT J., confirmed, 426.
LITTLE, MISS AUGUSTE M., confirmed, 17.
LITTLE, MISS LEONORE L., confirmed, 529.
LIVINGSTON, MISS LILLIAN I., confirmed, 97.
LIVINGSTON, MISS MARY C., confirmed, 16.
LIVSEY, J. PAUL, confirmed, 93.
LLOYD, MRS. AGNES M., confirmed, 12.
LLOYD, RICHARD E., confirmed, 12.
LOBS, MISS EMMA, confirmed, 23.
LOBB, PAUL M., confirmed, 459.
LOCKE, O. H., confirmed, 659.
LOEBRICH, MISS VERA M., confirmed, 14.
LOEFFLER, OTTO FRED, confirmed, 96.
LOESCH, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 16.
LOFLAND, RAYMOND I., confirmed, 232.
LOFTUS, MISS KATHERINE M., confirmed, 2327.
LOGAN, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 190.
LOGAN, ROBERT H., confirmed, 12.
LONG, EDWARD E., confirmed, 27.
LONG, MISS EMILY, confirmed, 15.
LONG, MISS EVELYN J., confirmed, 426.
LONG, GEORGE H. Jr., confirmed, 21.
LONG, MRS. GLADYS DEATER, confirmed, 14.
LONG, IRON A., confirmed, 18.
LONG, L. W., confirmed, 616.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LONG, P. J., confirmed, 302.

LONGACRE, DAVID E., confirmed, 359.

LONGAKER, MRS. ANNA H., confirmed, 14.

LONGDON, J. REED, confirmed, 24.

LONGSHORE, JNO. V., confirmed, 93.

LORD, D. M., confirmed, 716.

LORDAN, JOHN V., confirmed, 20.

LORE, MISS EMMA L., confirmed, 304 .

LOREMAN, MISS ETHEL M., confirmed, 425.

LOSTETTER, VINCENT J., confirmed, 28.

LOTZ, MRS. LOTTIE, confirmed, 30.

LOUGH, GEORGE A., confirmed, 21.

LOUGRAN, JOSEPH M., confirmed, 567.

LOVASIK, STEPHEN E., confirmed, 246.

LOVE, MRS. G. D., confirmed, 12.

LOVELAND, W. H., confirmed, 660.

LOVETT, JOHN E., confirmed, 15.

LOWER, MISS ISABEL, confirmed, 429.

LUBBERS, MISS AGNES, confirmed, 950.

LUCKENBAUGH, ELVIN C., confirmed, 97.

LUCY, MISS ESTHER, confirmed, 16.

LUDORF, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 18.

LUDWICK, MRS. FANNY C., confirmed, 799.

LUDWIG, MISS ANN E., confirmed, 20.

LUDWIG, EDWARD, confirmed, 20.

LUDWIG, HENRY, confirmed, 247.

LUDWIG, MISS MINNIE L., confirmed, 250.

LUECKEL, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 427.

LUKE, MISS AVA C., confirmed, 180.

LUKENS, JAMES W., confirmed, 303.

LUND, MRS. GLADYS F., confirmed, 16.

LUNDY, H. E., confirmed, 97.

LUNDY, JOHN A., confirmed, 302.

LUPAS, ANTHONY J., confirmed, 660.

LUPFER, A. W., confirmed, 425.

LUTHER, MISS MARY, confirmed, 428.

LUTHER, MISS SUE M., confirmed, 1001.

LUTTRELL, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 22.

LUTZ, FRANK E., confirmed, 18.

LUTZ, LUTHER J., confirmed, 92.

LYDEN, MISS FRANCES M., confirmed, 11.

LYET, MRS. G. S., confirmed, 272.

LYET, J. PAUL, confirmed, 22.

LYMAN, HENRY J., confirmed, 19.

LYNCH, MISS BEATRICE M., confirmed, 1159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LYNCH, MISS CLAIRE V., confirmed, 247.

LYNCH, MRS. E. V., confirmed, 25.

LYNN, FRED V., confirmed, 799.

LYONS, MRS. BERTHA W., confirmed, 28.

LYONS, MISS MARY PARSHALL, confirmed, 248.

LYSLE, MISS EMMA MAE, confirmed, 93.

LYTE, MISS EVELYN H., confirmed, 97.

M.

MABERRY, ALBERT R., confirmed, 23.

MacADAM, MISS MILLIE, confirmed, 18.

MacBLAIN, ANDREW C., confirmed, 15.

MacBRIDE, CHAS. H., confirmed, 250.

MacCAIN, MRS. MABEL H., confirmed, 429.

MACCARONE, JOHN, confirmed, 12.

MacCORAH, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 305.

MACDONALD, MISS GRACE G., confirmed, 3519.

MAC DONALD, WILLIAM, confirmed, 27.

MacDONALD, WILLIAM R., confirmed, 304.

MacFARLAN, MISS AMANDA G., confirmed, 716.

MacFAYDEN, EDWARD G., confirmed, 16.

MacIVOR, MISS JEANNE, confirmed, 13.

MACK, WM., confirmed, 427.

MACKELL, MRS. CATHERINE B., confirmed, 950.

MACKELL, D. J., confirmed, 617.

MACKENZIE, DARRAGH, confirmed, 662.

MacNAB, LAKE S., confirmed, 1158.

MACRUM, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 146.

MADDALON, DAL, confirmed, 526.

MADDEN, T. ROLAND, confirmed, 304.

MAFFEO, MRS. CARMILLIA F., confirmed, 566.

MAGES, ISIDORE, confirmed, 15.

MAGILL, EDGAR C., confirmed, 798.

MAGILL, ROBERT C., confirmed, 28.

MAGOWAN, MRS. KATHRYN L., confirmed, 429.

MAGUIRE, ROBERT A., confirmed, 20.

MAHAFFY, ROGER, confirmed, 23.

MAHAN, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 1159.

MAHER, MRS. MARTHA V., confirmed, 11.

MAHONEY, BERNARD E., confirmed, 126.

MAHONEY, JOHN J. Jr., confirmed, 361.

MAHONEY, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 96.

MAHONEY, MISS OLIVIA, confirmed, 527.

MAHONY, MRS. CELIA A., confirmed, 22.

MAIDEN, MISS CORA E., confirmed, 20.

MAILLART, MRS. MARTHA T., confirmed, 16.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 715.
MAJOR, MRS. CLARA V., confirmed, 16.
MALARKEY, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 188.
MALIER, GEO. F., confirmed, 661.
MALIN, MRS. GERTRUDE S., confirmed, 428.
MALLERY, MRS. ETHEL P., confirmed, 14.
MALLON, THOS. J., confirmed, 428.
MALONE, JAMES T., confirmed, 662.
MALONE, R. E., confirmed, 1110.
MALONEY, MISS HELEN C., confirmed, 359.
MALONEY, MRS. NELLIE H., confirmed, 427.
MALOY, MISS VIOLET V., confirmed, 20.
MALPASS, THOMAS Jr., confirmed, 250.
MAMOLEN, DANIEL, confirmed, 23.
MANCE, JACOB, confirmed, 1727.
MANDARICA, MISS MADALINE, confirmed, 14.
MANDIA, MISS MARY, confirmed, 2058.
MANG, MRS. ISABELLE L., confirmed, 526.
MANGIN, HARRY S., confirmed, 19.
MANIX, MISS ANN, confirmed, 427.
MANKEY, MRS. GAYLE, confirmed, 1002.
MANKO, MISS RUTH R., confirmed, 2515.
MANLEY, STEPHEN R., confirmed, 2396.
MANN, R. W., confirmed, 17.
MANN, THOMAS A., confirmed, 663.
MANN, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 360.
MANNING, FRANCIS T., confirmed, 29.
MANNION, MISS AGNES M., confirmed, 24.
MANSFIELD, MISS IRENE, confirmed, 94.
MANSFIELD, MISS MARION H., confirmed, 28.
MANSPEAKER, E. G., confirmed, 2395.
MANSMANN, H. JOSEPH, confirmed, 272.
MANTOR, M. H., confirmed, 18.
MARCELLA, MRS. HELEN, confirmed, 566.
MARDEN, O. WALTER, confirmed, 304.
MARGOLINE, MATTHEW (Mack), confirmed, 1159.
MARGOLIS, MRS. SARA, confirmed, 97.
MARIAN, MISS FRANCES E., confirmed, 29.
MARIDON, ANTHONY, confirmed, 529.
MARINELLI, MRS. ARVILLA, confirmed, 16.
MARINOFF, NATHAN, confirmed, 339.
MARK, MRS. ETHEL S., confirmed, 1727.
MARK, MISS MARGUERITE, confirmed, 148.
MARKEL, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 425.
MARKEY, MRS. JULIA M., confirmed, 1001.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MARKLE, MRS. PAULINE POWER, confirmed, 15.
MARKS, GEORGE D., confirmed, 17.
MARKS, MISS GERTRUDE E., confirmed, 93.
MARKOVICH, Z. Jr., confirmed, 14.
MARLEY, WILLIS J., confirmed, 21.
MARLIN, J. O., confirmed, 302.
MARLOWE, MRS. ANNE H., confirmed, 1159.
MAROULIS, ANTHONY, confirmed, 1810.
MARQUIS, W. P., confirmed, 12.
MARR, CHARLES W., confirmed, 24.
MARSDEN, CARROLL L., confirmed, 303.
MARSH, MISS BERNADETTE, confirmed, 17.
MARSH, D. W., confirmed, 14.
MARSH, RABE F., confirmed, 94.
MARSHALL, ED. E., confirmed, 425.
MARSHALL, MISS GLADYS C., confirmed, 249.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 18.
MARTHENS, PAUL, confirmed, 13.
MARTIN, MRS. ALICE J., confirmed, 17.
MARTIN, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 1431.
MARTIN, MISS CATHERINE L., confirmed, 93.
MARTIN, MISS DOROTHY P., confirmed, 460.
MARTIN, MISS ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 21.
MARTIN, MISS ELIZABETH V., confirmed, 616.
MARTN, H. A., confirmed, 459.
MARTIN, H. G., confirmed, 31.
MARTIN, JOHN B., confirmed, 248.
MARTIN, JOHN E., confirmed, 13.
MARTIN, MISS MABEL E., confirmed, 303.
MARTIN, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 1271.
MARTIN, MISS MARY R., confirmed, 2977.
MARTIN, VERNER J., confirmed, 302.
MARTIN, W. A., confirmed, 339.
MARTIN, WM. R., confirmed, 247.
MARTINER, MISS VELMA R., confirmed, 11.
MARTINEZ, MISS JANE, confirmed, 22.
MARTZ, JAMES W., confirmed, 14.
MARUSAK, MISS MARTHA M., confirmed, 14.
MARVEL, WM. T., confirmed, 426.
MARVIN, A. N., confirmed, 428.
MARVIN, A. N., confirmed, 3693.
MARYS, MISS CORA C., confirmed, 529.
MARZIANO, TARQUIN, confirmed, 305.
MASELLI, JAMES THOMAS, confirmed, 20.
MASER, MRS. ESTHER, confirmed, 1159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MASER, S. NORMAN, confirmed, 1110.

MASON, ALVIN E., confirmed, 12.

MASON, MISS EMMA K., confirmed, 94.

MASON, MRS. GLADYS F., confirmed, 12.

MASON, JOHN H., confirmed, 96.

MASSEY, H. B., confirmed, 249.

MASTEN, MISS C. A., confirmed, 528.

MASTEN, W. R., confirmed, 19.

MASTERS, A. J., confirmed, 339.

MASTERS, EDGAR, confirmed, 1110.

MASTROSTEFANO, MRS. LILIAN, confirmed, 16.

MATHERS, EARL B., confirmed, 3342.

MATHEWS, MISS MADALENE J., confirmed, 17.

MATTA, MRS. EMMA R., confirmed, 616.

MATTA, JOSEPH W., confirmed, 19.

MATTEN, PAUL A., confirmed, 24.

MATTER, HARVEY S., confirmed, 15.

MATTES, PHILIP V., confirmed, 799.

MATTHEWS, CHARLES, Jr., confirmed, 301.

MATTHEWS, HARRY M., confirmed, 2119.

MATTHEWS, RAYMOND W., confirmed, 15.

MATTHEWSON, MRS. MILDRED R., confirmed, 15.

MATTIS, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 94.

MAUCHER, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 94.

MAURER, MRS. KAY B., confirmed, 1052.

MAURER, FRED A., confirmed, 26.

MAXWELL, T. S., confirmed, 865.

MAY, MRS. GLADYS F., confirmed, 2058.

MAY, LOUIS J., confirmed, 12.

MAY, NOAH C., confirmed, 24.

MAY, MISS THELMA, confirmed, 459.

MAYBERRY, MRS. A. D., confirmed, 97.

MAYBURY, HARRY W., confirmed, 425.

MAYER, MISS EMMA E., confirmed, 428.

MAYER, HOWARD C., confirmed, 1431.

MAYROSH, MISS E. ARLENE, confirmed, 19.

MAZE, WILLIAM K., confirmed, 14.

McALARNEY, MRS. MARION D., confirmed, 188.

McALEVY, E. S., confirmed, 161.

McALLISTER, ROY D., confirmed, 272.

McANALLY, HARRY L., confirmed, 95.

McANDREW, R. J., confirmed, 17.

McALONEY, MRS. MABEL H., confirmed, 12.

McBRIDE, A. B., confirmed, 147.

McBRIDE, FRANK P., confirmed, 96.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McBRIDE, JOHN B., confirmed, 232.

McBRIDE, MISS MARGARET L., confirmed, 23.

McBRIDE, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 92.

McBRIDE, QUINCY A., confirmed, 529.

McBRIEN, MISS ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 527.

McBRIER, MISS ITHA P., confirmed, 13.

McBURNEY, HARRY M., confirmed, 26.

McCAFFREY, MSS EVA A., confirmed, 14.

McCAFFREY, F. R., confirmed, 13.

McCAFFREY, THOS. Jr., confirmed, 566.

McCAFFREY, THOS. Jr., confirmed, 3122.

McCALL, CHAS., confirmed, 30.

McCALLUM, DUNCAN C., confirmed, 1212.

McCANN, MISS KATHRYN G., confirmed, 20.

McCANN, MISS MARY R., confirmed, 95.

McCANN, MISS MARY R., confirmed, 425.

McCARTAN, MRS. DOROTHY C., confirmed, 11.

McCARTHY, L. J., confirmed, 715.

McCARTHY, MRS. MARGARET R., confirmed, 1110.

McCARTHY, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 460.

McCARTHY, MATTHEW F., confirmed, 1431.

McCARTHY, MRS. RUTH A., confirmed, 15.

McCARTNEY, GEO. F., confirmed, 360.

McCASKEY, JOHN L., confirmed, 181.

McCASLIN, WILBERT J., confirmed, 246.

McCAULEY, MISS MARIAN J., confirmed, 304.

McCAY, WILLIAM D., confirmed, 30.

McCLAIN, BURTRAM, confirmed, 19.

McCLAIN, THOMAS, confirmed, 27.

McCLAIN, MISS WINIFRED A., confirmed, 339.

McCLAREN, GEORGE D., confirmed, 24.

McCLEARY, DAVID S., confirmed, 14.

McCLEERY, F. R., confirmed, 716.

McCLELLAND, MISS ELLA M., confirmed, 247.

McCLIMANS, J. H., confirmed, 429.

McCLINTOCK, WALTER J., confirmed, 461.

McCLOSKEY, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 303.

McCLOSKEY, MISS OLIVER P., confirmed, 616.

McCLUNE, C. M., confirmed, 950.

McCOLLAM, W., confirmed, 188.

McCOLLUM, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 21.

McCOMBS, D. A., confirmed, 617.

McCONNELL, A. GORDON, confirmed, 94.

McCOOL, HOWARD D., confirmed, 15.

McCORD, MRS. HELEN W., confirmed, 755.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
McCORD, MRS. MARY D., confirmed, 361.
McCORMICK, J. E., confirmed, 12.
McCORMICK, MISS REBECCA, confirmed, 272.
McCOY, MISS DOROTHY A., confirmed, 13.
McCOY, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 28.
McCRACKEN, SAMUEL H., confirmed, 305.
McCRACKEN, THOMAS H., confirmed, 425.
McCRACKEN, THOMAS M., confirmed, 29.
McCRACKEN, THOMAS R., confirmed, 358.
McCRADY, WILLIAM F., Jr., confirmed, 12.
McCREA, RICHARD F., confirmed, 756.
McCREARY, J. LEON, confirmed, 148.
McCUE, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 94.
McCULLOUGH, CHARLES J., confirmed, 14.
McCULLOUGH, FRANCIS WM., confirmed, 340.
McCULLOUGH, MRS. MAUDE, confirmed, 189.
McCULLOUGH, W. K., confirmed, 28.
McCULLY, JAMES W., confirmed, 1431.
McCURDY, ALEXANDER P., confirmed, 302.
McCURE, MELVIN W., confirmed, 15.
McCUTCHEON, J. GUY, confirmed, 247.
McDADE, MISS BETTY J., confirmed, 425.
McDADE, MRS. KATIE T., confirmed, 1002.
McDEVITT, RAYMOND, confirmed, 360.
McDONALD, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 21.
McDONALD, MISS EVELYN, confirmed, 15.
McDONALD, G. R., confirmed, 27.
McDONALD, H. E., confirmed, 11.
McDONALD, MISS MAE, confirmed, 306.
McDONNELL, MRS. FRANCES T., confirmed, 1052.
McDOWELL, G. A., confirmed, 361.
McDOWELL, JOSEPH W., confirmed, 1728.
McDOWELL, THOMAS E., confirmed, 246.
McDYER, THOMAS B., confirmed, 304.
McELHENY, R. N., confirmed, 147.
McELROY, EDWIN L., confirmed, 21.
McELROY, J. H., confirmed, 208.
McELROY, ROBERT S., confirmed, 491.
McELWEE, MRS. CORA M., confirmed, 96.
McENIRY, MATTHEW H., confirmed, 865.
McEWAN, ROBERT C., confirmed, 12.
McFADDEN, CHARLES, confirmed, 247.
McFADDEN, MISS E. M., confirmed, 15.
McFADDEN, MISS FINETTA E., confirmed, 93.
McFADDEN, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 528.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
McFADDEN, MRS. REBECCA P., confirmed, 146.
McFADDEN, VINCENT D., confirmed, 14.
McFALL, MISS CONSTANCE M., confirmed, 22.
McFALL, HOWARD W., confirmed, 22.
McFALL, WAYNE G., confirmed, 305.
McFARLAND, P. J., confirmed, 664.
McFARLAND, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 24.
McFARLAND, T. P., confirmed, 301.
McFATE, BENJAMIN G., confirmed, 23.
McGEAR, MRS. MARIE S., confirmed, 361.
McGEARY, J. GRANT, confirmed, 24.
McGEARY, W. ABER, confirmed, 1431.
McGEE, MRS. ANNIE F., confirmed, 20.
McGEE, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 28.
McGEE, MISS NELLIE F., confirmed, 426.
McGEHEE, HARRY A., confirmed, 20.
McGEOGH, MISS LORETTA A., confirmed, 19.
McGIFFIN, DONARD H., confirmed, 13.
McGILL, JOHN M., confirmed, 27.
McGILL, J. RAYMOND, confirmed, 126.
McGINLEY, MISS E. M., confirmed, 1110.
McGINNETT, MISS BERNICE, confirmed, 25.
McGINNIS, C. E., confirmed, 303.
McGINNIS, JOHN C., confirmed, 799.
McGINNIS, MRS. MARIAN G., confirmed, 16.
McGLINCHEY, THOMAS J., Jr., confirmed, 361.
McGLYNN, MISS FRANCES K., confirmed, 1430.
McGLYNN, MISS H. R., confirmed, 18.
McGONIGLE, MISS FLORENCE G., confirmed, 12.
McGOVERN, MISS MARGARET A., confirmed, 427.
McGRADY, MISS ELIZABETH H., confirmed, 19.
McGRATH, DORN, confirmed, 527.
McGRATH, LOUIS J., confirmed, 1431.
McGRATH, T. WALTER, confirmed, 1053.
McGRAW, MISS JESSIE P., confirmed, 14.
McGREGOR, HARRY I., confirmed, 2515.
McGREW, MRS. MINNIE B., confirmed, 715.
McGROARTY, JOHN J., confirmed, 19.
McGUCKIN, JOSEPH P., confirmed, 798.
McGUCKIN, MISS MARGARET G., confirmed, 20.
McGURK, JAMES H., confirmed, 190.
McHALE, J. C., confirmed, 340.
McHALE, MISS MARY, confirmed, 1727.
McHENRY, C. L., confirmed, 13.
McHENRY, T. CARL, confirmed, 662.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McHUGH, MISS ELLEN M., confirmed, 21.
McINERNEY, MISS RITA B., confirmed, 24.
McINTYRE, LEO R., confirmed, 161.
McINTYRE, LEWIS, confirmed, 24.
McINTYRE, JOSEPH DANIEL, confirmed, 304.
McKEAN, T. H., confirmed, 2005.
McKEE, MRS. ELLA C., confirmed, 800.
McKEE, L. A., confirmed, 798.
McKEE, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 19.
McKEEVER, MISS CAROLYN M., confirmed, 20.
McKELVEY, H. G., confirmed, 358.
McKELVIE, JOHN, confirmed, 246.
McKENRY, MISS NELL, confirmed, 359.
McKENZIE, W. C., confirmed, 662.
McKEON, HARRY R., confirmed, 2396.
McKEOWN, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 95.
McKILLIP, HOMER C., confirmed, 302.
McKILLIP, H. F., confirmed, 247.
McKINLEY, RUFUS C., confirmed, 1053.
McKINNEY, MISS ALICE C., confirmed, 660.
McKINNEY, MISS ANITA E., confirmed, 249.
McKINNEY, MISS B. E., confirmed, 17.
McKITTEN, WALLACE, confirmed, 2396.
McKNIGHT, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 95.
McLANE, JOSEPH L., confirmed, 459.
McLAUGHLIN, MISS E., confirmed, 20.
McLAUGHLIN, JOHN R., confirmed, 302.
McLAUGHLIN, MRS. NADINE, confirmed, 15.
McLEAN, JAMES F., confirmed, 306.
McLEOD, GEO. S. O., confirmed, 16.
McMAHAN, LOUIS H., confirmed, 92.
McMAHON, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 26.
McMANNUS, MISS LYDIA E., confirmed, 16.
McMASTERS, LELAND O., confirmed, 427.
McMILLEN, L. H., confirmed, 2058.
McMILLEN, MISS MAE S., confirmed, 23.
McMINN, JOHN T., confirmed, 303.
McMINN, MRS. VERNA M., confirmed, 94.
McMULLEN, B. H., confirmed, 26.
McNALLY, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 11.
McNAMARA, MISS E. E., confirmed, 189.
McNAMARA, M. A., confirmed, 94.
McNAMARA, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 662.
McNAMEE, B. L., confirmed, 16.
McNARY, B. E., confirmed, 23.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McNEILL, T. J., confirmed, 272.
McNELIS, MISS SADIE C., confirmed, 303.
McNULTY, WILLIAM T., confirmed, 660.
McPOLAND, MISS NELLIE B., confirmed, 1485.
McQUE, RAYMOND, confirmed, 1158.
McQUISTION, I. D., confirmed, 798.
McSHANE, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 146.
McSHEA, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 428.
McSORLEY, MISS HELEN R., confirmed, 361.
McVICAR, J. WAYNE, confirmed, 12.
McWHINNEY, HARRY E., confirmed, 662.
McWILLIAMS, MISS BERYL M., confirmed, 12.
MEASE, CHARLES R., confirmed, 17.
MECKLEY, MISS V. BETTY, confirmed, 96.
MEDWIN, JACOB, confirmed, 249.
MEEHAN, A. ROTHWELL, confirmed, 26.
MEEHAN, MRS. DELENA U., confirmed, 567.
MEEHAN, MISS GENEVIEVE, confirmed, 16.
MEERS, MISS ELIZABETH L., confirmed, 21.
MEGAHEN, MRS. GERALDINE, confirmed, 14.
MEGONIGAL, JOHN F., confirmed, 663.
MEHAFFEY, MISS IRENE W., confirmed, 11.
MEHRING, H. S., confirmed, 1159.
MEHRLICH, EUGENE, confirmed, 12.
MEICHNER, AUGUST B., confirmed, 93.
MEIKELJOHN, ADAM, confirmed, 14.
MEISE, MISS LOIS M., confirmed, 13.
MEISEL, J. J., confirmed, 391.
MEISLE, GEORGE H., confirmed, 426.
MELCHER, MISS RUTH M., confirmed, 12.
MELL, MRS. AMELIA A., confirmed, 189.
MELLETT, MISS MARY F., confirmed, 12.
MELLON, MISS ANNA C., confirmed, 2396.
MELLON, MRS. IRMA H., confirmed, 663.
MELLON, MISS ROSE A., confirmed, 304.
MELNYK, MISS ELLEN, confirmed, 17.
MELONE, ANTHONY C., confirmed, 301.
MELWERT, MISS MARGARETTA S., confirmed, 20.
MEMINGER, MRS. RUTH S., confirmed, 15.
MENCER, MRS. EDNA M., confirmed, 18.
MENDENHALL, F. G., confirmed, 23.
MENDOLA, GUY VINCENT, confirmed, 190.
MENEELY, J. ROY, confirmed, 272.
MENGES, ELMER L., confirmed, 19.
MENNA, JESSE, confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
MENSINGER, ALLAN F., confirmed, 28.
MENTZER, MISS JANET N., confirmed, 303.
MEREDITH, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 15.
MERKLE, ELLSWORTH P., confirmed, 19.
MERRIGAN, P. J., confirmed, 3519.
MERRIMAN, PAUL R. Sr., confirmed, 13.
MERWIN, CHAS. P., confirmed, 361.
MESKUNAS, WALTER A., confirmed, 460.
MESSNER, CHARLES E., confirmed, 1158.
METZGER, JOHN W., confirmed, 526.
METZGER, JOS. B., confirmed, 15.
METZGER, MISS SARA, confirmed, 27.
METZLER, MISS AMELIA, confirmed, 28.
METZINGER, MISS HELEN A., confirmed, 22.
MEUSSNER, MISS F. C., confirmed, 11.
MEYER, C. C., confirmed, 2119.
MEYER, E. A., confirmed, 306.
MEYER, MISS MARIE C., confirmed, 16.
MEYER, MISS MARY P., confirmed, 2058.
MEYERS, ALBERT J., confirmed, 93.
MEYERS, MRS. MARGARET B., confirmed, 22.
MEYERS, PAUL E., confirmed, 161.
MEYERS, MISS VIRGINIA R., confirmed, 20.
MEZGER, MISS ELIZABETH R., confirmed, 339.
MICHAELSON, ABRAHAM, confirmed, 21.
MICHAELSON, MRS. FRANCES, confirmed, 22.
MICHEL, F. CLYDE, confirmed, 247.
MICHELBACHER, MRS. AILEEN H., confirmed, 1727.
MICKLEY, MRS. MYRTUS E., confirmed, 529.
MIDDLEBERG, DAVID G., confirmed, 20.
MIDDLEMAN, MISS YETTA, confirmed, 1485.
MIDDLLETON, ALLEN C., confirmed, 661.
MIDDLETON, F. C., confirmed, 16.
MIEHLE, AUGUST H., confirmed, 22.
MIERNICKI, MRS. ROSE A., confirmed, 1159.
MILCHSACK, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 359.
MILES, EARL P., confirmed, 798.
MILES, MRS. RUTH L., confirmed, 13.
MILEY, MRS. LEAH J., confirmed, 339.
MILHEIM, LLOYD C., confirmed, 19.
MILICH, NICHOLAS, confirmed, 12.
MILIE, THOMAS, confirmed, 661.
MILLARD, MISS IRENE A., confirmed, 13.
MILLBURN, R. PAUL, confirmed, 17.
MILLER, ALLEN C., confirmed, 246.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
MILLER, MISS ANNIE K., confirmed, 616.
MILLER, A. VERN, confirmed, 360.
MILLER, MRS. BELLE M., confirmed, 19.
MILLER, MRS. BETTY G., confirmed, 16.
MILLER, CHARLES, confirmed, 304.
MILLER, CHARLES B., confirmed, 19.
MILLER, CHAS. FRED, confirmed, 428.
MILLER, CHAS. M., confirmed, 428.
MILLER, CHARLES W., confirmed, 248.
MILLER, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 22.
MILLER, MISS CLARA I., confirmed, 662.
MILLER, CLAUDE G., confirmed, 28.
MILLER, C. M., confirmed, 663.
MILLER, MRS. CORA BARD, confirmed, 96.
MILLER, CURTIS H., confirmed, 660.
MILLER, DAVID, confirmed, 18.
MILLER, MISS E. LILLIAN, confirmed, 14.
MILLER, MRS. ELIZABETH KACHE, confirmed, 17.
MILLER, ELLSWORTH W., confirmed, 18.
MILLER, ELMER E., confirmed, 2119.
MILLER, MRS. ETHEL G., confirmed, 20.
MILLER, MISS FLORENCE, confirmed, 12.
MILLER, FREDERICK J., confirmed, 247.
MILLER, GEORGE S., confirmed, 427.
MILLER, GEO W., confirmed, 302.
MILLER, HARRY, confirmed, 96.
MILLER, HARRY L., confirmed, 305.
MILLER, J. A., confirmed, 663.
MILLER, J. CYLDE, Jr., confirmed, 231.
MILLER, JAMES D., confirmed, 93.
MILLER, JOHN E., confirmed, 304.
MILLER, JOHNSTON B., confirmed, 13.
MILLER, MISS M. E., confirmed, 18.
MILLER, MISS MARIE F., confirmed, 567.
MILLER, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 14.
MILLER, MISS MARY C., confirmed, 15.
MILLER, MISS MYRTLE E. D., confirmed, 30.
MILLER, MISS OLIVE, confirmed, 339.
MILLER, MISS PAULINE M., confirmed, 24.
MILLER, PHILIP F., confirmed, 528.
MILLER, ROY C., confirmed, 662.
MILLER, SAMUEL E., confirmed, 1430.
MILLER, SAMUEL W., confirmed, 303.
MILLER, SANFORD L., confirmed, 301.
MILLER, SIMON S., confirmed, 25.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MILLER, MISS SUSAN H., confirmed, 865.
MILLER, TOM TAYLOR, confirmed, 148.
MILLER, WALTER L., confirmed, 567.
MILLER, Wm. J., confirmed, 248
MILLER, WILLIAM L., confirmed, 17.
MILLS, CARL F., confirmed, 303.
MILLS, MISS ELVA JEAN, confirmed, 11.
MILLS, MISS RUTH A., confirmed, 15.
MILNER, MISS ILEEN M., confirmed, 661.
MINER, MISS NELLE, confirmed, 24.
MINNER, WILFRED G., confirmed, 28.
MINTON, J. W., confirmed, 23.
MISHKIN, HYMAN, confirmed, 189.
MISKLOW, EDWARD J., confirmed, 302.
MISSMER, JAMES E., confirmed, 19.
MISTO, MISS SUSAN R., confirmed, 232.
MITCHELL, A. M., confirmed, 426.
MITCHELL, GEORGE W., confirmed, 31.
MITCHELL, MISS GRACE E., confirmed, 23.
MITCHELL, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 148.
MITCHELL, MRS. JEANNETTE R., confirmed, 24.
MITCHELL, MRS. MABEL S., confirmed, 2006.
MITCHELL, MISS MARY RITA, confirmed, 190.
MITCHELL, MISS MILDRED V., confirmed, 28.
MITCHELL, M. S., confirmed, 25.
MITCHELL, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 23.
MITCHELL, MISS ROSE L., confirmed, 18.
MIXNER, W. CHARLES, confirmed, 20.
MKITARIAN, ROBERT, confirmed, 21.
MOE, JOHN G., confirmed, 2327.
MOFFA, MATTEO, confirmed, 491.
MOGUL, MISS ROSE L., confirmed, 247.
MOHLER, E. W., confirmed, 249.
MOHLER, MRS. M. J., confirmed, 661.
MOHR, MRS. LOTTIE R., confirmed, 246.
MOLINARI, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 22.
MOLL, AMBROSE L., confirmed, 14.
MOLL, EDWARD M., confirmed, 301.
MOLL, MRS. GENEVIEVE G., confirmed, 663.
MOLLOY, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 14.
MOLOGNE, FRANK E., confirmed, 12.
MOLONEY, MRS. CORA D., confirmed, 302.
MOLTER, FRANK A., confirmed, 97.
MONAGHAN, CHARLES V., confirmed, 460.
MONAGHAN, MISS MARGARET C., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MONDELBLATT, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 427.
MONDELLO, ANTHONY G., confirmed, 21.
MONKS, HARVEY W., confirmed, 663.
MONROE, M. E., confirmed, 24.
MONTGOMERY, C. C., confirmed, 246.
MONTGOMERY, MRS. EMMA LEA, confirmed, 147.
MONTGOMERY, MISS GERTRUDE F., confirmed, 304.
MONTGOMERY, H. H., confirmed, 1159.
MONTGOMERY, MRS. HILDA E., confirmed, 13.
MONTGOMERY, THOS. G., confirmed, 14.
MOON, HARRY E., confirmed, 19.
MOONEY, MISS ANNE M., confirmed, 1159.
MOORE, MISS BESSIE B., confirmed, 208.
MOORE, CHARLES McK., confirmed, 305.
MOORE, EDMUND H., confirmed, 663.
MOORE, F. KENNETH, confirmed, 272.
MOORE, MRS. FLORENCE P., confirmed, 1158.
MOORE, FRANCIS E., confirmed, 616.
MOORE, HOWARD D., confirmed, 19.
MOORE, HERBERT A., confirmed, 92.
MOORE, JAMES W., confirmed, 246.
MOORE, J. C., confirmed, 302.
MOORE, MRS. MAE A., confirmed, 18.
MOORE, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 1158.
MOORE, E. ORMOND, confirmed, 11.
MOORE, G. PAUL, confirmed, 12.
MOORE, SHELDON R., confirmed, 16.
MOORE, STEWART C., confirmed, 302.
MOOREHEAD, R. M., confirmed, 865.
MORAN, MISS ANNA K., confirmed, 148.
MORAN, GEO. J., confirmed, 272.
MORAN, JAMES A., confirmed, 29.
MORAN, MISS MADELINE F., confirmed, 755.
MORAN, T. A., confirmed, 16.
MORDELL, MEYER, confirmed, 305.
MORELL, WILBERT J., confirmed, 22.
MORGAN, MISS ALICE ANNE, confirmed, 13.
MORGAN, MRS. BETTY L., confirmed, 14.
MORGAN, MISS CELIA R., confirmed, 188.
MORGAN, DAVID G., confirmed, 24.
MORGAN, JAMES F., confirmed, 247.
MORGAN, W. STANLEY, confirmed, 17.
MORGAN, W. L., confirmed, 662.
MORGENSTERN, G. H., confirmed, 12.
MORLEY, MISS DOROTHY M., confirmed, 20.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
MORRIS, MISS ANNE V., confirmed, 97.
MORRIS, CHAS. W., confirmed, 756.
MORRIS, EMMANUEL, confirmed, 97.
MORRIS, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 28.
MORRIS, MRS. SARA V., confirmed, 2396.
MORRISSEY, FANCIS J., confirmed, 247.
MORISSEY, FRANCIS R., confirmed, 96.
MORRISSEY, MRS. MARY F., confirmed, 20.
MORRISON, T. C., confirmed, 25.
MORROW, DAVID J., confirmed, 15.
MORROW, MISS MARY C., confirmed, 18.
MORROW, MATTHEW M., confirmed, 359.
MORROW, MRS. NELLIE HANSON, confirmed, 13.
MORROW, ROBERT H., confirmed, 161.
MORTON, EDGAR I., confirmed, 3342.
MOSER, EDGAR A., confirmed, 2395.
MOSER, MISS JANE M., confirmed, 339.
MOSER, H. O., confirmed, 25.
MOSES, MRS. K. C., confirmed, 21.
MOSKOWITZ, LOUIS, confirmed, 26.
MOSSER, CHARLES M., confirmed, 3122.
MOSSER, MRS. KATIE R., confirmed, 14.
MOSTELLER, MISS ETHEL M., confirmed, 1810.
MOSTELLER, WESLEY R., confirmed, 95.
MOSURAK, M., confirmed, 96.
MOTER, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 93.
MOTTA, GEORGE, confirmed, 12.
MOTTER, JOHN C., confirmed, 301.
MOTTILLO, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 426.
MOULIN, ARCHIE J., confirmed, 23.
MOUSLEY, MRS. MAE E., confirmed, 427.
MOWBRAY, ALEX C., confirmed, 249.
MOWER, MISS DAISY E., confirmed, 246.
MOYER, A. MARLYN, Jr., confirmed, 1213.
MOYER, MISS GERTRUDE E., confirmed, 272.
MOYER, ISAAC E., confirmed, 566.
MOYER, MRS. KATHARINE M., confirmed, 1052.
MOYER, MRS. MARGARET K., confirmed, 249.
MOYER, MILTON, confirmed, 663.
MOYER, MRS. VIRGINIA C., confirmed, 93.
MOYER, MRS. ZERETA B., confirmed, 19.
MROCHEK, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 28.
MUCHOW, MRS. CECELIA, confirmed, 12.
MUELLER, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 21.
MUELLER, WILLIAM T., confirmed, 662.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
MUENCH, EDWARD L., confirmed, 247.
MUHL, ALBERT E., confirmed, 161.
MULEN, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 25.
MULHOLLEN, ROY, confirmed, 528.
MULLEN, MISS MARY C., confirmed, 529.
MULLIGAN, M. M., confirmed, 18.
MULLIGAN, MISS ROSE A., confirmed, 97.
MULLIN, MRS. ELEANOR B., confirmed, 1002.
MULLIN, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 427.
MUNCH, ROBERT J., confirmed, 11.
MUNLEY, MRS. WINIFRED, confirmed, 2396.
MURPHY, MISS ISABELLA, confirmed, 799.
MURPHY, JOHN A., confirmed, 24.
MURPHY, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 529.
MURPHY, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 1590.
MURPHY, MISS RITA K., confirmed, 2977.
MURRAY, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 663.
MURRAY, MISS M. A., confirmed, 23.
MURRAY, W. J., confirmed, 659.
MURRIE, GEORGE E., confirmed, 302.
MURTRIE, R. F., confirmed, 25.
MUSSER, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 94.
MUSSER, MRS. VERNA F., confirmed, 17.
MUSSINA, MISS MARY J., confirmed, 659.
MUSSINA, MRS. S. H., confirmed, 715.
MUTSCHLER, W. HERMAN, confirmed, 30.
MYERS, CHARLES, confirmed, 147.
MYERS, CHAS. F., confirmed, 148.
MYERS, CHAS. T., Jr., confirmed, 247.
MYERS, EARL W., confirmed, 12.
MYERS, MRS. GRACE B., confirmed, 148.
MYERS, MISS HARRIET L., confirmed, 1110.
MYERS, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 16.
MYERS, ROBT. V., Jr., confirmed, 304.
MYERS, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 2005.
MYNAR, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 247.

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NACHOD, J. ERNEST, confirmed, 19.
NADLER, MARCUS B., confirmed, 250.
NADLEY, MICHAEL, confirmed, 272.
NAGELI, EMANUEL, Jr., confirmed, 359.
NAGEOTTE, MISS JEANNE M., confirmed, 15.
NAGLE, CHRISTOPHER S., confirmed, 715.
NAGLE, E. J., confirmed, 246.
NAGLE, ROBERT H., confirmed, 662.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

NAHM, AUGUST E., confirmed, 22.

NAHRGANG, JOHN J., confirmed, 20.

NAHRGANG, JOHN J., Jr., confirmed, 1590.

NALBACH, LEON P., confirmed, 18.

NASE, STEWART, confirmed, 1158.

NASH, FRED L., confirmed, 16.

NASH, R. S., confirmed, 800.

NASKY, MISS GERTRUDE M., confirmed, 23.

NASONI, I, EDWARD, confirmed, 2396.

NASSAR, EDWARD G., confirmed, 427.

NASTASE, MRS. ELLEN, confirmed, 14.

NATHASON, MISS HELENE, confirmed, 663.

NAYHOUSE, MISS SHIRLEY, confirmed, 189.

NAYLOR, W. F., Jr., confirmed, 1001.

NAWROCKI, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 13.

NEAL, HARRY L., confirmed, 95.

NEARING, ROBERT B., confirmed, 1212.

NEARY, BALA S., confirmed, 18.

NEATROUR, MRS. RITA M., confirmed, 14.

NEDDY, MRS. IRENE BRANAGAN, confirmed, 14.

NEELY, GEORGE M., Jr., confirmed, 24.

NEELY, JAMES U., confirmed, 147.

NEENAN, MRS. ANGELA M., confirmed, 304.

NEFF, MRS. ALMA H., confirmed, 3693.

NEIL, MRS. HANNAH R., confirmed, 19.

NEIL, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 428.

NEILL, JAMES G., confirmed, 1430.

NEIMAN, MRS. M. LITTLE, confirmed, 19.

NEIMEYER, C. C., confirmed, 12.

NEISON, PHILIP S., confirmed, 527.

NELSON, MISS ELLEN W., confirmed, 22.

NELSON, GUSTAVE E., confirmed, 304.

NELSON, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 18.

NELSON, RUDOLPH C., confirmed, 18.

NELSON, MRS. RUTH R., confirmed, 14.

NESBITT, MISS SARA G., confirmed, 659.

NESCOT, MISS KATHERINE L., confirmed, 798.

NESDORE, MISS ANN R., confirmed, 526.

NESS, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 661.

NESS, MARLET C., confirmed, 248.

NESSELSON, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 188.

NESSLER, MRS. MARGARET, confirmed, 566.

NESTER, R. B., confirmed, 250.

NEUHAEUSLER, HENRY F., confirmed, 13.

NEUHART, MISS CHARLOTTE M., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

NEUMAN, LEWIS, confirmed, 250.

NEVANT, MICHAEL, confirmed, 428.

NEVILLE, ROY, confirmed, 147.

NEVISON, MISS HILDA, confirmed, 249.

NEWBOLD, B. M., Jr., confirmed, 16.

NEWCOMER, CHARLES R., confirmed, 16.

NEWCOMER, MISS J. M., confirmed, 17.

NEWMAN, MRS. CECILIA M., confirmed, 22.

NEYMAN, LOUIS A., confirmed, 361.

NICE, MISS MARTHA ANN, confirmed, 30.

NICELY, MISS ELLA RUTHE, confirmed, 12.

NICHOLAS, FRED B., confirmed, 1727.

NICHOLAS, MISS JANE, confirmed, 14.

NICHOLS, CLARENCE L., confirmed, 22.

NICHOLS, H. H., confirmed, 246.

NICHOLS, O. C., confirmed, 303.

NICHOLSON, G. N., confirmed, 800.

NICHTERLEIN, THEO. E., confirmed, 427.

NICHUALS, CHARLES R., confirmed, 526.

NICKLES, THEODORE E., confirmed, 304.

NICODEMUS, MISS ELLA M., confirmed, 147.

NIELSEN, O. W., confirmed, 20.

NIESSNER, A. F., confirmed, 14.

NIGRO, MISS R. CAROLYN, confirmed, 161.

NISSENBAUM, S., confirmed, 28.

NSSENBAUM, WALTER C., confirmed, 94.

NITZBERG, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 22.

NOAH, H. A., confirmed, 28.

NOBLE, CHAS. H., Jr., confirmed, 304.

NOBLE, MISS GLADYS E., confirmed, 23.

NOCK, E. WITHERDEN, confirmed, 359.

NOLEN, RAYMOND A., confirmed, 23.

NOLL, MRS. EDNA M., confirmed, 491.

NOLL, IRWIN JOSEPH, confirmed, 14.

NOON, MISS GOLDIE I., confirmed, 360.

NORLEY, FRANKLIN H., Jr., confirmed, 2515.

NORRIS, J. F., confirmed, 13.

NORTHRUP, DELOS R., confirmed, 14.

NORTON, MISS ANNA L., confirmed, 190.

NOVELLO, MANES, confirmed, 21.

NOWAK, MRS. HELEN C., confirmed, 2057.

NOWLAND, ROBERT E., confirmed, 23.

NUGENT, MISS SARA M., confirmed, 358.

NUNGESSER, MISS CLEO, confirmed, 865.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
NURNBERGER, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 250.
NUSBAUM, MISS HELEN D., confirmed, 1271.
NUSSBAUM, MATTHEW P., confirmed, 148.

O.

OAKLEY, MISS CLARA L., confirmed, 303.
OBERFIELD, MISS YETTA, confirmed, 28.
OBERLY, MISS HELEN R., confirmed, 25.
OBERT, E. C., confirmed, 428.
OBERT, HORACE D., confirmed, 2515.
OBRECHT, JAMES D., confirmed, 21.
O'BRIEN, MORGAN J., Jr., confirmed, 231.
O'BRIEN, MRS. CLARA M., confirmed, 148.
OCHSENHIRT, MISS DONNA H., confirmed, 1271.
O'CONNOR, MISS ALICE, confirmed, 358.
O'CONNOR, MISS C. M., confirmed, 3342.
O'CONNOR, MISS HELENE M., confirmed, 188.
ODENWELDER, MISS EMMA M., confirmed, 306.
ODENWELDER, LOUIS, confirmed, 146.
ODELL, SAMUEL, confirmed, 460.
O'DONNELL, E. J., confirmed, 148.
O'DONNELL, J. W., confirmed, 13.
O'DONNELL, MRS. LOUISE TANNER, confirmed, 189.
O'DONNELL, Wm. A., Jr., confirmed, 25.
O'DRAIN, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 527.
OEHLRICH, MISS RETIA, confirmed, 16.
OESTERLING, ARTHUR A., confirmed, 663.
OFFNER, MRS. BETTY L., confirmed, 526.
OGDEN, MRS. EDITH M., confirmed, 15.
OGDEN, MRS. EULALIE PIATT, confirmed, 29.
OGILVIE, KEVIN B., confirmed, 304.
O'HAIR, JAMES E., confirmed, 93.
O'HARA, BERNARD A., confirmed, 17.
O'HARA, MISS EDNA, confirmed, 428.
O'HARA, MISS PEG, confirmed, 427.
OHL, MISS GERTRUDE, confirmed, 24.
OHLSSON, MISS HELENA M., confirmed, 25.
OILER, ANDREW T., confirmed, 303.
OLEWINE, E. ROY, confirmed, 528.
OLEWINE, MISS MARIAN J., confirmed, 15.
OLLIFFE, EDWARD I., confirmed, 189.
OLIVER, MRS. ETHEL, confirmed, 527.
OLIVER, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 1002.
OLIVET, VINCENT D., confirmed, 304.
O'MALLEY, J. J., confirmed, 146.
O'MARA, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 339.
NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
O'NEIL, MRS. HELEN M., confirmed, 659.
O'NEIL, MISS LOIS D., confirmed, 303.
O'NEILL, MISS ADELINE M., confirmed, 529.
O'NEILL, ARTHUR V. Jr., confirmed, 306.
O'NEILL, FRANK A., confirmed, 1002.
O'NEILL, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 800.
O'NEILL, MISS KATHERINE A., confirmed, 391.
O'NEILL, MISS N. M., confirmed, 147.
OPFERMAN, MISS MILDRED C., confirmed, 96.
ORLANDO, LOUIS A., confirmed, 17.
ORLER, ANGEL H., confirmed, 662.
ORLOW, Robert J., confirmed, 302.
ORLOWSKI, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 13.
ORMAN, MORTON S., confirmed, 126.
ORNER, P. S., confirmed, 302.
O'ROURKE, MRS. MARGARET A., confirmed, 3774.
ORR, KENNETH R., confirmed, 303.
ORR, L. G. WESLEY, confirmed, 864.
ORTLIEB, GEORGE, confirmed, 247.
OSBORN, DAN C., confirmed, 305.
OSBORNE, CORNELIUS C., confirmed, 180.
OSBORNE, C. H., confirmed, 15.
OSBORNE, MRS. MILDRED, confirmed, 232.
OSOBOW, MORRIS, confirmed, 20.
OSWALD, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 18.
OTT, ALBERT W., confirmed, 188.
OTT, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 799.
OTTINGER, ELWOOD P., confirmed, 249.
OVERBAUGH, NORMAN A., confirmed, 11.
OVERLY, MISS M. ANN, confirmed, 148.
OVERMILLER, JAMES C., confirmed, 26.
OVIATT, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 15.
OVINGTON, GEORGE, Jr., confirmed, 1001.
OWENS, JAMES C., confirmed, 16.
OWENS, ORIN C., confirmed, 427.
OWINGS, MISS HELEN F., confirmed, 1810.
OYER, MRS. MARGARET R., confirmed, 12.

P.

PACE, MRS. OLIVE E., confirmed, 864.
PACE, MRS. OLIVE E., confirmed, 3122.
PACIAN, JOHN C., confirmed, 21.
PADULA, MISS LUCY, confirmed, 93.
PAGE, CHARLES E., confirmed, 24.
PAIGE, H. RONALD, confirmed, 22.
PAINTER, HOWARD I., confirmed, 147.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PAINTER, MISS MILLICENT, confirmed, 30.

PAJEWSKI, MARIAN, confirmed, 188.

PALA, E. N., confirmed, 529.

PALECKI, STANLEY F., confirmed, 16.

PALKO, MRS. MARY M., confirmed, 361.

PALMER, MRS. C. BAHER, confirmed, 949.

PALMER, CHARLES, confirmed, 181.

PALMER, FRANK B., confirmed, 148.

PALMER, NEWLIN P., confirmed, 2396.

PALUMBO, JOSEPH A., confirmed, 304.

PANDEL, JOHN L., confirmed, 865.

PANDEL, OTIS J., confirmed, 25.

PANN, MISS VICTORIA L., confirmed, 17.

PANZER, HARRY, confirmed, 26.

PAPAMARKOU, ANTONIOS, confirmed, 663.

PAPIERNIK, JOSEPH M., confirmed, 20.

PARANZINO, ANTHONY, confirmed, 527.

PARIALO, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 361.

PARKE, LEROY A., confirmed, 301.

PARKER, MISS EDITH B., confirmed, 14.

PARKER, GEORGE L., Jr., confirmed, 864.

PARKER, HARRY C., confirmed, 304.

PARKER, HAROLD T., confirmed, 305.

PARKER, MRS. MARION C., confirmed, 616.

PARKER, RAYMOND, confirmed, 23.

PARKIN, MISS EDITH R., confirmed, 95.

PARROTT, EDWIN P., confirmed, 13.

PARSHALL, WM. B., confirmed, 16.

PARSONS, MRS. SUE K., confirmed, 426.

PARTHEMORE, IRA E., confirmed, 14.

PASIK, MYER, confirmed, 428.

PASTRICK, JOHN L., confirmed, 12.

PATLER, LOUIS, confirmed, 21.

PATTERSON, CAMERON M., confirmed, 13.

PATTERSON, MISS FRANCES, confirmed, 14.

PATTERSON, MRS. JESSIE B., confirmed, 22.

PATTERSON, MISS MARY L., confirmed, 94.

PATTERSON, MISS MIRIAM E., confirmed, 24.

PATTERSON, MRS. SARA M., confirmed, 24.

PATTON, MISS ETHEL P., confirmed, 1109.

PATTON, ROBERT W., confirmed, 272.

PATTON, WILLIAN M., confirmed, 3693.

PAUL, ALLEN S., confirmed, 716.

PAUL, EDWARD, confirmed, 24.

PAUL, MRS. L. GAIL, confirmed, 148.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PAULI, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 13.

PAULL, AARON, confirmed, 28.

PAULUS, MISS MILDRED, confirmed, 11.

PAVITT, HARRY B., confirmed, 360.

PAYNE, MISS CLARA M., confirmed, 245.

PAYNE, HOWARD L., confirmed, 426.

PEACH, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 424.

PEACO, MISS FRANCES A., confirmed, 30.

PEAKE, WALTER L., confirmed, 303.

PECK, C. RUSSELL, confirmed, 425.

PECKMAN, WILLIAM C., confirmed, 95.

PEERBOOM, MRS. ALICE C., confirmed, 16.

PEFFER, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 460.

PEIGH, JAMES L., confirmed, 25.

PEIPER, SAUL, confirmed, 21.

PEIRCE, MRS. M. O., confirmed, 15.

PELHAM, HAROLD S., confirmed, 528.

PELOSI, SAVERIO, confirmed, 13.

PENNINGTON, HARVEY G., confirmed, 189.

PENSOCK, MRS. PAULINE B., confirmed, 491.

PENTECOST, A. J., III, confirmed, 302.

PENTRACK, FRANK J., confirmed, 14.

PENTZ, MRS. EMMA F., confirmed, 15.

PENTZ, MRS. KATHERINE M., confirmed, 21.

PEOPLES, JOSEPH D., confirmed, 22.

PEOPLES, JOSEPH T., confirmed, 246.

PEOPLES, NORMAN, confirmed, 26.

PERKINS, MISS FANNIE A., confirmed, 26.

PERKS, ALBERT H., confirmed, 340.

PERLIN, GEORGE, confirmed, 272.

PERLMAN, SAUL, confirmed, 616.

PERNA, LEWIS, confirmed, 528.

PERRY, FRANK A., confirmed, 13.

PERRY, MRS. BEATRICE L., confirmed, 21.

PERSON, CARL O., confirmed, 1431.

PERSON, WILBUR W., confirmed, 14.

PETERS, MISS ESTHER S., confirmed, 1001.

PETERS, PETER S., confirmed, 147.

PETERS, MRS. VIOLET S., confirmed, 529.

PETERSON, MRS. MARY EDITH, confirmed, 18.

PETERSON, SAMUEL D., confirmed, 19.

PETRAITIS, MRS. I. E., confirmed, 12.

PETRAITIS, S. N., confirmed, 302.

PETREY, CLIFFORD, confirmed, 18.

PETRI, CARL J., confirmed, 526.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
PETRO, JOHN, confirmed, 18.
PETTIT, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 3342.
PFAADT, LAWRENCE M., confirmed, 94.
PFANCOOK, MRS. LOUISE, confirmed, 27.
PFISTER, MISS OLGA M., confirmed, 246.
PFLUEGER, E. BRIGHT, confirmed, 249.
PHILBIN, JOSEPH T., confirmed, 17.
PHILLIPS, BEN W., confirmed, 15.
PHILLIPS, C. C., confirmed, 865.
PHILLIPS, CHARLES M., confirmed, 14.
PHILLIPS, DAVID, confirmed, 22.
PHILLIPS, DAVID W., confirmed, 17.
PHILLIPS, ELMER W., confirmed, 304.
PHILLIPS, MRS. GERTRUDE L., confirmed, 527.
PHILLIPS, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 1590.
PHILLIPS, MRS. LETHA, confirmed, 428.
PHILLIPS, MRS. MARIAN E., confirmed, 20.
PHILLIPS, ROSWELL, confirmed, 661.
PHILLIPS, MISS SADIE E., confirmed, 359.
PIATT, MRS. FLORENCE S., confirmed, 305.
PIAZZA, MRS. CAROL ROGERS, confirmed, 15.
PICHNEY, MRS. ROSE B., confirmed, 1110.
PICKENS, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 16.
PIEDI, MISS VERA K., confirmed, 18.
PIEKARSKI, BOLESLAW, confirmed, 95.
PIEPER, FRED W., confirmed, 94.
PIEPER, O. R., confirmed, 25.
PIERCE, MRS. ROSE L., confirmed, 96.
PIERSON, EDWARD J., confirmed, 528.
PIFER, G. H., confirmed, 358.
PINKERTON, FLOYD V., confirmed, 248.
PIPER, MISS CATHARINE B., confirmed, 15.
PITMAN, CHAS. W., Jr., confirmed, 301.
PLATT, DAVID, confirmed, 304.
PLATT, JOSEPH D., confirmed, 428.
PLISKO, MISS HELEN, confirmed, 1727.
PLOUGH, JOHN M., confirmed, 15.
PLOUGH, MRS. ROSE U., confirmend, 303.
PLUMER, LOUIS J., confirmed, 21.
PLUMER, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 26.
PLUNKETT, MISS ELIZABETH C., confirmed, 1431.
POLANSKI, STANLEY R., confirmed, 22.
POLISH, MRS. SADIE, confirmed, 20.
POLLARD, FRANK, confirmed, 358.
POLLITT, RAYMOND R., confirmed, 616.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
POMERANTZ, JACOB, confirmed, 94.
POOLE, MRS. MARIE, confirmed, 14.
POORMAN, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 146.
POPE, ALBERT P., confirmed, 16.
POPKIN, SIDNEY W., confirmed, 391.
POPKY, HARRY N., confirmed, 1001.
POPOVICI, MISS VIOLA, confirmed, 301.
PORE, D. H., confirmed, 305.
PORTA, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 93.
PORTENAR, MISS BESSIE, confirmed, 304.
PORTER, PAUL W., confirmed, 13.
PORTEN, MISS C. RUTH, confirmed, 190.
PORTERFIELD, MISS FREDA F., confirmed, 24.
PORTMAN, EUGENE A., confirmed, 302.
PORTO, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 93.
POSCH, MISS M. A., confirmed, 12.
POTAKA, MISS GENEVIEVE M., confirmed, 21.
POTOSKI, CARL B., confirmed, 18.
POTOTSKY, REUBEN, confirmed, 800.
POTTEIGER, WALTER L., confirmed, 302.
POTTER, FLOYD I., confirmed, 663.
POTTER, MISS LORENE M., confirmed, 189.
POTTS, J. C., confirmed, 1430.
POULSON, MISS ADA S., confirmed, 359.
POW, WILLIAM, confirmed, 250.
POWELL, MISS ALMA L., confirmed, 16.
POWELL, MRS. CLAIRE E., confirmed, 301.
POWELL, D. N., confirmed, 94.
POWELL, MRS. FREDA F., confirmed, 303.
POWELL, MRS. IDA D., confirmed, 864.
POWER, MISS GRACE K., confirmed, 339.
POWERS, MISS CATHERINE A., confirmed, 28.
POWERS, CORNELIUS J., confirmed, 16.
POWERS, Lz. E., confirmed, 3693.
POWERS, MATTHEW A., confirmed, 97.
PREBLE, MRS. MARGARET E., confirmed, 15.
PRESTON, EDWARD W., confirmed, 20.
PRETE, ROCCO, confirmed, 93.
PRICE, SAMUEL E., confirmed, 29.
PRICER, J. P., confirmed, 148.
PRINTZ, FRANK J., confirmed, 24.
PRISE, JOSEPH, confirmed, 305.
PRITTS, MRS. HELEN L., confirmed, 16.
PRITZER, MISS FRANCES, confirmed, 21.
PROTZMAN, FRANK W., confirmed, 305.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PROTZMAN, MRS. JO, confirmed, 22.

PRUSS, HOWARD H., confirmed, 12.

PRYOR, MISS EDNA A., confirmed, 94.

PRZYBYLOWSKI, CASIMIR J., confirmed, 663.

PSCHICK, MRS. IRENE H., confirmed, 97.

PUGH, CHARLES E., confirmed, 15.

PURNELL, MISS L. MAE, confirmed, 19.

PURRING, GEORGE A., confirmed, 19.

PURSEL, O. E., confirmed, 2977.

PURSSELL, ARTHUR J., confirmed, 26.

PUTNEY, MRS. MABEL MOST, confirmed, 20.

PYLE, MRS. ANNE B., confirmed, 16.

PYLE, MISS BIRDIE M., confirmed, 361.

PYLE, E. WILLIAM, confirmed, 19.

PYOTT, MISS SARAH M., confirmed, 15.

Q.

QUAID, LESTER, confirmed, 15.

QUATCHAK, EMIL J., confirmed, 302.

QUICK, AL F., confirmed, 660.

QUIGNON, GASTON, confirmed, 301.

QUINLIN, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 148.

QUINN, EDWARD L., confirmed, 148.

QUINN, HUGH F., confirmed, 1728.

QUINN, HUGH F., Jr., confirmed, 21.

QUINN, M. V., confirmed, 1590.

QUIRK, MISS MARY T., confirmed, 148.

QUINTO, O. B., confirmed, 715.

R.

RABBERMAN, J. VICTOR, confirmed, 249.

RABINOWITCH, JOSEPH, confirmed, 28.

RABINOWITZ, MISS DINA, confirmed, 20.

RABINOWITZ, HYMAN, confirmed, 426.

RADACSY, JOHN J., confirmed, 24.

RADBILL, WILLIAM, confirmed, 361.

RADER, CHRISTIAN L., confirmed, 23.

RADOVICH, MRS. JENNIE A., confirmed, 1727.

RAEKE, MISS VIOLET A., confirmed, 16.

RAFFERTY, MISS SARA B., confirmed, 14.

RAGAN, JNO. D., confirmed, 13.

RAGER, MRS. RUTH A., confirmed, 1212.

RAHM, JOSEPH D., confirmed, 14.

RAKOSKI, MISS IRENE M., confirmed, 148.

RAMAGE, MRS. MARTHA E., confirmed, 247.

RAMSAY, MISS L. R., confirmed, 20.

RAMSAY, MRS. LILLIAN H., confirmed, 20.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

RAMSEY, LYNN R., confirmed, 13.

RANCK, MISS IOLA S., confirmed, 529.

RANCK, J. PAUL, confirmed, 25.

RAND, P. D., confirmed, 250.

RANDALL, H. B., confirmed, 359.

RANKIN, MRS. BESS W., confirmed, 26.

RANKIN, GEORGE, confirmed, 1159.

RANKIN, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 14.

RANKIN, HENRY D., confirmed, 662.

RANKIN, J. W., confirmed, 21.

RANKIN, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 14.

RAPP, CLARENCE J., confirmed, 25.

RADCH, MISS EDNA M., confirmed, 302.

RAUSCHER, MISS MILDRED, confirmed, 189.

REA, JAMES A., confirmed, 12.

READE, GEORGE L., confirmed, 248.

READINGER, MISS BERTHA H., confirmed, 18.

REAGAN, TERENCE, Jr., confirmed, 16.

REAM, GEORGE A., confirmed, 798.

REAMER, F. F., confirmed, 799.

REAP, JOHN R., confirmed, 92.

REAVEY, MISS SARA M., confirmed, 663.

REBE, GEORGE F., confirmed, 247.

REBEL, JOSEPH G., confirmed, 189.

REBOK, VICTOR F., confirmed, 21.

RECHT, C. JOSEPH, confirmed, 528.

REDDING, MISS KATHRYN, confirmed, 23.

REDMAN, MRS. BERNICE E., confirmed, 13.

REDMAN, CHAS. E., confirmed, 460.

REED, MRS. DOROTHY TEATS, confirmed, 15.

REED, F. O., confirmed, 303.

REED, HARRY H., confirmed, 1664.

REED, HARVEY W., confirmed, 247.

REED, JAMES J., confirmed, 949.

REES, ELWOOD J., confirmed, 94.

REES, J. ARLINGTON, confirmed, 662.

REESE, HOWARD B., confirmed, 17.

REEVES, D. B., confirmed, 21.

REHMEYER, CURTIS H., confirmed, 24.

REICHARD, MISS E. M., confirmed, 567.

REICHLEY, MRS. NANCY, confirmed, 19.

REID, JOHN W., confirmed, 13.

REIFSNYDER, MISS M. ELIZABETH, confirmed, 19.

REIGEL, MRS. EVELYN N., confirmed, 250.

REILLY, MRS. MARIE L., confirmed, 18.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
REINART, MISS MARY L., confirmed, 18.
REINECKER, MRS. MARION V., confirmed, 94.
REINER, MRS. GERTRUDE L., confirmed, 526.
REING, C. P., confirmed, 247.
REINHARD, MRS. MILDRED S., confirmed, 19.
REINHARDT, WILLIAM K., confirmed, 20.
REINHART, MRS. CATHERINE, confirmed, 798.
RENHOLD, A. M., confirmed, 715.
REINSMITH, MARTIN A., confirmed, 18.
REISH, MISS EDNA V., confirmed, 24.
REIST, MRS. MARION M., confirmed, 659.
REITER, MISS EMMA, confirmed, 25.
REITER, MRS. JENNIE S., confirmed, 28.
REITER, MISS MARIE, confirmed, 13.
REITZ, CHARLES H., confirmed, 428.
REMALY, KENNETH W., confirmed, 19.
REMINGTON, B. N., confirmed, 756.
REMPFER, GEO. S., confirmed, 527.
REMS, MISS WINIFRED E., confirmed, 18.
RENNER, GEORGE R., confirmed, 18.
RENNINGER, HARRY, confirmed, 19.
RENSHAW, MISS ANNA B., confirmed, 799.
RENTSCHLER, MRS. ALMA R., confirmed, 23.
REPA, MICHAEL, confirmed, 528,
REPLOGLE, MRS. MARY E., confirmed, 96.
RESCH, A. L., confirmed, 339.
RESCORLA, WILLIAM, Jr., confirmed, 25.
RESSLER, MRS. MARY E., confirmed, 1053.
RESSLER, WM. H., confirmed, 304.
RETZER, JOHN J., confirmed, 3919.
REX, WALLACE W., confirmed, 20.
REYNOLDS, MISS BEATRICE, confirmed, 14.
REYNOLDS, MISS MARY R., confirmed, 1052.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM J. F., confirmed, 22.
RHEINFELS, RALPH H., confirmed, 526.
RHINEHART, MISS ALMA M., confirmed, 2515.
RHINES, MISS MARTHA, confirmed, 302.
RHOADS, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 359.
RHOADS, MISS V. GLENN, confirmed, 303.
RHOADS, W. W., confirmed, 305.
RHODES, CHAS. R., confirmed, 94.
RHODES, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 13.
RHODES, R. P., confirmed, 17.
RHODES, JOSEPH R., confirmed, 19.
RICE, MISS HELEN U., confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
RICE, HOWARD G., confirmed, 1590.
RICE, ELMER F., confirmed, 429.
RICH, MISS ETHEL, confirmed, 250.
RICHARDS, MISS ARLINE G., confirmed, 19.
RICHARDS, MISS D. V., confirmed, 13.
RICHARDS, GILMORE S., confirmed, 2119.
RICHARDS, MISS LILLIAN M., confirmed, 1001.
RICHARDS, MISS MYRA, confirmed, 716.
RICHARDSON, FRED W., confirmed, 2396.
RICHARDSON, MISS ISABELLE, confirmed, 19.
RICHARDSON, MISS LOIS M., confirmed, 616.
RICHARDSON, THEO. B., confirmed, 2977.
RICHMAN, C. E., confirmed, 361.
RICHTER, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 21.
RICKERT, MRS. IONA S., confirmed, 19.
RICKETTS, MISS ANNE, confirmed, 461.
RIDDLE, MRS. FRANCES, confirmed, 1727.
RIDDLE, S. KEITH, confirmed, 13.
RIDDLESBERGER, HENRY M., confirmed, 662.
RIDGWAY, MRS. FLORENCE M., confirmed, 526.
RIEDE, MRS. GLADYS A., confirmed, 660.
RIEDEL, MISS HELEN C., confirmed, 24.
RIEDEL, M. S., confirmed, 24.
RIEHL, C. H., confirmed, 18.
RIEHL, RALPH R., confirmed, 662.
RIEKER, MISS DOROTHY M. T., confirmed, 303.
RIES, MRS. MILDRED S., confirmed, 22.
RIFFLE, F. N., confirmed, 1430.
RIFKIN, MAURICE, confirmed, 359.
RIFKIN, MAURICE, confirmed, 2057.
RIGBY, MRS. MIRIAM M., confirmed, 148.
RILEY, LORENZO J., confirmed, 663.
RILEY, MRS. MARIE, confirmed, 18.
RILEY, MISS NELLIE E., confirmed, 95.
RINALD, MRS. HELEN, confirmed, 1110.
RINEHART, MRS. HELENE M., confirmed, 28.
RININSLAND, MISS MARTHA L., confirmed, 22.
RINKER, MISS MINNIE E., confirmed, 25.
RIPKEE, HENRY, confirmed, 661.
RIPPLE, HAROLD G., confirmed, 94.
RISBECK, GEO. W., confirmed, 147.
RISHEL, MRS. JULIA, confirmed, 248.
RISING, RALPH O., confirmed, 306.
RISON, MISS MARJORIE E., confirmed, 798.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

RITCHLEY, MISS JUNIATA L., confirmed, 11.

RITER, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 360.

RITTENHOUSE, JACOB A., confirmed, 19.

RITTER, P. ELMER, confirmed, 247.

RITTERSBACH, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 427.

RITTORFF, MRS. HELEN T., confirmed, 567.

RIVA, FRANK, confirmed, 92.

ROACH, MRS. GERTRUDE, confirmed, 28.

ROADARMEL, MRS. HILDA H., confirmed, 15.

ROAT, ALBERT C., confirmed, 1431.

ROBACKER, F. A., confirmed, 16.

ROBERTS, CHANDLER P., confirmed, 15.

ROBERTS, C. WILSON, confirmed, 92.

ROBERTS, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 30.

ROBERTS, E. L., confirmed, 95.

ROBERTS, MISS EVA, confirmed, 1727.

ROBERTS, FRANCIS P., confirmed, 15.

ROBERTS, MRS. LAURA M., confirmed, 662.

ROBERTS, LENERTE, confirmed, 864.

ROBERTS, MRS. MILDRED K., confirmed, 146.

ROBERTS, MRS. VIVIEN B., confirmed, 23.

ROBERTSON, JOHN H., confirmed, 1727.

ROBERTSON, WALTER C., confirmed, 23.

ROBINS, PAUL C., confirmed, 16.

ROBINSON, ALBERT, confirmed, 245.

ROBINSON, DAVID T., confirmed, 305.

ROCHE, JOHN I., confirmed, 29.

ROCKWELL, MRS. ETHEL Y., confirmed, 304.

RODEBAUGH, EVERETT G., confirmed, 798.

RODEN, HERBERT W., confirmed, 302.

RODGERS, MRS. ELIZABETH B., confirmed, 428.

RODGERS, HAROLD, confirmed, 460.

RODGERS, HOWARD O., confirmed, 567.

RODGERS, MISS LOUISE M., confirmed, 1727.

RODGERS, MISS MARIE A., confirmed, 1271.

RO, MISS LOIS, confirmed, 663.

ROEDER, ARNO E., confirmed, 426.

ROEGER, MRS. ETHEL B., confirmed, 148.

ROESCH, WILLIAM V., confirmed, 190.

ROGERS, MISS EVELYN D., confirmed, 93.

ROGERS, C. W., confirmed, 248.

ROGERS, GEO. P., confirmed, 616.

ROHNER, EMIL A., confirmed, 149.

ROLLER, REX H., confirmed, 12.

ROLLINSON, H. J., confirmed, 19.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ROMBERGER, MISS ANNETTE, confirmed, 96.

ROMM, ALBERT, confirmed, 22.

RONEY, HARRY V., confirmed, 28.

RONEY, W. ALLEN, confirmed, 659.

ROOF, LLOYD D., confirmed, 661.

ROONEY, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 13.

ROOS, MISS MARIE R., confirmed, 17.

ROOT, F. W., confirmed, 949.

RORER, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, confirmed, 19.

ROSA, CHARLES B., confirmed, 147.

ROSE, MISS SARA, confirmed, 208.

ROSEBERRY, MRS. DOROTHY M., confirmed, 15.

ROSEBERRY, MRS. EDNA F., confirmed, 96.

ROSEMAN, JOHN, confirmed, 359.

ROSENBAUM, OSCAR, confirmed, 305.

ROSENBLATT, MRS. VICTORIA B., confirmed, 96.

ROSENBLUTH, MAX, confirmed, 1159.

ROSENFELD, MRS. PAULINE, confirmed, 22.

ROSENSTEIN, MRS. FLORENCE, confirmed, 20.

ROSENWEIG, MISS ETHEL, confirmed, 12.

ROSFELD, JOHN H., confirmed, 301.

ROSS, MISS ANNE, confirmed, 800.

ROSS, A. O., confirmed, 425.

ROSS, CHARLES W., confirmed, 23.

ROSS, MRS. RUTH A. NOTTAGE, confirmed, 22.

ROSSI, CARLO, confirmed, 305.

ROSSI, EMILE F. G., confirmed, 428.

ROSSITER, MRS. KATHERINE S., confirmed, 798.

ROSSITER, MISS MAY T., confirmed, 1810.

ROSTRAVER, MICHAEL BUCK, confirmed, 1159.

ROTEN, MRS. EMMA L., confirmed, 1431.

ROTH, MISS ANNA C., confirmed, 391.

ROTH, CARL F., confirmed, 126.

ROTH, MISS FRANCES M., confirmed, 1727.

ROTH, MRS. MYRL H., confirmed, 208.

ROTH, W. E., confirmed, 661.

ROTHERMEL, NELSON L., confirmed, 302.

ROTHMAN, MRS. BLANCHE L., confirmed, 21.

ROUGHTON, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 17.

ROUSH, DOLPH B., confirmed, 248.

ROWE, MISS THELMA M., confirmed, 529.

ROWLAND, DUDLEY E., confirmed, 11.

ROWLES, MISS RACHEL C., confirmed, 1431.

ROWLEY, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 306.

RUBEN, MRS. ETHEL G., confirmed, 23.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
RUBEN, SAMUEL D., confirmed, 22.
RUBENSTEIN, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 1213.
RUBERG, MORRIS, confirmed, 305.
RUBIN, MRS. LILLIAN B., confirmed, 21.
RUBIN, MISS NETTIE, confirmed, 3774.
RUBIN, SAMUEL, confirmed, 247.
RUCKA, MRS. OLIVE MAE, confirmed, 566.
RUDDY, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 715.
RUDERT, E. W., confirmed, 12.
RUDOLF, MRS. GLADYS H., confirmed, 22.
RUDOLPH, IRVING, confirmed, 21.
RUDOLPH, M. LOUIS, confirmed, 14.
RUDZKI, LEON, confirmed, 250.
RUEY, MISS MARY, confirmed, 529.
RUFF, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 181.
RUFF, FREDERICK H., confirmed, 526.
RUFFNER, JAMES A. C., confirmed, 24.
RUHE, ALBERT B., confirmed, 800.
RUHE, MISS RITA H., confirmed, 1727.
RUHL, JACOB H., confirmed, 28.
RUHLAND, ERNEST, confirmed, 16.
RUNKEL, HERMAN T., confirmed, 146.
RUNYAN, MISS MILDRED, confirmed, 248.
RUPERT, MISS JESSIE, confirmed, 301.
RUPP, MRS. CHARLOTTE L., confirmed, 661.
RUSE, MILO K., confirmed, 246.
RUSH, OSCAR W., confirmed, 302.
RUSS, JOHN C., confirmed, 21.
RUSSELL, HILTON A., confirmed, 28.
RUSSELL, T. A., confirmed, 428.
RUSSELL, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 305.
RUTH, ADAM M., confirmed, 245.
RUTH, MRS. ALICE C., confirmed, 248.
RUTH, WM. F. K., confirmed, 25.
RUTH, WILLIAM T., confirmed, 428.
RUTHERFORD, JOHN J., confirmed, 27.
RUTLEDGE, JOHN B., confirmed, 245.
RUTTER, CARROLL L., confirmed, 304.
RUTTER, MRS. ELSIE M., confirmed, 529.
RUTZ, MISS ELEANOR M., confirmed, 18.
RYAN, DAVID J., confirmed, 2396.
RYAN, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 22.
RYAN, MISS GEORGINA E., confirmed, 17.
RYAN, MISS GERTRUDE E., confirmed, 302.
RYAN, MISS JENNIE, confirmed, 1212.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
RYAN, PATRICK F., confirmed, 359.
RYAN, ROBERT J., confirmed, 125.
RYER, MRS. ELIZABETH H., confirmed, 659.
RYSDALE, MRS. VIRGINIA B., confirmed, 2977.
RZEPSKI, WALTER A., confirmed, 93.

S

SABIN, ROBERT WILLIAM, confirmed, 12.
SABINO, JOSEPH L., confirmed, 29.
SABOCK, PETER F., confirmed, 391.
SABOL, JOHN A., confirmed, 15.
SACCONE, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 2228.
SACKS, ALFRED, confirmed, 661.
SAFELDI, JOHN S., confirmed, 19.
SAGLE, MRS. ELEANOR, confirmed, 20.
SAILER, O. W., confirmed, 189.
SAKMAR, MICHAEL, Jr., confirmed, 11.
SALBER, MISS HIDEGARD A., confirmed, 526.
SALIGA, MRS. ANNA, confirmed, 1052.
SALLADE, LEE M., confirmed, 146.
SALSGIVER, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 1212.
SALTZBURG, JULIUS J., confirmed, 391.
SALLY, VINCENT B., confirmed, 14.
SAMBERG, MRS. CATHARINE W., confirmed, 12.
SAMES, CHARLES S., confirmed, 19.
SAMPLE, H. M., confirmed, 18.
SAMSEL, MISS OLIVE E., confirmed, 26.
SAMUELS, BERNET B., confirmed, 12.
SAMUELS, WILSON J., confirmed, 148.
SANDER, MRS. CLARA E., confirmed, 23.
SANDERS, MISS BERTHA E., confirmed, 272.
SANDERS, MRS. GRACE U., confirmed, 660.
SANDERSON, JOHN F., confirmed, 16.
SANDISH, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 1052.
SANDLER, MRS. MILDRED W., confirmed, 3342.
SANDLES, MISS M. M., confirmed, 662.
SANDS, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 249.
SANFORD, ALLAN W., confirmed, 660.
SANTANGELO, ALPHONSO, confirmed, 1213.
SANTARONE, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 22.
SANTELLA, MRS. RUTH P., confirmed, 798.
SANTORO, ROCCO H., confirmed, 22.
SAPPER, GEORGE, confirmed, 188.
SAPPINGTON, MRS. MARION E., confirmed, 13.
SARAFINSKI, MISS IRENE, confirmed, 190.
SARGENT, MISS JESSIE L., confirmed, 96.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SATTERTHWAITE, J. RALPH, confirmed, 528.
SAUDER, PAUL N., confirmed, 17.
SAURER, MISS VIRGINIA M., confirmed, 305.
SAVAGE, BENJ. F., confirmed, 247.
SAVAGE, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 21.
SAVAKO, MISS STELLA E., confirmed, 16.
SAVERIO, AITA, confirmed, 92.
SAVILLE, MISS F. A., confirmed, 13.
SAWYER, MRS. AILEEN ECKSTEIN, confirmed, 660.
SAWYER, PAUL R., confirmed, 29.
SAYFORD, RUSSELL S., confirmed, 303.
SAYLOR, BUELL M., confirmed, 529.
SAYLOR, HALDOR E., confirmed, 23.
SAYRE, MRS. FLORENCE L., confirmed, 93.
SCALES, A. C., confirmed, 567.
SCATTERGOOD, MRS. LEAH C., confirmed, 21.
SCHAAKE, MISS MARION, confirmed, 22.
SCHABACKER, A. C. J., confirmed, 250.
SCHACHT, MRS. GRACE M., confirmed, 16.
SCHADE, MERVYN M., confirmed, 16.
SCHADT, MISS DOROTHY MAE, confirmed, 15.
SCHADT, EDWIN H., confirmed, 18.
SCHAEFER, MISS ANNA C., confirmed, 359.
SCHAEFER, LAWRENCE P., confirmed, 147.
SCHAFFNIT, WILLIAM, confirmed, 24.
SCHAFFREN, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 360.
SCHAFLE, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 22.
SCHAMBERS, MISS MARIE C., confirmed, 1727.
SCHARER, MISS JEAN E., confirmed, 3342.
SCHARFF, MISS LOUISE M., confirmed, 22.
SCHARPF, ROY E., confirmed, 13.
SCHATZ, MRS. GERTRUDE T., confirmed, 22.
SCHEER, GEORGE A., Jr., confirmed, 247.
SCHEIBER, MISS CATHARINE M., confirmed, 359.
SCHEIDENMANTEL, MRS. GLADYS BLANK, confirmed, 17.
SCHEIDER, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 799.
SCHEINDLINGER, MRS. LENA S., confirmed, 616.
SCHELLENBERG, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 21.
SCHELLHAMMER, MRS. MAMIE M., confirmed, 18.
SCHELLHAMMER, OWEN P. H., confirmed, 526.
SCHELLER, THOMAS K., confirmed, 662.
SCHENKEL, ROBERT H., Jr., confirmed, 97.
SCHERTZINGER, L. G., confirmed, 188.
SCHEUREN, FREDERICK W., confirmed, 250.
SCHIEDER, GEO. T., confirmed, 245.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SCHIEL, A. L., confirmed, 208.
SCHIERSE, CHAS. M. J., confirmed, 305.
SCHIFALACQUA, ILDEBRANDO, confirmed, 359.
SCHILLING, MAX, confirmed, 799.
SCHILLINGER, EMIL O., confirmed, 305.
SCHIMMEL, ALBERT, confirmed, 249.
SCHIRRA, ALBERT E., confirmed, 161.
SCHLATTER, MISS WILHELMINA, confirmed, 460.
SCHLEGEL, J. A., confirmed, 12.
SCHLENKER, RALPH E., confirmed, 1052.
SCHLICHTER, RALPH D., confirmed, 1212.
SCHMEHL, EARL N., confirmed, 2327.
SCHMEHL, MISS EDNA B., confirmed, 14.
SCHMID, FRANK L., confirmed, 616.
SCHMID, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 12.
SCHMID, WM. C., Jr., confirmed, 1052.
SCHMIDT, CARL B., confirmed, 616.
SCHMIDT, H. W., confirmed, 301.
SCHMIDT, JOS. A., confirmed, 18.
SCHMIDT, MRS. MILDRED E., confirmed, 29.
SCHMIDT, NELSON F., confirmed, 716.
SCHMIDT, ROBERT, confirmed, 16.
SCHMITT, A. J., confirmed, 11.
SCHMUCK, MRS. RUTH M., confirmed, 425.
SCHMUCKER, R. L., confirmed, 249.
SCHMUS, E. BAILEY, confirmed, 426.
SCHNARS, MRS. PAULINE M., confirmed, 864.
SCHNECK, CLARENCE T., confirmed, 248.
SCHNEIDER, A. GROH, confirmed, 22.
SCHNEIDER, MRS. CATHERINE D., confirmed, 23.
SCHNEIDER, EDWIN J., confirmed, 16.
SCHNEIDER, JOHN F., confirmed, 247.
SCHNEIDER, JOS. F., confirmed, 97.
SCHNELLER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 1271.
SCHOEDLER, JULIUS A., confirmed, 23.
SCHOLL, MRS. BERTHA R., confirmed, 19.
SCHOLL, MRS. FREDA K., confirmed, 302.
SCHOLZE, F. J., confirmed, 12.
SCHONBERGER, JOSEPH J., confirmed, 2396.
SCHONEK, WILBUR E., confirmed, 14.
SCHORSCH, IRVIN G., confirmed, 428.
SCHRADER, MISS PHYLLIS, confirmed, 14.
SCHRAMM, WILLIAM T., Jr., confirmed, 21.
SCHRECENGOST, J. S., confirmed, 1212.
SCHRECKENGOST, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
SCHREIBER, WILLIAM J., Jr., confirmed, 19.
SCHREINER, CHAS. H., confirmed, 250.
SCHREINER, J. WILLIAM, confirmed, 18.
SCHREMPF, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 28.
SCHUCHART, MISS MINNIE E., confirmed, 528.
SCHUETTE, MISS ANNA J., confirmed, 28.
SCHULER, MISS EMILIE A., confirmed, 427.
SCHULTZ, MISS ALMIRA E., confirmed, 96.
SCHULTZ, CARL H., confirmed, 146.
SCHULTZ, MRS. MARIAN D. J., confirmed, 28.
SCHUMACHER, W. J., confirmed, 250.
SCHUR, HARRY, confirmed, 1110.
SCHURR, HERMAN, confirmed, 716.
SCHURR, MAURICE R., confirmed, 208.
SCHUTTER, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 18.
SCHWAB, MISS GERTRUDE C., confirmed, 161.
SCHWALM, R. J., confirmed, 95.
SCHWAMB, HOWARD K., confirmed, 20.
SCHWARTZ, C. E., confirmed, 302.
SCHWARTZ, CHARLES, confirmed, 30.
SCHWARTZ, HENRY EMORY, confirmed, 338.
SCHWARTZ, ISADOR, confirmed, 3519.
SCHWARTZ, MRS. JENNIE, confirmed, 616.
SCHWARTZ, RICHARD H., confirmed, 18.
SCHWARTZ, RUDOLPH, confirmed, 93.
SCHWARTZ, RUSSELL L., confirmed, 26.
SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL M., confirmed, 20.
SCHWEIGER, MISS MIRIAM, confirmed, 20.
SCHWEIKERT, MISS H. M., confirmed, 12.
SCHWEIZER, GEORGE, confirmed, 22.
SCHWERHA, ROBERT J., confirmed, 30.
SCHWERIN, MISS EMMA, confirmed, 302.
SCHWERIN, MISS LORETTA, confirmed, 799.
SCHWING, MISS KATHERINE H., confirmed, 22.
SCICCHITANO, MISS MARGARET P.. confirmed. 339.
SCIOSCIA, MRS. FRANCES A., confirmed, 12.
SCLAROW, MITCHELL E., confirmed, 1159.
SCLICHTER, S. FRANK, confirmed, 662.
SCOLLINS, MISS K. L., confirmed, 426.
SCOTT, CHARLES H., confirmed, 715.
SCOTT, MISS FLORENCE H., confirmed, 18.
SCOTT, MISS HARRIETT C., confirmed, 23.
SCOTT, JAMES A., confirmed, 12.
SCOTT, MISS MARTHA C., confirmed, 246.
SCOTT, MRS. MIRIAM B., confirmed, 20.
NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
SCOTT, ROBERT A., confirmed, 27.
SCOTT, SAMUEL S., confirmed, 302.
SCOTT, W. J., confirmed, 340.
SCOULLER, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 1159.
SCRUDATO, FRANK P., confirmed, 2396.
SEABOLDT, MISS NELLIE S., confirmed, 94.
SEABROOK, WILBUR R., confirmed, 662.
SEAGERS, MRS. REBA D., confirmed, 459.
SEAL, GEORGE M., confirmed, 28.
SEAMAN, A. H., confirmed, 459.
SEARS, H. D., confirmed, 360.
SEATON, ROLLA D., confirmed, 391.
SEDGEWICK, MISS ALICE, confirmed, 567.
SEEGER, MISS KATHRYN B., confirmed, 12.
SEEGER, MISS MARIE E., confirmed, 29.
SEEMAN, P. R., confirmed, 303.
SEEMILLER, GEO. P., confirmed, 20.
SEESE, CHARLES E., confirmed, 660.
SEGAL, ALBERT, confirmed, 21.
SEGAL, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 21.
SEGAL, HARRY, confirmed, 21.
SEGALL, MAX W., confirmed, 30.
SEGEL, ALBERT M., confirmed, 20.
SEGHI, ALBERT W., confirmed, 93.
SEIGH, ALBERT. confirmed, 427.
SEIGMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH F., confirmed, 304.
SEIGWORTH, FLOYD, confirmed, 567.
SEIPP, J. EDWARD, confirmed, 246.
SEITCHIK, FRANK, confirmed, 248.
SELECK, ALOIS J., confirmed, 18.
SELL, CYRUS H., confirmed, 246.
SELLERS, F. B., Jr., confirmed, 360.
SELLERS, MISS L. BERYLE, confirmed, 426.
SELLERS, MISS M. ESTELLE, confirmed, 1110.
SELLINGER, MISS NELLIE M., confirmed, 18.
SENDERLING, G. FRANK H., confirmed, 93.
SENESE, OTTO R., confirmed, 21.
SENEY, LeROY, confirmed, 427.
SENIOR, JOHN, confirmed, 249.
SENNETT, CLARENCE C., confirmed, 22.
SEPP, MISS MYRA M., confirmed, 13.
SERAFINE, MISS WILHELMINA, confirmed, 18.
SEUFFERT, GEORGE W., confirmed, 26.
SEXTON, EDMUND A., confirmed, 340.
SEYMOUR, MISS ELSIE D., confirmed, 190.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SEYMOUR, F. T., confirmed, 30.
SHAAK, MISS JAYNE M., confirmed, 21.
SHADDINGER, MRS. HELEN H., confirmed, 14.
SHADE, MISS BESSIE R., confirmed, 250.
SHADLEY, F. M., confirmed, 21.
SHAFER, RUSSELL T., confirmed, 13.
SHAFFER, F. L., confirmed, 864.
SHAFFER, J. L., confirmed, 148.
SHAFFER, LOUIS, confirmed, 245.
SHALE, MISS GERTRUDE P., confirmed, 1159.
SHANDER, MISS AGNES M., confirmed, 2006.
SHANEFELTER, ROY E., confirmed, 567.
SHANK, MRS. MARTIN, confirmed, 1212.
SHANNON, DAVID E., confirmed, 799.
SHANNON, MRS. DOROTHY R., confirmed, 19.
SHANNON, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 17.
SHAPIRO, PHILIP, confirmed, 663.
SHARAH, E. M., confirmed, 246.
SHARP, MRS. FANNIE R., confirmed, 188.
SHARPE, ALBERT E., confirmed, 359.
SHAVER, R. STUART, confirmed, 359.
SHAW, CHARLES R., confirmed, 21.
SHAW, MRS. CLARA B., confirmed, 660.
SHAW, MISS E. E., confirmed, 302.
SHAW, FRED H., confirmed, 21.
SHAW, GEO. F., confirmed, 20.
SHAW, SYDNEY H., confirmed, 246.
SHAWDE, ERWIN H., confirmed, 459.
SHEAFFER, MISS ALICE C., confirmed, 11.
SHECKLER, MRS. MILDRED O., confirmed, 15.
SHEESLEY, N. A., confirmed, 798.
SHEETZ, AUBREY R., confirmed, 426.
SHEETZ, EDWARD W., confirmed, 359.
SHEETZ, SAMUEL B., confirmed, 17.
SHEFFER, J. RUSSELL, confirmed, 529.
SHEFFLER, MISS JEAN, confirmed, 250.
SHELDON, MRS. GERTRUDE, confirmed, 361.
SHELINSKY, WALTER, confirmed, 526.
SHELLY, MRS. BERTHA S., confirmed, 427.
SHELLY, GEORGE R., confirmed, 25.
SHENEFELT, I. L., confirmed, 29.
SHENK, JAMES S., confirmed, 11.
SHENK, JOHN K., confirmed, 25.
SHENK, SYRUS E., confirmed, 663.
SHENKIN, ARNOLD H., confirmed, 361.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SHENNEN, MRS. R. C., confirmed, 146.
SHEPARD, MISS DOROTHY O., confirmed, 22.
SHEPARD, FRANCIS G., confirmed, 427.
SHERAN, JOHN F., confirmed, 30.
SHERMAN, MRS. DORA, confirmed, 23.
SHERICK, MISS SARA N., confirmed, 96.
SHERIFF, PAUL G., confirmed, 14.
SHERRICK, MRS. CORNELIA R., confirmed, 16.
SHERRILL, MISS MARIAN E., confirmed, 11.
SHEROCK, JOSEPH, confirmed, 303.
SHERWIN, PAUL A., confirmed, 426.
SHERWOOD, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 426.
SHIELDS, CARL E., confirmed, 272.
SHIELDS, JAMES R., confirmed, 425.
SHIFFER, STEWARD F., confirmed, 661.
SHILLING, FRANK R., confirmed, 161.
SHILS, MRS. SHIRLEY R., confirmed, 23.
SHIMP, MISS OLIVE S., confirmed, 23.
SHINEHOUSE, GEORGE F., confirmed, 147.
SHINDLEDECKER, MRS. OPAL R., confirmed, 1727.
SHINDLEDECKER, MISS FREDA G., confirmed, 798.
SHIPE, HENRY A., confirmed. 864.
SHIPE, W. E., confirmed, 1212.
SHIRE, JOSEPH, confirmed, 24.
SHMIDHEISER, JOHN H., confirmed, 460.
SHOCKLEY, FLOYD W., confirmed, 527.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. BLANCHE, confirmed, 19.
SHOEMAKER, FRED, confirmed, 246.
SHOEMAKER, GEORGE C., confirmed, 1002.
SHOEMAKER, L. M., confirmed, 1159.
SHOENER, H. B., confirmed, 460.
SHOENER, MRS. LAURA M., confirmed, 1727.
SHOLLENBERGER, MISS MYRTLE, confirmed, 14.
SHOLLY, MRS. GLADYS E., confirmed, 17.
SHONK, JOHN J., confirmed, 248.
SHONTZ, MISS EDITH, confirmation, 12.
SHOUP, MRS. ALICE B., confirmed, 11.
SHOVER, MISS MYRNA R., confirmed, 428.
SHOWMAN, W. H., confirmed, 360.
SHREFFLER, ROBERT I., confirmed, 15.
SHRUM, G. D., confirmed, 96.
SHROPSHIRE, DAVID C., confirmed, 799.
SHTATMAN, BENJAMIN Z., confirmed, 22.
SHUMA, HELEN, confirmed, 526.
SHUMAKER, CLYDE S., confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
SHUSTER, HERMAN, confirmed, 340.
SIANI, MRS. ANITA SHEA, confirmed, 306.
SICKEL, HOWARD S. J., confirmed, 527.
SIDDALL, WALTER B., confirmed, 247.
SIEGRIST, MISS EDNA J., confirmed, 149.
SILBERMAN, SOL. S., confirmed, 304.
SILBERT, MISS IDA A., confirmed, 22.
SILROW, MRS. DOROTHY, confirmed, 799.
SILVER, IRVING, confirmed, 949.
SILVERMAN, JOSEPH, confirmed, 146.
SILVERSTONE, M. B., confirmed, 245.
SIMELSOHN, NATHAN, confirmed, 26.
SIMKO, JOHN B., confirmed, 147.
SIMMONS, MISS LUELLA, confirmed, 15.
SIMON, CHARLES H., confirmed, 97.
SIMON, ISRAEL A., confirmed, 391.
SIMON, NATHAN, confirmed, 18.
SIMONS, MISS JANE M., confirmed, 247.
SIMPSON, MISS HARRIET E., confirmed, 13.
SIMPSON, MISS L. ADELAIDE, confirmed, 2005.
SINCHAK, MICHAEL, confirmed, 95.
SINGLETON, MISS LARUE V., confirmed, 302.
SIRMS, AUSTIN C., confirmed, 189.
SISK, CARL M., Jr., confirmed, 14.
SISLER, HERBERT R., confirmed, 661.
SITES, EDWIN A., confirmed, 18.
SITES, MISS OLGA N., confirmed, 21.
SITTIG, W. K., confirmed, 148.
SKALUBA, ROBERT J., confirmed, 17.
SKAPIK, MISS VIRGINIA R., confirmed, 13.
SKIDMORE, JOHN W., confirmed, 358.
SKILTON, MISS IRENE T., confirmed, 20.
SKIRPAN, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 189.
SKOK, VICTOR S., confirmed, 527.
SKOOG, MISS ALGA M., confirmed, 659.
SKOOGLUND, MISS MARTHA L., confirmed, 304.
SLATCHER, CHARLES G., confirmed, 247.
SLAUGHTER, PAUL A., confirmed, 19.
SLAVISH, MRS. MARY B., confirmed, 1002.
SLAYBAUGH, MRS. LOUISA H., confirmed, 16.
SLIFER, MISS SUSAN R., confirmed, 180.
SLOAN, MRS. ANNA F., confirmed, 12.
SLOAN, MISS MARGARET B., confirmed, 18.
SLANKER, GEORGE E., confirmed, 23.
SLOAN, THOMAS M., confirmed, 304.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.
SLUSSER, MISS GRETNA V., confirmed, 11.
SMELL, C. E., confirmed, 272.
SMILEY, J. R., confirmed. 1053.
SMITH, A. AUGUST, confirmed, 12.
SMITH, MISS AGNES, confirmed, 14.
SMITH, ALLEN C., confirmed, 526.
SMITH, AMMON H., confirmed, 19.
SMITH, MRS. BERTHA M., confirmed, 27.
SMITH, MISS CATHERINE I., confirmed, 16.
SMITH, MISS CATHERINE I., confirmed. 1271.
SMITH, CHARLES H., confirmed, 189.
SMITH, CHAS. THEO., confirmed, 306.
SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE H., confirmed, 338.
SMITH, MRS. CHLOE M., confirmed, 1430.
SMITH, CLOYD M., confirmed, 14.
SMITH, MRS. CORA A., confirmed, 459.
SMITH, C. P., confirmed, 14.
SMITH, MRS. DEE, confirmed, 272.
SMITH, MRS. EDYTHE C., confirmed, 247.
SMITH, MRS. ETHEL, confirmed, 23.
SMITH, MRS. EVELYN L., confirmed, 13.
SMITH, MRS. FLORENCE A., confirmed, 16.
SMITH, MISS FLORENCE H., confirmed, 13.
SMITH, FRANK J., confirmed, 425.
SMITH, FRANK W., confirmed, 189.
SMITH, MISS GLADYS M., confirmed, 13.
SMITH, HARRY E., confirmed, 146.
SMITH, HARRY F., confirmed, 208.
SMITH, MRS. HELEN B., confirmed, 23.
SMITH, MISS HELEN F., confirmed, 15.
SMITH, HORACE H., confirmed, 19.
SMITH, HOWARD, confirmed, 26.
SMITH, HUBERT M., confirmed, 21.
SMITH, MR. J. BRIEL, confirmed, 22.
SMITH, J. K. LEE, confirmed, 391.
SMITH, MISS KATHRYN E., confirmed, 15.
SMITH, L. F., confirmed, 460.
SMITH, MRS. LILLYAN F., confirmed, 427.
SMITH, MRS. MARGARET A., confirmed, 305.
SMITH, MISS MARIAN J., confirmed, 424.
SMITH, MISS MARY ALICE, confirmed, 15.
SMITH, MRS. MAUDE TITTERMARY, confirmed, 148.
SMITH, MAURICE D., confirmed, 1159.
SMITH, MISS M. E., confirmed, 188.
SMITH, MRS. MILDRED W., confirmed, 16.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SMITH, MISS NETTIE E., confirmed, 95.
SMITH, MRS. NETTIE R., confirmed, 715.
SMITH, NICHOLAS, confirmed, 339.
SMITH, RAYMOND F., confirmed, 14.
SMITH, MISS REBA B., confirmed, 273.
SMITH, ROBERT T., confirmed, 755.
SMITH, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 305.
SMITH, MRS. RUTH B., confirmed, 798.
SMITH, SAM W., confirmed, 23.
SMITH, THOS. F., confirmed, 301.
SMITH, MISS VIRGINIA, confirmed, 19.
SMITH, WALTER A., confirmed, 662.
SMITH, WARREN K., confirmed, 14.
SMITH, W. GORDON, confirmed, 529.
SMITH, WILLIAM L., confirmed, 11.
SMOLEN, ALLEN E., confirmed, 491.
SMOLENS, MICHAEL M., confirmed, 247.
SMOLEY, GEORGE, confirmed, 13.
SMORTO, PETER, confirmed, 428.
SMORTO, SAMUEL, confirmed, 361.
SMYSER, MISS DOROTHY B., confirmed, 15.
SMYTH, MISS CATHERINE L., confirmed, 306.
SNADER, DAVID H., confirmed, 146.
SNAPP, MRS. GRACE H., confirmed, 1431.
SNIDER, CHARLES, confirmed, 26.
SNIDERMAN, BEN., confirmed, 96.
SNODGRASS, MRS. ORA B., confirmed, 2396.
SNODGRASS, W. J., confirmed, 302.
SNOKE, H. CONWELL, confirmed, 527.
SNOPKOWSKI, JOHN M., confirmed, 247.
SNOWBERGER, NORMAN F., confirmed, 16.
SNOWDEN, WM. L., Jr., confirmed, 756.
SNOWISS, JOSEPH, confirmed, 428.
SNYDER, MRS. ANNA E., confirmed, 19.
SNYDER, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 17.
SNYDER, MRS. ANNA NOBEL, confirmed, 339.
SNYDER, CHARLES A., confirmed, 11.
SNYDER, CHARLES W., Jr., confirmed, 27.
SNYDER, C. H., confirmed, 304.
SNYDER, CLYDE W., confirmed, 15.
SNYDER, MRS. EVELYN H., confirmed, 18.
SNYDER, MISS FLORENCE E., confirmed, 24.
SNYDER, MRS. HAZEL S., confirmed, 148.
SNYDER, JOHN F., confirmed, 459.
SNYDER, JOHN H., Jr., confirmed, 659.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SNYDER, J. R., confirmed, 25.
SNYDER, MARTIN F., confirmed, 12.
SNYDER, MISS MARY, confirmed, 12.
SNYDER, MISS MATTIE P., confirmed, 361.
SNYDER, O. K., confirmed, 460.
SNYDER, MRS. RACHEL W., confirmed, 97.
SNYDER, RANDALL A., confirmed, 2396.
SNYDER, MISS R. Y., confirmed, 526.
SNYDER, MISS SARA E., confirmed, 15.
SNYDER, MRS. VERNA B., confirmed, 301.
SNYDER, MRS. VERNA M., confirmed, 18.
SNYDER, VERNON G., confirmed, 19.
SOBOTKA, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 18.
SOELLNER, MISS EVELYN, confirmed, 92.
SOFRONSKI, IRVING I., confirmed, 149.
SOLDRESSEN, JOHN, confirmed, 13.
SOLINSKY, J. A., confirmed, 188.
SOLOMON, MRS. EILEEN M., confirmed, 391.
SOLOMON, JOHN F., confirmed, 427.
SOLOMON, MICHAEL, confirmed, 529.
SOLOMON, SAMUEL A., confirmed, 26.
SOLONER, E., confirmed, 20.
SOLTIS, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 339.
SOMERS, CHESTER A., confirmed, 2977.
SORICE, MISS ANGELINE, confirmed, 23.
SOSLOW, HERMAN S., confirmed, 19.
SOTTILE, LOUIS, confirmed, 17.
SOUTHWORTH, MISS LOIS L., confirmed, 2119.
SOWERS, EUGENE F., confirmed, 567.
SPADAFORA, CECIL, confirmed, 12.
SPAHMER, H. G., confirmed, 26.
SPAHR, PAUL M., confirmed, 20.
SPAHR, MISS PAULINE M., confirmed, 1431.
SPAIDE, HERALD H., confirmed, 23.
SPALDING, M. G., confirmed, 23.
SPALDING, J. V., confirmed, 22.
SPANGLER, MRS. MARGARET E., confirmed, 305.
SPECHT, JOSIAH, confirmed, 798.
SPECK, ROBERT E., confirmed, 461.
SPEED, MISS ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 567.
SPEER, GARNET R., confirmed, 338.
SPEER, KENDALL, Jr., confirmed, 24.
SPEERS, MISS LUCILLE, confirmed, 2119
SPENCE, ALBERT T., confirmed, 302.
SPENCE, J. S., confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SPENCER, GORDON A., confirmed, 12.
SPIEGEL, SIGMUND, confirmed, 24.
SPIELMAN, J. EDGAR, confirmed, 305.
SPILKER, J. W., confirmed, 302.
SPIRO, MISS SYLVIA, confirmed, 11.
SPONAGLE, JOHN H., confirmed, 29.
SPORN, SAMUEL, confirmed, 22.
SPORY, MISS GERTRUDE, confirmed, 14.
SPRAJCAR, PETER, confirmed, 755.
SPRINGS, MILTON J., confirmed, 22.
SPROULL, MISS VIOLET, confirmed, 147.
SQUIBB, W. C., confirmed, 20.
SQUIRES, MISS ROSE, confirmed, 2977.
STACK, JAMES F., confirmed, 360.
STADLER, MISS ROSE M., confirmed, 16.
STAEHR, MISS CLARA M., confirmed, 96.
STAFFORD, WALTER H., confirmed, 21.
STAGER, AAEON C., confirmed, 2396.
STAGER, MRS. ANNA, confirmed, 303.
STAGGERS, FRED F., confirmed, 272.
STAHL, MRS. AGNES, confirmed, 12.
STAHLNECKER, W. H., confirmed, 149.
STAIB, JOHN H., Jr., confirmed, 97.
STAKELBECK, MISS BESSIE M., confirmed, 663.
STALL, C. H., confirmed, 14.
STAMM, JOHN F., confirmed, 247.
STANASZEK, MISS IRENE, confirmed, 1159.
STANGIER, LAURENCE E., confirmed, 14.
STANLEY, MRS. IDA L., confirmed, 190.
STANNY, MRS. GWENDOLYN C., confirmed, 13.
STANSFIELD, BERNARD E., confirmed, 25.
STANTON, EDWARD F., confirmed, 247.
STAPLETON, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 660.
STARK, MISS JANE H., confirmed, 427.
STARKS, H. HOMER, confirmed, 526.
STARNER, H. E., confirmed, 1001.
STARR, GEORGE G., confirmed, 1212.
STARR, MRS. LEOTA J., confirmed, 303.
STARR, MORRIS H., confirmed, 26.
STAUFFER, J. E., confirmed, 1430.
STAUFFER, J. R., confirmed, 15.
STAUFFER, MISS M. E., confirmed, 28.
STAUFFER, NORMAN M., confirmed, 247.
ST. CLAIR, RUSSELL, confirmed, 149.
STEEL, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 17.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STEEL, EDGAR L., confirmed, 305.
STEELY, MISS MIRIAM K., confirmed, 14.
STEEN, W. J., confirmed, 147.
STEEVER, RALPH E., confirmed, 190.
STEFANOWICZ, ANTHONY P., confirmed, 305.
STEFANSKI, RICHARD, confirmed, 18.
STEFENSON, WM. W., confirmed, 246.
STEFKO, JOHN F., confirmed, 19.
STEGMEYER, MISS DOROTHY, confirmed, 12.
STEGNER, CHARLES B., confirmed, 799.
STEHLE, MISS CATHERINE, confirmed, 14.
STEIDLE, MISS ETHEL O., confirmed, 28.
STEIN, ALEXANDER T., confirmed, 361.
STEIN, A. MORRIS, confirmed, 23.
STEIN, ERWIN G., confirmed, 305.
STEIN, MRS. ETHEL H., confirmed, 24.
STEIN, MEYER, confirmed, 22.
STEIN, MILTON, confirmed, 20.
STEIN, MRS. RUTH G., confirmed, 24.
STEIN, MRS. SALLY, confirmed, 1727.
STEINBERG, MISS H. L., confirmed, 13.
STEINBRINK, MISS RUTH W., confirmed, 360.
STEINER, J. DAVID, confirmed, 302.
STINHAUER, H. J., confirmed, 3342.
STEINHAUER, H. J., confirmed, 3342.
STEINBACH, LOUIS, confirmed, 1431.
STELL, JOHN J., confirmed, 361.
STELY, MISS CATHARINE M., confirmed, 1430.
STEMLER, E. S., confirmed, 272.
STENCEL, MISS HELEN E., confirmed, 798.
STEPHENS, MRS. IRENE M., confirmed, 460.
STEPHENS, MORTON W., confirmed, 460.
STEPHENS, WILLOUGHBY W., confirmed, 18.
STEPLER, MISS DOROTHY L., confirmed, 246.
STERLING, MISS ARLINE, confirmed, 14.
STERLING, H. T., confirmed, 27.
STERN, CHARLES C., confirmed, 23.
STERN, CYRUS Y., confirmed, 14.
STERN, MISS LILY M., confirmed, 661.
STERNER, FRANK T., confirmed, 662.
STEVENS, EDWARD J., Jr., confirmed, 305.
STEVENS, MRS. ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 566.
STEVENS, FRANK M., confirmed, 303.
STEVENS, MRS. MYRA R., confirmed, 2006.
STEVENS, SAMUEL W., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STEVENSON, HAROLD R., confirmed, 190.
STEVENSON, LEWIS N., confirmed, 95.
STEWARD, DAVIS R., confirmed, 1002.
STEWART, DEAN B., confirmed, 93.
STEWART, GEORGE A., confirmed, 245.
STEWART, JOHN, confirmed, 247.
STEWART, MISS KATHRYN A., confirmed, 303.
STEWART, MISS MAUDE A., confirmed, 305.
STEWART, ROBERT S., Jr., confirmed, 1431.
STEWART, T. DALE, confirmed, 24.
STILLEY, EMERSON, confirmed, 96.
STILLING, BENJAMIN F., confirmed, 663.
STIMMLER, J. E., confirmed, 1159.
STINE, HOWARD E., confirmed, 1485.
STINGER, VERNICE A., confirmed, 425.
STINGER, WM. W., confirmed, 250.
STINSON, MISS MARGARET H., confirmed, 97.
STINSON, MISS ROSEMARY, confirmed, 21.
STINSON, T. BAILEY, confirmed, 491.
STINSON, W. ROWLAND, confirmed, 20.
STITELER, J. O., confirmed, 799.
STITT, MISS LILLIAN R., confirmed, 302.
STITZEL, GEORGE R., confirmed, 1159.
STOCK, MISS RITA M., confirmed, 13.
STOCKE, CHARLES P., confirmed, 361.
STOCKER, MRS. E. B., confirmed, 303.
STOCKER, EDWIN H., confirmed, 28.
STOECKER, MISS ELINER, M., confirmed, 13.
STOEHR, W. A., confirmed, 2057.
STOFFER, JAMES W., confirmed, 23.
STOHL, MISS ESTHER L., confirmed, 661.
STOKES, H. BENTON, confirmed, 340.
STOKES, MRS. VIOLET K., confirmed, 460.
STOLL, MISS ALICE L., confirmed, 28.
STOLZENBACH, MISS MARY LOUISE, confirmed, 95.
STONE, J. R., confirmed, 12.
STONE, MRS. MILDRED HOOPY, confirmed, 716.
STONE, W. H., confirmed, 427.
STONER, CHAS. F., confirmed, 24.
STONER, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 2395.
STONER, MISS SUSIE J., confirmed, 14.
STORM, ENOCH I. R., confirmed, 94.
STORNANTIS, FRANK, confirmed, 359.
STORY, MISS GWENDOLYN, confirmed, 93.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STOTTLEMYER, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 301.
STOUGHTON, CARROLL C., confirmed, 16.
STOUT, MICHAEL H., confirmed, 248.
STOVER, JOHN A., confirmed, 147.
STOVER, JORDAN F., confirmed, 798.
STOYAN, WALTER, confirmed, 26.
STOYER, MRS. BESSIE E., confirmed, 23.
STOYER, RAY W., confirmed, 19.
STRAIN, MISS REGINA L., confirmed, 16.
STRAITZ, MRS. FLOSS D., confirmed, 864.
STRALEY, C. A., confirmed, 208.
STRANAHAN, MRS. ROSE T., confirmed, 16.
STRAND, MISS MARTHA E., confirmed, 799.
STRAUSBURG, ADRIAN, confirmed, 1053.
STRAUSS, MISS VIOLET M., confirmed, 18.
STRAUSS, WM. J., confirmed, 94.
STRAUSSER, RAYMOND H., confirmed, 567.
STRAW, NORMAN STUART, confirmed, 391.
STRAWCUTTER, MISS MAXINE, confirmed, 17.
STRAWN, THOMAS, confirmed, 14.
STRAZZERA, LOUIS A., confirmed, 232.
STREIB, G. A., confirmed, 12.
STRENGER, FRED R., confirmed, 189.
STRICK, LEON, confirmed, 22.
STRITE, W. W., confirmed, 16.
STRITTMATTER, ALLEN F., confirmed, 20.
STROBEL, MRS. IVY MAE, confirmed, 12.
STROEBELE, MISS F. C., confirmed, 188.
STROHMEIER, MISS CLARA A., confirmed, 567.
STROUD, MISS FLORENCE P., confirmed, 359.
STROUP, MRS. LaRUE K., confirmed, 13.
STROUP, MISS LUCILLE A., confirmed, 245.
STROUSS, CARLETON M., confirmed, 19.
STROUSS, JAMES S., confirmed, 358.
STRUNK, H. SPESSARD, confirmed, 305.
STRUNK, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 146.
STUDT, MISS KATHRYN L., confirmed, 14.
STULER, MISS MARIE, confirmed, 23.
STULL, J. M., confirmed, 427.
STUMPF, MRS. CECILIA W., confirmed, 21.
STUMPP, MISS HILDA M., confirmed, 14.
STURTEVANT, BENJAMIN J., confirmed, 19.
STURTEVANT, MRS. L. C., confirmed, 209.
STUTZMAN, M. Q., confirmed, 301.
STYER, MISS MARY JANE, confirmed, 17.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STYLES, FITZHUGH LEE, confirmed, 20.

SUDNICK, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 189.

SUESS, LOUIS J., confirmed, 95.

SUGARMAN, HARRY G., confirmed, 126.

SUKEENA, NICHOLAS, confirmed, 2119.

SULLEN MISS JUNE, confirmed, 29.

SULLIVAN, EDW. C., confirmed, 148.

SULLIVAN, MRS. ESTHER G., confirmed, 1002.

SULLIVAN, J. C., confirmed, 161.

SULLIVAN, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 1271.

SULLIVAN, MRS. MARIE L., confirmed, 2005.

SULLIVAN, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 18.

SULLIVAN, MAURICE, confirmed, 26.

SULLIVAN, THOS. J., confirmed, 527.

SULLIVAN, WM. F., confirmed, 800.

SUMMERS, JESSE, confirmed, 22.

SUMMERS, MISS KATHRYN A., confirmed, 27.

SUMMERS, MISS SARA M., confirmed, 97.

SUNDHEIM, JOSEPH H., confirmed, 27.

SUPER, CHARLES G., confirmed, 20.

SUTLIFF, ELLIS, confirmed, 15.

SUTTNER, SIMON, confirmed, 12.

SUTTON, FRANK F., confirmed, 303.

SUTTON, GEO. Z., confirmed, 245.

SWALLOW, MRS. GERTRUDE D., confirmed, 2396.

SWANGER, MRS. MOLLIE A., confirmed, 426.

SWANK, EUGENE E., confirmed, 755.

SWANSON, MRS. HELEN E., confirmed, 527.

SWARTLEY, CHARLES R., confirmed, 491.

SWARTZ, AARON S., Jr., confirmed, 272.

SWARTZ, MRS. MILDRED I., confirmed, 14.

SWARTZ, OLIVER J., confirmed, 146.

SWEGER, W. DONALD, confirmed, 15.

SWEENEY, MISS CECELIA M., confirmed, 161.

SWEET, H. I., confirmed, 661.

SWENEEY, MISS ANNA MAY, confirmed, 21.

SWIFT, LAYTON, confirmed, 16.

SWITZER, RAYMOND E., confirmed, 12.

SZCZEPANSKI, MISS REGINA H., confirmed, 96.

T.

TABOR, MRS. MARY M., confirmed, 28.

TACKMAN, MISS BLANCHE, confirmed, 661.

TAGGART, ROBERT, confirmed, 361.

TAGGE, JOHN C., confirmed, 528.

TAINTOR, MISS C. P., confirmed, 21.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

TALENFELD, MEYER, confirmed, 800.

TANZER, HARRY, confirmed, 1212.

TARMAN, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 14.

TATUSKO, JOHN, confirmed, 249.

TAYLOR, MISS ELSIE L., confirmed, 306.

TAYLOR, MISS EVELYN, confirmed, 459.

TAYLOR, MISS IRENE L., confirmed, 2396.

TAYLOR, ISAAC E., confirmed, 23.

TAYLOR JOHN P., confirmed, 303.

TAYLOR, MRS. LAVINIA R., confirmed, 245.

TEDROW, MISS JOSEPHINE D., confirmed, 11.

TEEPLE, CHARLES W., confirmed, 1212.

TEGELER C. L., confirmed, 2396.

TEITELMAN, HARRY H., confirmed, 22.

TELLER, STEPHEN, confirmed, 2058.

TEMPEST, GEORGE E., confirmed, 428.

TEMPLE, MISS BERTHA, confirmed, 358.

TERCHA, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 528.

TERRILL, MRS. MILDRED, confirmed, 755.

TERRY, C. HAROLD, confirmed, 14.

TERRY, W. G., confirmed, 2228.

THALHEIMER, BYRON A., confirmed, 2977.

THATCHER, ALBANUS W. Jr., confirmed, 661.

THEUER, MISS ELEANOR M., confirmed, 21.

THOM, MISS GRACE I., confirmed, 247.

THOMAS, MISS ADA M., confirmed, 663.

THOMAS, MISS BIRDIE MAY, confirmed, 12.

THOMAS, CHESTER A., confirmed, 460.

THOMAS, MISS ELIZABETH A., confirmed, 189.

THOMAS, MISS GERTRUDE T., confirmed, 15.

THOMAS, GRIFF, confirmed, 17.

THOMAS, HAROLD C., confirmed, 460.

THOMAS, JOHN F., confirmed, 96.

THOMAS, JOHN J., confirmed, 249.

THOMAS, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 23.

THOMAS, MERLE E., confirmed, 339.

THOMAS, MISS RUTH ANN, confirmed, 304.

THOMAS, MISS RUTH Y, confirmed, 427.

THOMAS, WILLIAM A., confirmed, 663.

THOMPSON, MRS. ELIZABETH R., confirmed, 3122.

THOMPSON, J. R., confirmed, 14.

THOMPSON, MISS M. T., confirmed, 426.

THOMPSON, PAUL E., confirmed, 24.

THOMPSON, ROBERT J., confirmed, 2058.

THOMPSON, W. E., confirmed, 663.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

THOMSON, MRS. ANNA P., confirmed, 15.

THOMSON, MRS. GLADYS H., confirmed, 1590.

THOMSON, HARRY B., confirmed, 715.

THORESON, MISS ADA, confirmed, 526.

THORN, MERLE E., confirmed, 1590.

THURSTON, MISS HAZEL M., confirmed, 3519.

TIERNEY, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 29.

TIESER, STEPHEN J., confirmed, 26.

TIGHE, MRS. HELEN, confirmed, 23.

TIGHE, MISS HELEN H., confirmed, 1110.

TILLOTSON, E. WARD, confirmed, 96.

TINDALL, WILLIAM S., confirmed, 2058.

TINNEY, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 148.

TIPTON, MISS EVELYN I., confirmed, 715.

TISDALE, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 30.

TKACH, MISS NATALIE P., confirmed, 11.

TOBEY, MISS DOROTHY A., confirmed, 17.

TOBIAS, MRS. BETTE F., confirmed, 14.

TOBIAS, EDWARD A., confirmed, 11.

TOBIAS, JACOB N., confirmed, 272.

TOBIN, MISS MARION E., confirmed, 16.

TOBIN, MISS M. V., confirmed, 426.

TOLD, PETER E., confirmed, 460.

TOLL, HERMAN, confirmed, 1727.

TOLSON, HENRY F., confirmed, 1002.

TOMAJKO, FRANK J., confirmed, 24.

TOMASCIK, MISS ANNA M., confirmed, 18.

TOMLINSON, C. W., confirmed, 26.

TOMLINSON, HARRY J., confirmed, 26.

TOMLINSON, J. H., confirmed, 12.

TONGREN, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 339.

TONKIN, HERMAN, confirmed, 247.

TOOLE, R. F., confirmed, 250.

TOPKINS, SOL, confirmed, 663.

TOPPER, FELIX V., Sr., confirmed, 94.

TORAM, JOHN, Jr., confirmed, 303.

TORQUATO, JOHN, confirmed, 1052.

TORSELL, ANTHONY A., confirmed, 15.

TORTORELLA, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 17.

TOTH, JOHN G., confirmed, 1158.

TOTORA, MISS JOSEPHINE S., confirmed, 23.

TOTTEN, MRS. ELIZABETH M., confirmed, 17.

TOWNSEND, ALBERT E., confirmed, 94.

TRACEY, J. B. A., confirmed, 662.

TRAMBLEY, JOSEPH L., confirmed, 303.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

TRANK, ALFRED H., confirmed, 188.

TRAPPLER, VICTOR C., confirmed, 800.

TRAUB, MISS BESSIE, confirmed, 1109.

TRAUTMAN, EDWARD C., confirmed, 248.

TRAUTMAN, MRS. ETHEL L., confirmed, 19.

TRAVAGLINI, DANIEL, confirmed, 232.

TRAVER, OLIVER C., confirmed, 1159.

TRAVERS, MISS ANNA R., confirmed, 306.

TRAVIS, ALFRED, confirmed, 24.

TRAVIS, MRS. ESTHER L., confirmed, 3693.

TREDICK, MISS MARGARET, confirmed, 529.

TRETTER, MISS FLORENCE A., confirmed, 16.

TREUTER, LOUIS J., confirmed, 22.

TREXLER, MAURICE E., confirmed, 17.

TRIESTER, HARRY I., confirmed, 21.

TRIFIELD, MISS CLARA, confirmed, 20.

TRIGGIANO, MISS EVELYN D., confirmed, 232.

TRIMBLE, MISS MARY S., confirmed, 21.

TROLAND, BENJAMIN E., confirmed, 188.

TROTTER, JOSEPH E., confirmed, 149.

TROTTER, MRS. KATHRYN, confirmed, 272.

TROUT, EDGAR EARL, confirmed, 248.

TROUTMAN, PAUL A., confirmed, 567.

TRUDEL, ALBERT C., confirmed, 302.

TRUMBORE, MRS. AVONA, confirmed, 18.

TRUMBORE, Z. O., confirmed, 660.

TRUMPETER, GILBERT, confirmed, 96.

TUFILLARO, MRS. LENA, confirmed, 19.

TUNICK, MRS. CONSTANCE K., confirmed, 20.

TUNSTALL, HENRY J., confirmed, 663.

TUOHEY, MISS GERTRUDE M., confirmed, 15.

TURACK, MISS FRANCES M., confirmed, 96.

TURNER, CHARLES A., confirmed, 306.

TURNER, HARRY J., confirmed, 1001.

TURNER, W. C., confirmed, 663.

TURNEY, J. H., confirmed, 17.

TURNOFF, JACOB, confirmed, 361.

TUSTIN, WALTER W., confirmed, 302.

TUTTLE, ALBERT W., confirmed, 661.

TYNDALL, G. IRVIN, confirmed, 20.

TYSON, EDW. T., 3rd, confirmed, 21.

TYSON, JOSIAH B., confirmed, 15.

U.

UETZ, PAUL, confirmed, 189.

UHLER, MRS. MARIE, confirmed, 1431.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued

UHLINGER, MISS KATHERINE, confirmed, 1159.

ULERY, CHARLES H., confirmed, 1431.

ULLMAN, A. ROY, confirmed, 21.

ULRICH, GEORGE, confirmed, 663.

ULSH, MISS MARGARET P., confirmed, 302.

UNCAPHER, FRANK C., confirmed, 17.

UNDERKOFFLER, FRANK, confirmed, 529.

UNDERWOOD, MRS. BERTHA B., confirmed, 189.

UNDERWOOD, F. P., confirmed, 663.

UNKOVICH, KOSTO, confirmed, 93.

UNRUH, MISS MARGARET W., confirmed, 663.

URBAN, MRS. DOROTHY E., confirmed, 15.

URBAN, MRS. JULIA M., confirmed, 20.

UREY, FRANK, confirmed, 147.

UREY, MISS JESSIE, confirmed, 663.

UZUMECKI, RAYMOND, confirmed, 1664.

V.

VABDEVORT, W. J., confirmed, 302.

VALENTINE, C. C., confirmed, 248.

VALENTINE, MISS SARA L., confirmed, 16.

VALLE, MISS HAZEL I., confirmed, 1271.

VALLEI, MISS JOSEPHINE M., confirmed, 22.

VAN ADAMS, H., confirmed, 339.

VANDERGRIFT, CLARENCE W., confirmed, 427.

VANDERGRIFT, W. B., confirmed, 460.

VAN GILDER, MISS DONNA B., confirmed, 428.

VAN GORDER, LYNN E., confirmed, 23.

VANSANT, MISS ETTA E., confirmed, 14.

VAN SCHOIACK, HARRY R., confirmed, 301.

VAN WAGNER, GEO. W., confirmed, 1159.

VARINE, ANTHONY F., confirmed, 189.

VATAVUK, MRS. MOLLY L., confirmed, 19.

VATTIMO, WM. MILLY, confirmed, 12.

VECCHIO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 661.

VEIGLE, W. W., confirmed, 147.

VENTO, JOSEPH, confirmed, 21.

VERDECCHIA, MISS JEAN M., confirmed, 96.

VEROSKY, JOSEPH, confirmed, 12.

VESTER, MISS M. H., confirmed, 23.

VINCENT, MRS. M. LUCILLE, confirmed, 23.

VINCENT, PASCHALL TORTOLANI, confirmed, 22.

VIROSTEK, JOHN A., confirmed, 12.

VISKOCHIL, VICTOR C., confirmed, 2057.

VITALE, MISS JOSEPHINE, confirmed, 249.

VIZZA, JOSEPH, confirmed, 24.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

VOEHL, WM. H., confirmed, 161.

VOELCKER, H. W., confirmed, 250.

VOGEL, MISS LILLIAN F., confirmed, 461.

VOID, HARVEY, confirmed, 147.

VOLK, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 190.

VOLK, JOHN P., confirmed, 2327.

VOORHEES, MISS LENA G., confirmed, 23.

VORPE, MRS. DOROTHY E., confirmed, 12.

VOSBURG, MRS. MYRTLE H., confirmed, 29.

VOSS, VICTOR E., confirmed, 250.

VOURION, MISS MARIE O., confirmed, 529.

W.

WADDINGTON, ROBERT M., confirmed, 20.

WADE, MISS KATHLEEN, confirmed, 93.

WADE, WILBUR P., confirmed, 799.

WAECHTER, FRED H., confirmed, 360.

WAGNER ARTHUR R., confirmed, 24.

WAGNER, AUGUST, confirmed, 188.

WAGNER, FRED W., confirmed, 181.

WAGNER, JOSEPH H., confirmed, 301.

WAGNER, LEON K., confirmed, 616.

WAGNER, LLOYD F., confirmed, 19.

WAGNER, MISS M. MARIE, confirmed, 459.

WAGNER, MRS. RACHEL, confirmed, 301.

WAGSTAFF, WILLIAM R., confirmed, 22.

WAIDELICH, SAMUEL T., confirmed, 360.

WAINER, JOSEPH, confirmed, 249.

WAINER, SAMUEL B., confirmed, 249.

WAJERT, MISS VICTORIA P., confirmed, 715.

WALBORN, IRVING K., confirmed, 429.

WALDBAUM, MRS. EVA BUTLER, confirmed, 663.

WALDE, GLENN A., confirmed, 429.

WALDER, MISS DOROTHY C., confirmed, 13.

WALDRON, MRS. EMILY LEONA, confirmed, 865.

WALKER, MRS. BLANCHE T., confirmed, 800.

WALKER, DAVID G., confirmed, 22.

WALKER, MRS. FLORENCE K., confirmed, 13.

WALKER, FRANK F., confirmed, 359.

WALKER, MRS. FREDA E., confirmed, 13.

WALKER, MISS GUSSELLA C., confirmed, 2977.

WALKER, W. HARRISON, confirmed, 27.

WALKER, JAMES C., confirmed, 28.

WALKER, MISS MARGARET M., confirmed, 190.

WALKER, MISS MYRTLE E., confirmed, 16.

WALKER, ROBERT, Jr., confirmed 188.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WALKER, THOS. J., confirmed, 528.
WALKER, MRS. WINIFRED REIN, confirmed, 249.
WALKEY, A. W., confirmed, 25.
WALLACE, MISS ANNE C., confirmed, 17.
WALLACE, MISS A. JEAN, confirmed, 12.
WALLACE, MRS. DORIS C., confirmed, 20.
WALLACE, GEO B., confirmed, 20.
WALLACE, GEORGE M., Jr., confirmed, 303.
WALLACE, MISS MARY, confirmed, 249.
WALLACE, THEO., confirmed, 95.
WALLERSTEIN, MISS LEAH, confirmed, 659.
WALLING, FRANK M., confirmed, 303.
WALLOWER, EDW. A., confirmed, 15.
WALLS, WM. J., confirmed, 13.
WALSH, EDWARD J., confirmed, 305.
WALSH, FRANK M., confirmed, 360.
WALSH, MISS HANNAH C., confirmed, 360.
WALSH, JAMES P., confirmed, 15.
WALSH, JOHN A., confirmed, 527.
WALSH, MRS. JOSEPHINE R., confirmed, 188.
WALSH, JOSEPH V., confirmed, 17.
WALSH, MISS MARY P., confirmed, 12.
WALSH, MAURICE, confirmed, 662.
WALSH, M. WILLIAM, confirmed, 17.
WALSH, RICHARD J., confirmed, 527.
WALSH, WM. F., confirmed, 246.
WALTER, BLAINE G., Sr., confirmed, 15.
WALTER, MRS. EDITH V., confirmed, 798.
WALTER, MARLAN O., confirmed, 15.
WALTER, MRS. MILDRED W., confirmed, 19.
WALTER, RALPH H., confirmed, 527.
WALTER, W. H., confirmed, 30.
WALTERS, ARTHUR, confirmed, 17.
WALTERS, CHESTER E., confirmed, 2515.
WALTERS, L. S., confirmed, 305.
WALTERS, MISS VIRGINIA L., confirmed, 1212.
WALTERS, WALTER S., confirmed, 12.
WALTHOUR, LAWRENCE H., confirmed, 305.
WALTON, MISS CAROLINE D., confirmed, 22.
WALTON, MRS. ETHEL S., confirmed, 2057.
WALTON, MISS EVA J., confirmed, 22.
WALTON, MISS SUSANNA L., confirmed, 25.
WALTZ, B. J., confirmed, 865.
WALTZ, THOMAS, confirmed, 426.
WANDLESS, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 28.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WANDRISCO, CLEM J., confirmed, 302.
WARD, MISS MARGUERITE M., confirmed, 247.
WARD, MISS MARIAN, confirmed, 2396.
WARD, PAUL E., confirmed, 1485.
WARD, P. H., confirmed, 3342.
WARD, MISS ROSALIE S., confirmed, 716.
WARD, WM. T., confirmed, 16.
WARDEN, MISS BESSIE M., confirmed, 12.
WARFEL, FRANK B., confirmed, 339.
WARGOVICH, MICHAEL J., confirmed, 248.
WARHAFTIG, MORRIS, confirmed, 1002.
WARIHAY, MRS. JOSEPHINE F., confirmed, 360.
WARNER, MISS E. FRANCES, confirmed, 148.
WARRENSFORD, THOS. H., confirmed, 1485
WASE, F. E., confirmed, 529.
WASECKO, MISS IRENE K., confirmed, 13
WASER, MISS ELSIE E., confirmed, 21.
WASHCO ALEC, Jr., confirmed, 22.
WASHINGTON, MRS. FLORENCE L., confirmed, 1664.
WATERS, GEORGE, confirmed, 303.
WATSON, EDWARD B., confirmed, 360.
WATSON, JOHN C., confirmed, 28.
WATSON, OLIVER T., confirmed, 1727.
WATT, MISS DOLETHA S., confirmed, 3693.
WATT, GEORGE A., confirmed, 2057.
WATT, JOHN N., confirmed, 21.
WATT, MISS M. OZELMA, confirmed, 24.
WATTON, HARRY B., confirmed, 22.
WATTS, CHARLES B., confirmed, 147.
WATTS, GEORGE J., Jr., confirmed, 305.
WAY, MRS. ELLA M., confirmed, 23.
WEARY, MISS ELMIRA, confirmed, 17.
WEAVER, MRS. CATHERINE D., confirmed, 1158.
WEAVER, C. R., confirmed, 662.
WEAVER, DAVID A., confirmed, 302.
WEAVER, MRS. ELIZABETH K., confirmed, 361.
WEAVER, ELMER C., confirmed, 865.
WEAVER, MRS. ESTHER E., confirmed, 14.
WEAVER, F. E., confirmed, 616.
WEAVER, GEO. A., confirmed, 26.
WEAVER, H. G., confirmed, 1271.
WEAVER, IRVIN H., confirmed, 17.
WEAVER, MISS SARA M., confirmed, 1052.
WEAVER, WALLACE C., confirmed, 147.
WEAVER, WALTER W., confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WEBBER, MRS. GRACE I., confirmed, 2396.
WEBEL, FREDERICK G., confirmed, 26.
WEBER, MRS. AMELIA, confirmed, 25.
WEBER, MRS. CLAIRE B., confirmed, 2057.
WEBER, MISS GRACE E., confirmed, 13.
WEBER, MISS HENRIETTE F., confirmed, 16.
WEBER, J. HERBERT, confirmed, 148.
WEBER, J. R., confirmed, 15.
WEBER, WM. F., confirmed, 19.
WEBSTER, MISS BETTY, confirmed, 93.
WEBSTER, MRS. CONSTANCE H., confirmed, 3342.
WEBSTER, GEORGE W., confirmed, 13.
WEED, MISS HARRIETT E., confirmed, 1159.
WEHNER, MISS AGNES E., confirmed, 146.
WEHR, MRS. ELEANOR W., confirmed, 427.
WEIBLE, MISS ETTA A., confirmed, 12.
WEIDNER, MISS BRIDELLA A., confirmed, 2662.
WEIDNER, C. H., Jr., confirmed, 304.
WEIDNER, GEO. H., confirmed, 459.
WEIKAL, MRS. MARY, confirmed, 1431.
WEIL, MRS. CAROL L., confirmed, 20.
WEIL, SAMUEL, confirmed, 303.
WEILENMANN, HENRY, confirmed, 248.
WEIN, EDWARD, confirmed, 12.
WEINBERG, ALBERT P., confirmed, 126.
WEINER, SAMUEL E., confirmed, 1430.
WEINGARTEN, MISS HARRIET, confirmed, 247.
WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T., confirmed, 1727.
WEINGARTNER, W. H., confirmed, 146.
WEINHOLD, MISS HELEN M., confirmed, 1727.
WEINROTH, BENJAMIN, confirmed, 29.
WEINSTEIN, MISS ESTHER, confirmed, 22.
WEISBEIN, LOUIS, confirmed, 28.
WEISENBERGER, G. A., confirmed, 2327.
WEISS, F. S., confirmed, 361.
WEISS, GEORGE F., confirmed, 146.
WEISS, GILBERT B., confirmed, 250.
WEISS, JOSEPH K., confirmed, 12.
WEISS, MISS ESTHER, confirmed, 305.
WEISS, SIMON, confirmed, 491.
WEISSMAN, MISS DORIS, confirmed, 11.
WEIXEL, MISS EDNA K., confirmed, 360.
WEIZEL, MISS W., confirmed, 97.
WELCH, HARRY M., confirmed, 15.
WELCH, JOHN F., confirmed, 1158.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WELDY, MRS. LOTTIE L., confirmed, 11.
WELFLEY, MISS LILLIAN, confirmed, 148.
WELFLY, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 799.
WELLER, ALBERT H., confirmed, 181.
WELLS, C. E., Jr., confirmed, 660.
WELSH, ALFRED F., confirmed, 21.
WELSH, CLARENCE W., confirmed, 20.
WELSH, W. CRAWFORD, confirmed, 15.
WENDT, FRANK J., confirmed, 22.
WENIGER, WILLIAM F., confirmed, 361.
WENLOCK, JOSEPH, confirmed, 305.
WENSEL, MRS. ALVERDA K., confirmed, 19.
WENTZ, B. W., confirmed, 616.
WENTZ, JOSEPH P., confirmed, 96.
WENTZEL, GRANT D., confirmed, 97.
WENZEL, MRS. ESTHER M., confirmed, 17.
WENZEL, R. H., confirmed, 147.
WERLINICH, SAMUEL, confirmed, 302.
WERNER, FRED R., confirmed, 13.
WERNER, HARRY, confirmed, 303.
WERNETH, J. P., confirmed, 302.
WERNICK, MISS RISSIE, confirmed, 359.
WERST, HARVEY C., confirmed, 1053.
WERTON, THOMAS E., confirmed, 23.
WEST, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 93.
WEST, W. NELSON L., confirmed, 181.
WEST, WM. NELSON, confirmed, 181.
WESTBROOK, MRS. RUTH J., confirmed, 24.
WESTBROOK, MISS WINNIFRED S., confirmed, 12.
WESTCOTT, MISS HAZEL L., confirmed, 96.
WESTERMAN, MRS. CLAIRE, confirmed, 660.
WESTERMAN, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 13.
WESTOVER, J. HARRISON, confirmed, 246.
WETZEL, FRED B., confirmed, 18.
WETZEL, ROBERT P., confirmed, 94.
WHALEN, MISS FLORENCE M., confirmed, 22.
WHARTENBY, MRS. FLORENCE W., confirmed, 429.
WHEELER, MRS. MAE H., confirmed, 25.
WHEELER, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 19.
WHEELER, THEODORE F., confirmed, 16.
WHENRY, R. R., confirmed, 1430.
WHERRY, MISS CLARA B., confirmed, 303.
WHETSTONE, MRS. MAUDE, confirmed, 13.
WHIPPERMAN, H. S., confirmed, 23.
WHIRLOW, CLARENCE C., confirmed, 566.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WHITAKER, HAROLD G., confirmed, 28.
WHITE, ALBERT L., confirmed, 2119.
WHITE, E. D., confirmed, 529.
WHITE, EDW. H. Jr., confirmed, 305.
WHITE, HARRY C., confirmed, 426.
WHITE, MRS. IDA WILCOX, confirmed, 272.
WHITE, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 22.
WHITE, MISS MILDRED E., confirmed, 13.
WHITE, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 17.
WHITE, WALTER T., confirmed, 16.
WHITE, WM. J., confirmed, 29.
WHITEMAN, MISS SARAH, confirmed, 125.
WHITEMAN, MISS Z. I., confirmed, 247.
WHITESIDE, WM. A., confirmed, 526.
WHITMAN, DAVID, confirmed, 13.
WHITMYRE, E. ELMER, confirmed, 799.
WHITNEY, MISS MARION M., confirmed, 1212.
WHYENNY, MISS MARY, confirmed, 23.
WICK, J. C., confirmed, 147.
WICKENHAVER, J. A., confirmed, 15.
WIEGMAN, JOHN F., confirmed, 799.
WIEHRAUCH, HARRY J., confirmed, 28.
WIENER, M. M., confirmed, 29.
WIGGINS, MISS M., confirmed, 425.
WIGGINS, MISS SARAH H., confirmed, 302.
WILBAR, GEORGE H. Jr., confirmed, 15.
WILBAR, MISS MABEL P., confirmed, 26.
WILCOX, MRS. GERTRUDE E., confirmed, 16.
WILCOX, HOWARD S., confirmed, 528.
WILCOX, MISS V. E., confirmed, 18.
WILDE, MISS EDITH L., confirmed, 146.
WILDEMORE, JOHN K., Jr., confirmed, 189.
WILDRICK, HAROLD A., Jr., confirmed, 22.
WILES, MRS. KATHRYN M., confirmed, 2005.
WILEY, MISS CHARLOTTE F., confirmed, 662.
WILFONG, MILLARD N., confirmed, 19.
WILHELM, FRED R., confirmed, 19.
WILHELM, JAMES G., confirmed, 1431.
WILK, MISS LAURA T., confirmed, 12.
WILKEN, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 208.
WILKINSON, MRS. L. MARGARET, confirmed, 1430.
WILL, FRANK P., confirmed, 1002.
WILLARD, BERNARD E., confirmed, 461.
WILLARD, JOSEPH F., confirmed, 340.
WILLET, MISS MAY P., confirmed, 799.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WILLIAMS, MISS ANNA, confirmed, 96.
WILLIAMS, MISS ANNE, confirmed, 18.
WILLIAMS, MRS. EDITH L., confirmed, 96.
WILLIAMS, EDWIN F., confirmed, 22.
WILLIAMS, ELIAS, confirmed, 97.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 663.
WILLIAMS, MISS FRANCES C., confirmed, 529.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, confirmed, 2396.
WILLIAMS, MRS. HAZEL C., confirmed, 148.
WILLIAMS, MISS ISOBEL, confirmed, 18.
WILLIAMS, J. A., confirmed, 527.
WILLIAMS, JOHN W., confirmed, 1159.
WILLIAMS, JOHN J. R., confirmed, 24.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH L., confirmed, 19.
WILLIAMS, KARL A., confirmed, 659.
WILLIAMS, MRS. LAURA G., confirmed, 20.
WILLIAMS, MRS. MARGARET S., confirmed, 148.
WILLIAMS, MARVIN W., confirmed, 23.
WILLIAMS, MRS. NELL S., confirmed, 2662.
WILLIAMS, RUSSELL G., confirmed, 2228.
WILLIAMS, W. HARRY, confirmed, 246.
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES W., confirmed, 16.
WILLIAMSON, ELBERT, confirmed, 360.
WILLIAMSON, LESTER P., confirmed, 190.
WILLIAMSON, T. D., confirmed, 147.
WILLIS, CEPHAS A., confirmed, 15.
WILLIS, MRS. MARY-LOUISE, confirmed, 20.
WILLMAN, CLARENCE W., confirmed, 491.
WILLOCK, GEORGE K., confirmed, 12.
WILLS, HARRY F., confirmed, 2057.
WILLS, MISS MARIE, confirmed, 2119.
WILLS, WM. E., confirmed, 19.
WILSON, ALBERT,, confirmed, 14.
WILSON, MRS. ANNA M., confirmed, 30.
WILSON, MRS. BLANCHE B., confirmed, 798.
WILSON, MISS ETHEL M., confirmed, 304.
WILSON, G. M., confirmed, 1271.
WILSON, HAROLD L., confirmed, 246.
WILSON, HARRY E., confirmed, 12.
WILSON, HOWARD A., confirmed, 20.
WILSON, MISS JEAN M., confirmed, 15.
WILSON, MRS. LAURA G., confirmed, 247.
WILSON, MRS. LILLIAN S., confirmed, 15.
WILSON, ROBERT J., Jr., confirmed, 18.
WILSON, WILLIAM J., confirmed, 528.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WILT, MRS. HAZEL E., confirmed, 18.
WILT, MISS MARY S., confirmed, 302.
WIND, HARRY, confirmed, 663.
WINDER, J. RUSSELL, confirmed, 305.
WINE, MISS DOROTHY E., confirmed, 24.
WINEY, MRS. HELEN B., confirmed, 23.
WINEY, H. G., confirmed, 427.
WING, MISS D. LaRUE, confirmed, 15.
WINGERSON, R. B., confirmed, 13.
WINKEL, MISS A. D., confirmed, 147.
WINNENBERG, WALTER G., confirmed, 12.
WINNING, J. W., confirmed, 16.
WINSLOW, H. O., confirmed, 427.
WINTER, HENRY W., confirmed, 22.
WINTER, RAYMOND A., confirmed, 17.
WINTERS, MRS. MARY E., confirmed, 248.
WIRBANIC, MISS FRANCES J., confirmed, 19.
WIRRODER, MISS ELIZABETH A., confirmed, 662.
WIRTH, MISS LEONA B., confirmed, 19.
WISDOM, W. J., confirmed, 13.
WISE, D. N., confirmed, 303.
WISE, MRS. KATHRYN, confirmed, 18.
WISER, ROBERT, confirmed, 305.
WISLER, JOHN J., confirmed, 21.
WISNIEWSKI, MISS GERTRUDE M., confirmed, 13.
WITHERUP, MISS MABEL E., confirmed, 865.
WITHUM, RICHARD A., confirmed, 1053.
WITMAN, WILLIAM H., confirmed, 248.
WITMER, STANLEY L., confirmed, 2058.
WITTMAIER, FREDK. J., confirmed, 21.
WITZEL, KARL, confirmed, 12.
WOELFEL, MISS MARTHA E., confirmed, 18.
WOELKERS, ALBERT J., confirmed, 17.
WOHLGEMUTH, HERMAN, Jr., confirmed, 21.
WOJENSKI, MISS TERESA J., confirmed, 146.
WOLAK, MRS. GERTRUDE G., confirmed, 12.
WOLF, MISS A. B., confirmed, 799.
WOLF, FRED J., confirmed, 20.
WOLF, MISS MARY ANN, confirmed, 161.
WOLF, MISS MARY M., confirmed, 24.
WOLF, ROBBIN B., confirmed, 756.
WOLF, MISS RUTH E., confirmed, 529.
WOLFE, CHAS. H., confirmed, 358.
WOLFE, D. MARTIN, confirmed, 20.
WOLFE, E. B., confirmed, 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WOLFE, MRS. JEAN K., confirmed, 18.
WOLFER, MRS. DOROTHEA E., confirmed, 28.
WOLFF, M. G., confirmed, 1430.
WOLFINGER, ALPHONSE, confirmed, 1110.
WOLFINGER, CLARENCE E., confirmed, 798.
WONSETTLER, C. E., confirmed, 249.
WOOD, CALVIN B., confirmed, 426.
WOOD, MRS. EVA S., confirmed, 23.
WOODBRIDGE, A. J., confirmed, 16.
WOODBURY, STEPHEN G., confirmed, 95.
WOODRUM, RAYMOND, confirmed, 799.
WOODS, CHARLES A., confirmed, 29.
WOODS, MRS. EDITH G., confirmed, 425.
WOODWARD, MISS ELSIE C., confirmed, 360.
WOOTTEN, MRS. REBA C., confirmed, 16.
WORKMAN, MISS FLORENCE D., confirmed, 659.
WORRALL, MISS RUTH, confirmed, 17.
WORRELL, LeROY A., confirmed, 663.
WORTHINGTON, C. C., confirmed, 247.
WORTHINGTON, EDWARD P., confirmed, 247.
WORTING, L. W., confirmed, 18.
WRAY, IRA J., confirmed, 302.
WRIGHT, MISS ALICE M., confirmed, 1159.
WRIGHT, MISS ANNE C., confirmed, 21.
WRIGHT, CARL G., confirmed, 2058.
WRIGHT, MRS. ELSIE S., confirmed, 22.
WRIGHT, ELWYN L., confirmed, 247.
WRIGHT, ERNEST T., confirmed, 2006.
WRIGHT, ROBERT J., confirmed, 1431.
WRIGLEY, CLARENCE B., confirmed, 1430.
WUNDER, GEORGE C., confirmed, 25.
WYATT, J. S., confirmed, 15.
WYNN, I. N. EARL, confirmed, 303.

X.

XENOPHON, J. MICHAEL, confirmed, 31.

Y.

YANUS, ISADORE M., confirmed, 305.
YARWOOD, MRS. CATHERINE H., confirmed, 800.
YEAGER, ARTHUR M., confirmed, 94.
YEAGLEY, ROBERT E., confirmed, 15.
YEISER, MRS. IRENE E., confirmed, 148.
YEISLEY, H. P., confirmed, 798.
YELLEN, JOHN, confirmed, 232.
YELLIG, MRS. ELIZABETH A., confirmed, 864.
YERGENS, FRANCIS J., confirmed, 23.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

YERGER, CHARLES A., confirmed, 360.

YERGER, E. FOSTER, confirmed, 2662.

YERKES, MISS SARAH E., confirmed, 662.

YOAS, G. J., confirmed, 459.

YOCUM, JACOB H., confirmed, 189.

YODER, J. MYRON, confirmed, 190.

YODER, RAY C., confirmed, 189.

YODER, RUSSELL J., confirmed, 272.

YODERS, MRS. MYRTLE, confirmed, 949.

YOLTON, G. GUY, confirmed, 24.

YOLTON, MRS. NAOMI M., confirmed, 12.

YON, JAMES A., confirmed, 14.

YORK, B. E., confirmed, 2396.

YOST, MISS MARY A., confirmed, 304.

YOTTER, M. B., confirmed, 306.

YOUKERS, RALPH W., confirmed, 566.

YOUNG, CHARLES W., confirmed, 96.

YOUNG, CLARENCE C., confirmed, 189.

YOUNG, MISS ELIZABETH E., confirmed, 1810.

YOUNG, ELMER M., confirmed, 14.

YOUNG, F. WAYNE, confirmed, 302.

YOUNG, MRS. GARNETT D., confirmed, 26.

YOUNG, GUY L., confirmed, 25.

YOUNG, JOHN B., Jr., confirmed, 20.

YOUNG, J. EMERSON, confirmed, 17.

YOUNG, MRS. KATHERINE M., confirmed, 799.

YOUNG, MRS. MARGUERITE R., confirmed, 248.

YOUNG, M. W., Jr., confirmed, 2006.

YOUNG, ROLAND G. C., confirmed, 97.

YOUNG, WILLIAM M., confirmed, 1810.

YOUNT, MRS. GERALDINE N., confirmed, 232.

YOUSE, SCOTT A., confirmed, 28.

YUNKER, ALBERT F., confirmed, 1430.

Z.

ZACHERLE, G. H., confirmed, 247.

ZADROGA, FRANK S., confirmed, 19.

ZAFFIRO, ANTHONY, confirmed, 2327.

ZAHNISER, A. W., confirmed, 188.

ZALLER, JOHN, confirmed, 566.

ZANGE, OTTO A., confirmed, 391.

ZAPPALA, STEPHEN, confirmed, 303.

ZARFOS, L. NORMAN, confirmed, 361.

ZAUSMER, JACOB, confirmed, 305.

ZECKMAN, MRS. GRACE, confirmed, 190.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ZECOSKI, JOSEPH G., confirmed, 19.

ZEHNER, WM. P., confirmed, 1052.

ZEIDERS, ROY A., confirmed, 246.

ZEIGLER, G. N., confirmed, 1002.

ZEIGLER, MISS MARGARET E., confirmed, 800.

ZEISER, MISS WINIFRED, confirmed, 305.

ZEITZEFF, JOSEPH, confirmed, 1430.

ZELLNER, C. G., confirmed, 97.

ZEMANY, ANDREW, confirmed, 461.

ZEPP, EDWARD G., confirmed, 460.

ZERN, LESTER L., confirmed, 391.

ZERULD, EDWARD A., confirmed, 149.

ZIEMER, MRS. L. JANE, confirmed, 16.

ZIMMER, W. J., confirmed, 567.

ZIMMERLING, CHARLES B., confirmed, 358.

ZIMMERLING, C. H., Jr., confirmed, 527.

ZIMMERMAN, MISS DORA, confirmed, 22.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN R., confirmed, 93.

ZIMMERMAN, MISS MARY E., confirmed, 2058.

ZINMAN, FRANK, confirmed, 1002.

ZLOGAR, RUDOLPH P., confirmed, 15.

ZOLA, MISS STELLA, confirmed, 799.

ZONGE, L. H., confirmed, 360.

ZOOK, C. W., confirmed, 424.

ZOOK, MISS PAULENE, confirmed, 19.

ZURKO, MISS ELIZABETH, confirmed, 19.

ZURN, MRS. ANNA R., confirmed, 864.

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No. 237.
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No. 280.
Amending "Third Class County Board Assessment Law", 1931, removing limitation placed on salary received by subordinate assessors in counties of the third class, 344.

No. 988.
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NURSES; amending "Nurses Registration Law", 1927, temporarily changing qualifications for registration of

Senate Bill No. 550.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 1726.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1726.
Reported with amendment, 2667, 2668.
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Shapiro, 3014.
Watkins, 3015.
Wilson, T. B., 3015.
Woodring, 3014.
Woodward, 3015, 3016.

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NURSES, supervisors of school; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for, and establishing standards of eligibility, methods of appointment, duties, and salaries thereof.

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NURSES, to meet the present war emergency and a period thereafter; amending "Nurses Registration Law", 1927, providing for emergency registration of

Senate Bill No. 371.
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Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 288, 292.

Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 596. Defeated, 599.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1301. Defeated, 1314.

Bills introduced by
No. 455.
Repealing, reenacting and amending Cigarette Tax Act of 1935; 548.

No. 456.
Repealing, reenacting and amending Act, 1936, imposing, for limited time, emergency tax on liquor, 548.

No. 1012.
Providing that in cases of new trials granted in civil cases, because of smallness of verdict, that only question shall be amount of damages, 1065.

No. 1013.
Providing that certain questions of negligence involving vehicles shall be of fact to be decided by jury in damage suits, 1065.

No. 1014.
Amending Act, 1927, providing that in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, loss of society and companionship shall be recoverable as damages, 1065.

O'BRIEN, JOSEPH M.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 245 (House)
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare, for use by State Council for the Blind in supplying home instruction for adult blind persons, 2150.

No. 349 (Senate)
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to be used by the Navigation Commission for the removal of sunken wrecks from the tideway of the Delaware River, and its navigable tributaries, 3224.

No. 582 (Senate)
Relating to the Pennsylvania Canal, 3225.

No. 691 (House)
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining original members and prior service in cases of officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction who have withdrawn from Public School Employes' Retirement Association, 1116.

No. 736 (House)
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, providing for surrendering of, renewal during continuance in service, and renewal thereafter of liquor licenses, 1116.

No. 865 (House)
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 1119.

No. 929 (House)
Creating a commission to study the method of participation by the Commonwealth and local school districts in the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, 1260.

No. 947 (House)
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 2264.

No. 960 (House)
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 2265.

No. 1086 (House)
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans, for repairs and maintenance of Post 2, Grand Army of Republic Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, 2735.

Election returns, 48.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 293.

Bill No. 170 (House) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 477.

Bill No. 480 (House) amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, providing that tax claims heretofore or hereafter filed by school districts of second, third and fourth classes shall remain liens without necessity of revival, 1028.

Etymology of surname of Hon. Frank A. Costa, 993.

Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 691, 694.

Leave of absence granted, 2915.

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O'BRIEN, JOSEPH M.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 608. Declared out of order, 608. Repeated, 608. Defeated, 608.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 849, Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1324. Ruled out of order, 1324.

Reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 849, Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1326. Withdrawn, 1326.

Objections raised by, to
Request for unanimous consent to read first time, Senate Bill No. 565, amending Act, 1939, extending authorization to certain municipal and political subdivisions for bond issues to meet increased operating expenses during the war emergency, 3086.

Points of order raised by, on
The Chair ruled previously, not permitting any wide latitude in relation to amendments and should be consistent in ruling on the present matter before the House, 1532.

Questions of information raised by, on
How would the Chair rule on an interrogation when the interrogator seemed to ask the questions and answer them also, 687.

What is before the House for consideration, 1531, 1532.

When the gavel falls, and the Chair gives its decision, does the decision stand, 687.

Whether a motion to adjourn is not always in order, 608.

Whether the bill under discussion is being recommitted before being considered on second reading, 1183.

Whether the Chair makes a practice of accepting motions without first recognizing gentlemen on the floor of the House, 1532-1533.

Whether the Chair recognized the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Gates, on his Question of Personal Privilege, 684.

Whether the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Campbell is recorded on both the affirmative and negative rolls concerning the amendments to the bill under discussion, 1314.

Whether the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Petrosky, was speaking from personal observation or experience on House Bill No. 700, amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2808, 2809.

Whether the Speaker stated that the "Ayes" seem to carry a motion, 1029.

Whether unanimous consent is required to call up a bill from postponed calendar, 2293.

Whether the Chair can raise a point of order without a Member asking for the point of order, 3071.

Whether there is a House Rule that states that a member shall have no personal interest in a bill when he votes on it, 551, 552.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Placing on record, excerpt from the Pennsylvania Manual on "Decisions", 690.

Trying to get the Floor, and enjoying the privileges thereof on an equal basis with other gentlemen, and particularly Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Brown, 3100.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929 fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 292, 293.

O'BRIEN, JOSEPH M.—Continued.

Bill No. 170 (House) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 477.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3818, 4140.

Bill No. 311 (House) authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", transferring certain powers thereunder, in Philadelphia County, 613, 684, 687, 688.

Bill No. 480 (House) amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, providing that tax claims heretofore or hereafter filed by school districts of second, third and fourth classes shall remain liens without necessity of revival, 1028, 1029.

Bill No. 753 (House) amending Act, 1932, empowering cities of second class to levy, assess and collect certain additional taxes, 1532, 1533.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1313-1314.

Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 691, 695.

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The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, being outshouted at his wedding, 2111.

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Unanimous consent to call up Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3084.

Request by, to
Record fact that the Speaker did not recognize the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Rose, before accepting his motion, 1533.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments by Messrs. Lee and O'Brien to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1314.

Motion to lay upon the table, the motion for the previous question concerning House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 2296.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 480, amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, providing that tax claims heretofore or hereafter filed by school districts of second, third and fourth classes shall remain liens without necessity of revival, 1029.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Amendments by Messrs. Lee and O'Brien to House Bill No. 816, amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1314.

Final passage of Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1764.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Congratulating No. 1 Marine, and World War Hero No. 1, Sergeant Albert A. Schmidt of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania's hero of Guadalcanal) on being the recipient of the war-time Inquirer Hero Award, 1717.

Extending sympathy of House to family of former Member, Hon. Samuel J. Perry, upon his death, 1455. Reported, 1654. Adopted, 1654.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

OBSCENE LITERATURE. See Crimes and Deeds of violence.

OBSOLETE LAWS: See Addresses, Obsolete Laws, etc.

OCCUPATION: See Tax.

OCCUPATION TAX: See Taxes.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: See Employers. Labor and Industry, Department of. Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation Board.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; amending "The Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including bursitis or "miner's knee" among the

House Bill No. 1041.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1068.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including certain infection or inflammation contracted under certain circumstaces among the

House Bill No. 673.
Read in place in House by Messrs. R. E. Reese and Lane, 826.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 826.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including thereunder, tuberculosis or nervous disorders incurred by certain employes of school districts, among the

House Bill No. 840.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Dalrymple and Polaski, 903.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 903.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, providing for and regulating appointment of three district medical boards in lieu of one existing, to hear medical issues in connection with

Senate Bill No. 618.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 2326.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2326.

OCCUPATIONS: See Tax.

O'CONNOR, ALBERT L., Representative from Cambria County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 13.
Amending "School Code", 1911, establishing a minimum annual salary for professional employes of schools, 112.

No. 18.
Making appropriation to Cresson Volunteer Fire Company, 112.

No. 19.
Amending Act, 1933, providing for conversion of certain street in Vintondale, Cambria County into a State Highway, 112.

No. 70.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring motor vehicle operators traveling in same direction as a school bus stopped to take on or discharge children, to come to a full stop and proceed with caution, 154.

O'CONNOR, ALBERT L.—Continued.

No. 253.
Amending "School Code", 1911, eliminating the annual assembly of teachers heretofore called by each county superintendent, 311.

No. 261.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for payment of mileage to county detectives in counties of third and fourth classes, 312.

No. 266.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing salary of sheriff's solicitor in counties of the fourth class, 313.

No. 306.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing that county superintendents shall not be required to reduce number of assistants by reason of any decrease in teaching staffs since December 7, 1941; 371.

No. 308.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for issuance of a college provisional certificate for elementary work to certain teachers having taught to in the elementary grades, 371.

No. 345.
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing county or district superintendent to prescribe rules and regulations relative to examinations for admission to public high schools, 405.

No. 477.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, making it the duty of the City Treasurer to collect the county, city, school and poor taxes, in cities of the third class, 585.

No. 938.
Authorizing Pennsylvania Historical Commission to acquire by gift from the Historical Society of Cambria County, and to improve, the Admiral Peary Memorial Park in Cresson Township, Cambria County, 916.

Bills reported by
No. 193 (House)
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, permitting minors under age of eighteen years to be present in bowling alleys, 474.

No. 198 (House)
Amending "The Second Class Township Law" 1933, continuing the liability of taxpayers after the tax collector has been exonerated in townships of the second class, 1291.

No. 262 (Senate)
Providing for temporary appointment of policemen in boroughs, towns, and townships of first class without conferring civil service status upon, 1119.

No. 1108 (House)
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, further defining and imposing such additional taxes as estate taxes, 2583.

Election returns, 42.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employers of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 382.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1311.

Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1754.

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O'CONNOR, ALBERT L.—Continued.

Questions of Information raised by, on
Whether House Bill No. 816 reported from Committee is on file, 1302.
Whether it is a misprint on the Calendar saying, "bills on second reading", 3489.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 382, 383.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2282, 2283.

Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 1754.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1311, 4083.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

O'DARE, JAMES J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 278.
Making appropriation for maintenance, repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia, 314.

No. 739.
Amending "Pawnbrokers License Act", 1937, relating to pawnbrokers' fees, 890.

No. 951.
Making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum, Philadelphia, 965.

No. 960.
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Philadelphia, 965.

No. 1063.
Making appropriation, for payment of moral claims against the Commonwealth concerning certain indigent mental patients, to the Board of Finance and Revenue, 1113.

No. 1086.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans, for repairs and maintenance of Post 2, Grand Army of Republic Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, 1453.

Bills reported by
No. 417 (Senate)
Concerning acquisition of land for State Institution for The Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Eastern Pennsylvania at Pennhurst, 3224.

No. 463 (Senate)
Making appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the Philadelphia State Hospital, 3224.

No. 965 (House)
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board from State Stores Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement Ssystem with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said fund, 2151.

Election returns, 48.

Leaves of absence granted, 152.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Poem congratulating, recited in House, 3909, 3910.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1086 (House) making appropriation to Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans, for repairs and

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Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2747.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to arrange a celebration for St. Patrick's birthday, 434, 435. Referred, 435. Reported and adopted, 485. Concurred in by Senate, 466. Returned from Senate concurred in, 505. House committee appointed, 519. Committee meeting announced in House, 599, 972. Dinner announcement in House, 559, 993, 994.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

ODD FELLOWS HOME OF PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLETOWN: See Communications From.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: References to, 1477, 1546.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: Discussion concerning, in connection with Child Care Centers, 1180, 1181.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629.

OFFICERS: See Administrative Officers, Agencies, Departments, Boards and Commissions. Cities of Third Class. Compensation. Constitution of Pennsylvania. County Officers. County Treasurer. Elections. General Assembly. Notaries Public. Penal Code, 1939. Pensions. State Employes' Retirement Association.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES; amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, extending provisions to include

House Bill No. 665.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. Taylor, 774.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 774.
Reported without amendment, 1688.
First reading, 1932.
Second reading, 2032.
Over in order, 2203, 2270.
Third reading and final passage, 2472, 2473.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 166.

Remarks on, by

Cohen, 2472.
Taylor, R., 2472.

In Senate.

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2507.
Reported without amendment, 2997.
First reading, 3053, 3054.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3363.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES of the Senate and House of Representatives; relating to certain positions and compensation of

House Bill No. 40.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bower, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported without amendment, 315.
First reading, 345.
Second reading, 375.
Third reading and final passage, 411, 412.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 633.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 634.
Signed by Speaker, 650, 651.
Approved and signed by Governor, 945. Act No. 6.

In Senate.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 415, 416.
Reported with amendment, 421.
First reading, 432.
Amended, 464.

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Over in order, 464.
Second reading, 497.
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Second reading and amended, 530.
Third reading and final passage, 572, 573.
Returned from House with amendments concurred in, 653.
Signed by President, 653.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT: See General Assembly.

OFFICERS or persons to present themselves at any club licensed to sell liquors and falsely pretend membership therein, to purchase liquors; making it a misdemeanor for

House Bill No. 249.

Read in place in House by Messrs. Baker and Leonard, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 311.

OFFICERS, PEACE: See Arrests.

"OFFICIAL SEAL": See Liquor Stores.

O'HARA, HON. S. M. R., Secretary of the Commonwealth:

Election returns presented to Senate by, 1-3. Presented to House by, 41. Special election returns, 1942, submitted, 82, 157.

O'HARA, S. M. R., Luzerne County, nominated for appointment as Secretary of Welfare of the Commonwealth, 106; Laid on table, 106; Taken from table and referred to Committee, 109; Reported and confirmed, 109.

O'HARE, EDWARD; American Flier: Reference to, 1093.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE in Aliquippa; authorizing and directing the Department of Highways to erect and construct a free

House Bill No. 1006.

Read in place in House by Messrs. Hamilton and Rowley, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1065.
Reported with amendment, 2266, 2267.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2781, 2782.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4190.
Signed by Speaker, 4207.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 3, 1943. Veto No. 21.

In Senate

Referred to Committee on Highways, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 3392.
First reading, 3397.
Over in order, 3585.
Second reading, 3778.
Third reading and final passage, 3971, 3972.
Signed by President, 4037.

OHIO RIVER CANAL: See Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal.

OHIO RIVER VALLEY SANITATION COMPACT

Senate Bill No. 111.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 243.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 243.

OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, McKees Rocks: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

OIL: See Minerals. Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations.

OIL CITY DERRICK: Editorial from "One Bad Proposal", reprinted, concerning Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1000.

OIL CITY HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

OIL, CRUDE: See Crude Oil.

OIL GANG: Reference to, 1721, 2280.

OIL, PRICE OF: See "Communications From" Texas, State of. New Mexico, State of.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE: Address on, 558.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE: See Aged Persons. Constitution of Pennsylvania.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE; amending Act, 1937, reducing age from sixty-five to sixty years, and making other specific changes concerning aged persons' eligibility for

House Bill No. 21.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powers, 112.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 112.

OLD ECONOMY; making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for use of Pennsylvania Historical Commission for restoring property at Ambridge, Beaver County, formerly owned and occupied by the Harmony Society, and known as

House Bill No. 627.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hamilton and Haudenshield, 728.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 728.
Reported with amendment, 2298.
First reading, 2448.
Second reading, 2601.
Third reading and final passage, 2800.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 73A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2839.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2903.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3166.
Signed by President, 3509.

OLEOMARGARINE: See Charitable and Penal Institutions.

OLEOMARGARINE; amending "Oleomargarine Law", 1901, reducing, in certain cases, license fee on

House Bill No. 151.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cook, 219.
Referred to Committee on Dairy Industries, 219.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.

OLEOMARGARINE, butterine and other similar products; amending "Oleomargarine Law", 1901, reducing license fees on

House Bill No. 1085.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 1358.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1358.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.

OLEOMARGARINE, butterine, and other similar products; imposing State tax payable by distributors on the sale of

House Bill No. 1084.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 1358.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1358.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.

OLEOMARGARINE, butterine, and similar substances; amending Act, 1901, reducing license fee for retailing

House Bill No. 11.
Read in place in House by Mr. Auker, 111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 111.
Reported without amendment, 285.
Recommitted to Committee on Dairy Industries, 285.
Communication protesting passage of, 2319.

Remarks on, by
Auker, 3084.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES, for selling or manufacturing for the "Duration" and a period thereafter; amending "Oleomargarine Act", 1901, suspending requirement of

Senate Bill No. 620.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 2326.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2326.
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OLYPHANT: See Lackawanna River Bridge.

OMAR, the poet: Quotation from, 2697.

OMNIBUSES: See Motor Buses. Motor Vehicles' Operators' Licenses.

O'NEILL, HARRY P., Representative from Lackawanna County (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1301. Withdrawn, 1315.

Announcements by, concerning
Convening of House, 41.

Bills introduced by
No. 49.
Amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to Pennsylvania State Guard, 123.

No. 117.
Amending "School Code", 1911, increasing State-aid to all school districts, 185.

No. 191.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College for school of Mineral Industries, to develop new uses and markets for anthracite and bituminous coal, 235.

No. 324.
Making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, for clinic for anthracite coal miners, 373.

No. 349.
World War II Veterans' Compensation Act, 406.

No. 483.
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, requiring mine inspectors at anthracite coal mines to correct unsafe conditions, 586.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to aid certain school districts, 587.

No. 743.
Making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, for conducting a base clinic and field clinics devoted to treatment of injuries and diseases of anthracite mine workers and for research relative to such injuries and diseases, 890.

No. 769.
Amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing for registration of births of foundlings, 894.

No. 797.
Amending "Anthracite Coal Mining Law", 1891, permitting certain low pressure boilers to be installed within one hundred feet of structures in which persons are employed in the preparation of anthracite coal, 898.

No. 910.
Authorizing and directing the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to issue limited wholesale liquor licenses, for sale of malt and brewed beverages in limited quantities for consumption off premises, 913.

No. 928.
Authorizing Department of Highways to erect and construct the Lackawanna River Bridge on State Highway Route 35066 in Boroughs of Blakely and Olyphant in Lackawanna County, 915.

No. 930.
Amending Appropriation Act, 1941, providing for Deficiency Appropriation, for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943; 915.

No. 942.
Making appropriation to the Insurance Department for payment of certain claims against the Commonwealth and that Department, 916.

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No. 943.
Making appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for the Pennsylvania State Oral School for The Deaf, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, 916.

No. 1008.
Authorizing and directing Department of Highways to erect and construct a Lackawanna River Bridge between Blakely and Olyphant, 1065.

No. 1022.
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, suspending requirement for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, relating to sale of food by liquor licensees operating restaurants, 1066.

No. 1081.
Relating to anthracite mine subsidence, 1357.

Bills reported by
No. 77 (Senate)
Making appropriation to Water and Power Resources Board, for reconstruction of dam near Seelyville, Wayne County, dynamited to eliminate flood hazard, 3223.

No. 172 (House)
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No. 191 (House)
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College for School of Mineral Industries, to develop new uses and markets for anthracite and bituminous coal, 2266.

No. 407 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1935, providing for waiving of requirements, in case of war emergency order prohibiting travel, for holding meetings by Insurance Fraternal Benefit Societies, 1688.

No. 968 (House).
Making appropriation to aid certain school districts, 2266.

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Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to family of Edward J. Lynett, Editor and Publisher of the Scranton Times, upon his death, 117. Reported, 3802. Read and adopted, 3802.

Resolutions reported by
Extending time within which the Anthracite Subsidence Commission shall make its report to the General Assembly (Senate) concurrent Serial No. 105; 202.

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Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
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First reading, 2448.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 143.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1577.
Reported with amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2571, 2572.
Second reading, 2699.
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PENALTIES, when there is no liability for; making it a misdemeanor for constables, detectives, or peace officers to intimidate any person by maliciously misinforming them as to

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Read in place in House by Mr. Chudoff, 468.
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PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION; amending Act, 1933, transferring certain powers and duties from Department of Revenue to the

House Bill No. 1102.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 2149.
Reported without amendment, 2737.
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Second reading, 3076.
Third reading and final passage, 3271, 3272.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.
Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 199.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Aeronautics, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3564, 3565.
Signed by President, 3942.

Remarks on, by
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PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION; amending "Aeronautical Code", 1933, by conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties heretofore exercised and performed by the Department of Revenue upon the

House Bill No. 1104.
Read in place in House by Messrs. McMillen and Kowalski, 2149, 2150.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2150.
Reported without amendment, 2737.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 3077.
Third reading and final passage, 3275-3278.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.
Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 201.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Aeronautics, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3392.
Third reading and final passage, 3568-3570.
Signed by President, 3942.

PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION in the Department of Commerce, defining powers and duties thereof; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for a

House Bill No. 1103.
Read in place in House by Messrs. McMillen and Kowalski, 2149.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2149.

PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2737.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 3076.
Third reading and final passage, 3272-3275.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.
Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 200.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Aeronautics, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3565-3568.
Signed by President, 3942.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE: See "Communications From".

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PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE; amending "Parole Law", 1941, changing personnel and reducing their salaries, and further regulating duties and powers of

Senate Bill No. 554.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. A. H. Jones, 1765.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1765.
Reported with amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2354.
Amended, 2424, 2425.
Over in order, 2425, 2564.
Called up, 2569.
Over in order, 2571.
Second reading, 2706-2710.
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Third reading and final passage, 2866-2870.
Returned from House without amendment, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 324.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 2424, 2425, 2570, 2706-2708.
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Reported without amendment, 3107.
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Second reading, 3421.
Over in order, 3603.
Third reading and final passage, 3642-3653.
Signed by Speaker, 3909.

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Senate Bill No. 173.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cox, 390.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 390.

Remarks on, by
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PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE; amending Act, 1941, prescribing qualifications for members of the

Senate Bill No. 387.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Kephart, 1050.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1050.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL; making appropriation to Department, Forests and Waters for permanent improvement and maintenance of the Delaware Division of the

Senate Bill No. 546.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. James, 1726.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1726.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL; making appropriation to Department, Forests and Waters for permanent improvement and maintenance of the Delaware Division of the

Senate Bill No. 582.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. H. I. James, 2018.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2018.
Reported with amendment, 2223.
First reading, 2354.
Second reading, 2428.
Third reading and final passage, 2551.
Returned from House without amendment, 3592, 3593.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3723.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 59A.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3228.
Second reading, 3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3624.
Signed by Speaker, 3909.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Reference to, 3071.

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PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS: See "Communications From",

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF THE BLIND, Philadelphia: See "Communications From".

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PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, prohibiting appointment of any member of, to any paid position under jurisdiction of said Commission, until two years after termination of service as commissioner.

Senate Bill No. 458.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION: See Admiral Peary Memorial Park. Daniel Boone Homestead. Drake Well Memorial. Ephrata Cloisters. Flagship Niagara. Fort LeBoeuf. Harmony Society Graveyard. Old Economy. Pottsgrove Mansion. Priestley, Joseph. Public Instruction, Department of.

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY AND FREE CIRCULATED LIBRARY FOR BLIND, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA: (Contributors): See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Huntingdon; amending Act, 1937, providing for commitments by the courts to the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents, and for transfers therefrom to the new

Senate Bill No. 621.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 2326.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2326.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS: See Pennsylvania Industrial School.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES: See "Communications From", Judges of Pennsylvania, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD: See Labor Organization. Labor Relations Board, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, as a party, and as appellant in the courts in matters originating before the board and defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on appeal; amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, fixing rights and standing of the

House Bill No. 164.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weiss, 220, 221.
Referred to Committee on Labor, 221.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND GRANT COLLEGE: See Health, Department of.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Resolution congratulating on forty-eighth anniversary, (House) concurrent, Serial No. 77; 1858, 1859. Concurred in by Senate, 1916. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1993.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE KIWANIS CLUB: Announcement of meeting of, 296, 3329. Announcement of breakfast of, 2216.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD: See Allegheny County Court, Liquor Licenses, Liquor Permits, Liquors, Tax.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD agents prohibited from inducing licensees or employes thereof, to commit violations of liquor laws; prohibiting

House Bill No. 391.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Corrigan and Dillon, 469.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 469.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD; amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

House Bill No. 609.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fleming and Mihm, 726.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 726.
Reported without amendment, 1620.
First reading, 1696.
Second reading, 2029.
Third reading and final passage, 2193, 2194.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 303.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD—Continued.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2523, 2524.
First reading, 2576.
Second reading, 2712.
Over in order, 2874.
Third reading and final passage, 3029, 3030.
Signed by President, 3340.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

House Bill No. 596.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fleming and Mihm, 724.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 724.
Reported without amendment, 1656.
Over in order, 1696.
First reading, 1857.
Second reading, 2030.
Third reading and final passage, 2194, 2195.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3417.
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Signed by Speaker, 3463.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 301.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2523.
First reading, 2575, 2576.
Second reading and amended, 2711.
Over in order, 2872.
Third reading and final passage, 3020-3022.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3333.
Signed by President, 3509.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR STORES; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing for appointment of assistant managers in, and establishing minimum salaries for certain employes of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board working in

House Bill No. 265.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Leonard and Baker, 312, 313.
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PENNSYLVANIA MANUAL: Request in House, for photographs and biographies for the, 447.

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION: Reference to, 881, 1185, 1721, 2280, 2282, 2316, 2678, 2753, 3070, 3071, 3754, 3982.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME AT BROOKVILLE: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS' AND FEED ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE; amending Act, 1937, reducing superannuation retirement age of; and providing for voluntary retirement after ten years' service in

Senate Bill No. 237.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Dent, 564.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 564.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE: Reference to, 4012.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE: See Bawdy Houses, Firearms, General Assembly, Pennsylvania State Police, Prostitution.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE, COMMISSIONER OF THE: See Wilhelm, C. M.; Adams, Lynn G.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE FORCE members' right to increases in pay and certain advancements in rank; amending Act, 1917, saving to

House Bill No. 460.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lichtenwalter, 583, 584.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 584.
Reported without amendment, 731.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE FORCE—Continued.

First reading, 779.
Second reading, 839, 840.
Third reading andd final passage, 938, 939.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1942, 1992.
Signed by Speaker, 2027.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 42.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 948.
Reported without amendment, 1584.
First reading, 1613.
Second reading, 1678.
Over in order, 1787.
Third reading and final passage, 1905, 1906
Signed by President, 2018.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE (or Pennsylvania State Police) RETIREMENT FUND: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate, (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 122; 2227. Referred, 2227.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, Philadelphia; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 94.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Kephart and Stiefel, 213.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 213.
Reported without amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2534.

In House
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2906.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, PHILADELPHIA; making an appropriation to the

House Bill No. 436.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Herman and Mintess, 504.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 504.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, Philadelphia; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 947.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Costa and Menna, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2444.
Second reading, 2589.
Third reading and final passage, 2761.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 18A.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3189.
Signed by President, 3510.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD retirement list; amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain service, as Brigadier Generals, on the

Senate Bill No. 566.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heyburn, 1863.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1863.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2722.
Second reading, 2890.
Third reading and amended, 3016, 3017.
Final passage, 3130.
Returned from House without amendment, 3950.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 353.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD—Continued.

In House
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.
Reported without amendment, 3597.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4104, 4105.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 4104, 4105.
Lichtenwalter, 4104, 4105.
Sarraf, 4105.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD: See Claims.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION; Report of, 628. References to, 2368.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION: Reference to, 3153.

PENNSYLVANIA ORDNANCE WORKS in Lycoming and Union Counties; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 452.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 1208.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1208.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1678.
Over in order, 1905.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2089.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2529.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Over in order, 2857.
Third reading and final passage, 3002-3004.
Returned from House with amendment, 3948.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3949
Signed by President, 4022.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 240.

In House
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3297.
Reported with amendment, 3457.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading and amended, 3820, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4110-4112.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4209.

PENNSYLVANIA PENAL SYSTEM: See Penal System, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law," 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the

House Bill No. 403.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 470.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 470.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Second reading, 974.
Third reading and final passage, 1033-1038.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2741.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2741, 2742.
Signed by Speaker, 2803.
Vetoed by the Governor, 4085. Veto No. 1. Laid on table, 4086.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 1035-1037.
Bentzel, 1037.
Dennison, 1034.
Dix, 1037, 1038.
Gross, 1034, 1035.
James, B. F., 1035-1038.
Modell, 1034.
Reese, D. P., Jr., 1034-1037.
Sarge, 1037.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—Continued.

Trout, 1036.
Walton, 1038

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 1045.
Reported without amendment, 2012.
First reading, 2104.
Second reading, 2142, 2143.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 2230.
Second reading and amended, 2230.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 2231.
Over in order, 2231.
Second reading, 2347.
Over in order, 2407.
Called up, 2433.
Third reading and final passage, 2433.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2681.
Signed by President, 2718.

Remarks on, by
DiSilvestro, 2230, 2434.
Shapiro, 2143, 2230, 2434.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION YEAK BOOK: Reference to, 1034-1038.

PENNSYLVANIA POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION: Mark S. James, nominated as Director of, 2652. Referred, 2652. Reported, 2884. Laid on table, 2884. Confirmed, 2978.

PENNSYLVANIA POWER AND LIGHT CO.: Reference to, 417, 420, 421, 522.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From."

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION; amending "Public Utility Law", 1937, further defining "Facilities", and regulating certain rates of municipal corporations, by the

Senate Bill No. 42.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jaspan, 141.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 141.

Remarks on, by
Jaspan, 138-141.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION; amending "Public Utility Law", 1937, further regulating maps and statements of cooperative associations proposing to furnish light or power service, to be filed with the

House Bill No. 794.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 897.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 897.
Communication protesting passage of, 2320.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION: Dr. Frank Parker, nominated as a member of the, 331. Referred, 331. Reported, 655. Returned to Governor, 655-657.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified; amending Act, 1937, providing that

Senate Bill No. 250.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Taylor, 657.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 657.
Reported without amendment, 706.
First reading, 719.
Second reading, 768.
Over in order, 819.
Third reading and final passage, 877-882.
Returned from House without amendment, 1213.
Signed by President, 1213.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1263. Act No. 17.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 881.
Holland, 879, 880.
Jaspan, 878, 879.
Mundy, 880, 881.
Taylor, M. H., 881.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION—Continued.

Watkins, G. H., 881, 882.
Shapiro, 1098.

In House.
Laid on table, 967.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 1021.
Reported without amendment, 1072.
First reading, 1138, 1139.
Second reading, 1185-1188.
Third reading and final passage, 1248-1254.
Signed by Speaker, 1261, 1262.

Remarks on, by
Bentley, 1185-1187, 1248-1251.
Bretherick, 1254.
Brown, 1252.
Lovett, 1252, 1253.
Rose, W. E., 1186, 1187, 1248-1253.
Skale, 1253, 1254.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION: Reference to, 139-141, 353, 416, 419, 421, 522.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION: Resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to inquire into and determine qualifications of Dr. Frank S. Parker to serve on the, (Senate) No. 1, Serial No. 24; 418. Referred, 419. Reported, 450, 451. Re-referred, 451. Nomination withdrawn, 655-657.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION: See Aeronautical Code, 1933. Authorities. Electricity. Motor Vehicles. Municipal Authorities. Municipal Utility Law, The. Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations. Public Utilities.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD: Reference to, 417, 806.

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTTAE BOARD: See Real Estate Brokers.

PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER ACT.

Senate Bill No. 54.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 143.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 143.
Reported with amendment, 821.
First reading, 825, 826.
Second reading, 882.
Third reading and final passage, 950-952.

Remarks on, by
Walker, 142.

In House.
Laid on table, 967.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1020.
Reported with amendment, 2584.
Over in order, 2750.
First reading, 2957.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 3078.
Reported with amendments, 3225.
Over in order, 3427.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3664, 3665.

PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER ACT.

House Bill No. 291.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Readinger and Lovett, 369.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 369.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS: See Pennsylvania State Guard.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE DEFENSE CORPS; amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, providing compensation for Armory drills, for officers and enlisted men in the

House Bill No. 289.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 369.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 369.
Reported with amendment, R. E. Taylor, 993.
First reading, 1027.
Second reading, 1121.
Third reading and final passage, 1192, 1193.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE DEFENSE CORPS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1203.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2719.
Second reading, 2886.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2988.

PENNSYLVANIA SAFETY COMMISSION: Address concerning, 354.

PENNSYLVANIA SAFETY COMMISSION: See Safety Commission, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL TEACHERS: See Teachers' Salaries.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL: Communication from, relative to their appropriation for the biennium 1943-1945; 1071.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL; making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of certain lands for use of

House Bill No. 415.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Auker and McKinney, 471.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 471.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2777.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 25.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported without amendment, 2901, 2902.
First reading, 2903.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3147.
Signed by President, 3338.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL; providing for admission to, education, maintenance, and discharging of children from

House Bill No. 305.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Mock and Cooper, 371.
Referred to Committee on Education, 371.
Reported without amendment, 1618.
First reading, 1696.
Second reading and amended, 1830.
Third reading and final passage, 1891.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 140.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2046.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3214, 3215.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3529.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOL; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies, with certain approvals, to acquire certain land for use of

Senate Bill No. 172.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 390.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 390.
Reported without amendment, 706, 707.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 766.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 766.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
Third reading and final passage, 1669.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 3589.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 338.

In House.
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1816.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3423.
Third reading and final passage, 3611, 3612.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF BOROUGHS: See "Communications From", Alderfer, Mr. H. F., etc. See also, "Communications From", Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS: See "Communications From".

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: See Agricultural Colleges. Baccalaureate Degrees. Priestley, Joseph.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE for expenditures by the School of Mineral Industry under the supervision of the Department of Mines; making appropriation to trustees of

House Bill No. 428.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Jones and Hoffman, 503
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 503.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading and amended, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2945.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 26.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3532.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, for Extension Service for support of educational activities for Pennsylvania workers; making appropriation to the trustees of the

House Bill No. 416.
Read in place in House by Messrs. S. Rose and Duffy, 471.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 471.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, for research concerning blood testing and diseases of poultry; making appropriation to the trustees of

House Bill No. 1034.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hamilton and Gyger, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1067.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE for School of Mineral Industries, to develop new uses and markets for anthracite and bituminous coal; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 191.
Read in place in House by Messrs. O'Neill and Kowalski, 235.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 235.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2774.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3412.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3413.
Signed by Speaker, 3462.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 68A.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported with amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3139.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3332.
Signed by President, 3509.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE; making appropriation for the general maintenance, instruction and research at Agricultural Colleges of

Senate Bill No. 273.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 708.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 708.
Reported without amendment, 860.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 860.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE; making appropriation for the use of the School of Agriculture, to the trustees of the

House Bill No. 1029
Read in place in House by Messrs. Madigan and Fullerton, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1067.
Reported without amendment, 2265.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2445.
Second reading, 2590.
Third reading and final passage, 2766, 2767.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 62A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2905.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3206, 3207.
Signed by President, 3511, 3512.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE; making appropriation for the use of the School of Mineral Industries, to the trustees of

Senate Bill No. 145.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 336.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 336.
Reported without amendment, 2105.
First reading, 2144.
Second reading, 2247.
Third reading and final passage, 2331.
Returned from House without amendment, 3589.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 79A.

In House.
Laid on table, 2389.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2438.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3423.
Third reading and final passage, 3610, 3611.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE; making appropriation to Department, Property and Supplies for payment of rates, rentals, and other charges on leases and contracts executed by, with The General State Authority.

House Bill No. 963.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wallin, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2620.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 31A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3199, 3200.
Signed by President, 3511.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE to advance tobacco interest of the Commonwealth; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 531.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Royer and Trout, 627.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 627.
Reported without amendment, 2297.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2797, 2798.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 28.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2839.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2903.
Second reading, 3043.
Third reading and final passage, 3156.
Signed by President, 3509.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Western Convention District: See "COMMUNICATIONS FROM".

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD; amending "State Council of Defense Act", 1941, changing name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to

House Bill No. 9.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Bretherick and O'Neill, 123.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 123.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 237.
Second reading and amended, 259.
Third reading and final passage, 294, 295.
Returned from Senate with amendment, and laid on table, 1731 1831.
Taken from table, 1923.
House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 1923, 1924.
Returned from Senate with insistence upon its amendments, and laid on table, 1942.
House insists upon its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 2044.
House appoints Committee of Conference, 2044.
Returned from Senate with insistence upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 2107.
Conference Committee Report presented to House, 2319.
Conference Committee Report called up, 2642.
House adopts Conference Committee Report, 2642, 2643.
House informed Senate adopts Conference Committee Report, 2644.
Signed by Speaker, 2730.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3220. Act No. 77.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 298.
Reported with amendment, 705.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 760.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 760.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
Third reading and final passage, 1667, 1668.
Returned from House with insistence on non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 1916.
Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 1916.
Senate requests appointment of Conference Committee, 1916.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD—Continued.

Senate appoints Committee of Conference, 2049.
Conference Committee Report presented to Senate, 2260.
Conference Committee Report adopted by Senate, 2328-2330.
Senate informed House adopts Conference Committee Report, 2653.
Signed by President, 2663.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIQUOR STORES: See War Bonds and War Saving Stamps.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, at Scranton, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for the

House Bill No. 943.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 916.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 916.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION OF ERIE; making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for the joint use of the Department and the Federal Government, and the

House Bill No. 493.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 587.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 587.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2777, 2778.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3415.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3415.
Signed by Speaker, 3463.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 13A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2839.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2903.
Second reading and amended, 3042, 3043.
Third reading and final passage, 3144, 3145.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3332, 3333.
Signed by President, 3509.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; abolishing police forces of the various municipalities, and imposing duties heretofore performed by such forces upon the

Senate Bill No. 624.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2394.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2394.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1927, imposing duties and powers previously exercised by the Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the

House Bill No. 833.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 903.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 903.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1231, 1232.
Second reading, 1300.
Third reading and final passage, 1411, 1412.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2733. Act No. 61.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 1812.
First reading, 1870, 1871.
Second reading, 2011.
Third reading and final passage, 2098, 2099.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2220.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1931, changing name of State Highway Patrolmen to

House Bill No. 889.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 910.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—Continued.

Referred to Committee on State Government, 910.
Reported without amendment, 1119.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1232.
Second reading, 1301.
Third reading and final passage, 1413.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2733. Act No. 62.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 1812.
First reading, 1871.
Second reading, 2011.
Third reading and final passage, 2099.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2220.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1935, imposing duties formerly imposed upon Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the

House Bill No. 819.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 901.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 901.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1230, 1231.
Second reading, 1299.
Third reading and final passage, 1404, 1405.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2732. Act No. 55.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 1812.
First reading, 1869, 1870.
Second reading, 2010.
Third reading and final passage, 2092, 2093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2219.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to

House Bill No. 817.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 900.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 900.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1230.
Second reading, 1298, 1299.
Third reading and final passage, 1403.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2177.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2732. Act No. 53.

Remarks on, by
Chudoff, 1299.
Hare, 1298, 1299.
Modell, 1298, 1299.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 1811.
First reading, 1869.
Second reading, 2010.
Third reading and final passage, 2091.
Signed by President, 2219.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1937, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to the Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System; and changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to the

House Bill No. 820.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 901.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 901.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1231.
Second reading, 1299, 1300.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1405-1407.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2732. Act No. 56.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 1811.
First reading, 1870.
Second reading, 2010.
Third reading and final passage, 2093, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2220.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1939, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to

House Bill No. 831.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 902.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 902.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1231.
Second reading, 1300.
Third reading and final passage, 1411.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2733. Act No. 60.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 1811.
First reading, 1870.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 2220.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to

House Bill No. 818.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1941 by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System, and the name Pennsylvania Motor Police to

House Bill No. 829.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 902.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 902.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1231.
Second reading, 1300.
Third reading and final passage, 1409, 1410.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2733. Act No. 59.

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to

House Bill No. 826.
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Third reading and final passage, 2095, 2096.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending Act, 1929, making moneys in Motor License Fund available for expenses of the

House Bill No. 824.
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Signed by Speaker, 2176.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2732. Act No. 57.

In Senate.
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Reported without amendment, 1812.
First reading, 1870.
Second reading, 2010.
Third reading and final passage, 2094, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2220.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the

House Bill No. 170.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE to administer and enforce; amending "State Fire Marshal Law", 1927, requiring

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PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION: amending "Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission Act", 1937, increasing the salaries of the chairman and appointed members of the

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PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION officers and employes, enlisted or drafted into armed service; amending "Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission Act", 1937, providing for certain leaves of absence for

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PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE DELAWARE RIVER EXTENSION ACT

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PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF; making appropriation to the trustees of the

Senate Bill No. 168.
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PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF; making appropriation to the trustees of the

House Bill No. 326.
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House Bill No. 960.
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PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, for clinic for anthracite coal miners; making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the

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PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, HOSPITAL, Philadelphia; making appropriation to the

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No. 78.

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PHARMACIES AND DRUG STORES without registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist in attendance for limited periods; permitting for the "Duration", and a short period thereafter, operation of

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First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2565.
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Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 896.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 896.

PHARMACY CORPS in the United States Army: Resolution memorializing Congress of the United States to pass Senate Bill No. 216 (House Bill No. 997) creating a, (House) concurrent No. 33, Serial No. 48; 728, 729. Referred, 729. Reported, 2803. Called up and adopted, 3407. Read and referred in Senate, 3333.

PHARMACY LICENSE; amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1921, adding to qualifications required of applicants for a

House Bill No. 756.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 892.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 892.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1459.
Called up, 1573.
Second reading, 1573, 1574.
Third reading and final passage, 1651, 1652.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1652.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 1658.

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PHILADELPHIA ARMOR PLATE PLANT, Philadelphia; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 445.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1168.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1168.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1678.
Over in order, 1786, 1905.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2089.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2529.
Reported with amendment, 2660.

PHILADELPHIA ARMOR PLATE PLANT—Continued.

Over in order, 2857.
Third reading and final passage, 3001, 3002.
Returned from House with amendment, 3978.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3979.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 239.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3297.
Reported with amendment, 3457.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading and amended, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4109, 4110.
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"PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS", former football club: Photograph of presented to Hon. Earl Hewitt, as its quarterback, 2107. Players of the club named and eulogized, 2107, 2108.

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY AND OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Exhibition and Convention Halls; making appropriation to Board of Trustees of the

Senate Bill No. 224.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 562.

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, INC.; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 282.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 709.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 709.

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

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PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT; amending Act, 1913, providing for appointment of a director of probation and other employes, and providing for the fixing of their salaries, in

House Bill No. 944.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gorman and Walton, 964.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 964.
Reported without amendment, 1523.
First reading, 1694.
Second reading, 2156.
Over in order, 2271, 2473, 2611, 2807, 2923.
Third reading and final passage, 3238-3240, 3241, 3242.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4078.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No 279.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT—Continued.

Remarks on, by
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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3117.
Reported without amendment, 3340.
First reading, 3397.
Second reading, 3584, 3585.
Third reading and final passage, 3750.
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PHILADELPHIA, INDEBTEDNESS: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, Philadelphia; making appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the

House Bill No. 951.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Murray and O'Dare, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2444.
Second reading, 2589.
Third reading and final passage, 2762, 2763.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 21A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3196.
Signed by President, 3510.

PHILADELPHIA, PORT OF; making appropriation for maintenance, repair and improvement of the

House Bill No. 278.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Dare, 314.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 314.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2775.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3327.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 10A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.
Reported without amendment, 2902.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3140.
Signed by President, 3338.

PHILADELPHIA PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 601.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McCreesh, 2119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2119.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, Forty-eighth Ward, Philadelphia; giving consent of Commonwealth, to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 457.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1210.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1210.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1613.
Second reading, 1678.
Over in order, 1787, 1905.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2089.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2530.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Over in order, 2857.
Third reading and final passage, 3005.
Returned from House with amendment, 3949.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3949.
Signed by President, 4022.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 241.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3297.
Reported with amendment, 3457.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, and amended, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4112, 4113.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4209.

PHILADELPHIA RACQUET CLUB: Reference to, 196.

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"Urges Pickling of Farrel Bill—Committee of 70 Cites Veto of Similar Law by Governor James", 2393.

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PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT: See "Communications From", Leeds, Morris E., etc.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN: See Moore Institute of Art, Science, and Industry.

PHILADELPHIA: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. First Class City Law. Forests and Waters, Department of. Frankford Arsenal. Juvenile Courts. Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry. Nautical School. Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children. Temple University.

PHILADELPHIA SIGNAL DEPOT, Thirty-Eighth Ward, Philadelphia; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 430.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1156.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1156.
Reported without amendment, 1585.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1677.
Over in order, 1785, 1905.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2087.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2529.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2856, 2857.
Returned from House with amendment, 3782.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3928.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No 237.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3105.
Reported with amendment, 3299.
Over in order, 3408.
First reading, 3420.
Second reading and amended, 3666.
Over in order, 3860.
Third reading and final passage, 3882, 3883.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 4209.

PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the

Senate Bill No. 411.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1154.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 2658.
First reading, 2720, 2721.
Second reading, 2888.
Third reading and final passage, 3000.
Returned from House without amendment, 3911.
Signed by President, 3940.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 36.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3402, 3403.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3847, 3848.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL; making appropriation to the Department of Welfare for purchase of furniture and equipment for the

Senate Bill No. 463.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farrell, 1227, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1228.
Reported without amendment, 1586.
First reading, 1613.
Second reading, 1678.
Third reading and final passage, 1787, 1788.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 38.

PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1921.
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Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

PHILADELPHIA SLUM CLEARANCE: Address on, 520.

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PHILADELPHIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

PHILADELPHIA TRACTION COMPANY, Reference to 417.

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PHILADELPHIA'S WATER SUPPLY: Correcting pollution situation in Schuylkill River to aid in purification of, resolution (House) No. 11, Serial No. 19; 223. Referred, 223. See also House Bill No. 57 indexed under "Mine Silt"; and Senate Bill No. 632, indexed under "Mine Silt". See also references to silt situation in, 2492-2498, 2744, 2747, 2748, 2842-2844, 2976, 3056, 3057, 3111-3113. Communication urging legislation to prevent pollution of, 3790.

PHILIPPINES: Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the, (House) concurrent No. 44, Serial No. 60; 967. Referred, 967. Reported, 1524. Adopted, 1858. Read and referred in Senate, 1917. Reported in Senate, 2659-60. Laid on table, 2660. Taken from table and concurred in, 3343. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3654. Approved by Governor, May 26, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 11. Remarks in Senate, 2007.

PHILLIPSBURG VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT for protection of State Property; making appropriations to the

House Bill No. 628.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wallin, 728.
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PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

PHOTOGRAPHS: See Candidates.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: See Decedents' Estates. Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, etc. Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board.

PICK UP TRUCKS WITH CAB: See Motor Vehicle.

PICTURE THEATRES: See Motion Picture Theatres.

PIN BOYS: See Bowling Alleys. Minors.

PINCHOT, HON. GIFFORD: Reference to, 269, 878, 880, 881, 1949.

PINCHOT, GIFFORD; Former Governor: Resolution congratulating, for the information given to the army, navy and merchant marine about fish and fishing tackle (House) No. 47, Serial No. 63; 1290. Referred, 1290.

PIPE LINE CORPORATIONS: See Gas Companies, Natural. Petroleum Pipe-Line Corporations.

PITT, WILLIAM: Reference to, 307.

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PITTSBURGH: See Woman's Hospital of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

PITTSBURGH, CITIZENS OF: Petition demanding action on the petition of Latoof Naffah to impeach the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to determine the truth or falsity thereof, 373.

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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PITTSBURGH SUN TELEGRAPH: Article from, concerning the Borough of Wilkinsburg and Pennsylvania Water Company deal, 2051.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, for general maintenance and School of Medicine; making appropriation to trustees of

Senate Bill No. 180.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr, Walker and Cox, 422.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 422.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, for general maintenance, and the School of Medicine; making appropriation to the trustees of the

House Bill No. 973.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fleming and Haudenshield, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2265.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2444.
Second reading, 2590.
Third reading and final passage, 2765.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3475.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3475.
Signed by Speaker, 3597.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 39A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading and amended, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3202.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 3508.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF; making appropriation for School of Medicine, to the trustees of the

House Bill No. 417.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sarraf, 471.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 471.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Medical School; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 182.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr, Walker, Cox, 422.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 422.
Reported with amendment, 2522.
First reading, 2572.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2700.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Nursing School; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 181.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Barr, Walker and Cox, 422.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 422.

PITTSTON HOSPITAL; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 563.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mundy, 1815.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1815.

PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

PLAIN PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: Petition from, advocating amendments to School Code relating to attendance requirements, 171.

PLANNING COMMISSIONS: See Townships of Second Class.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS: See Buildings, Works and Improvements.

POEMS OF PENNSYLVANIA by Mad Anthony Wayne from Dixmont: Discussion concerning subscriptions to, in House, 3884, 3885.

POEMS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Resolution congratulating Hon. Irving Sidney Dix on publication of (House); 4144, 4145.

POET LAUREATE OF THE HOUSE: Resolution conferring title of, upon Hon. Irving Sidney Dix (House); 4144, 4145.

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POINTS OF ORDER

A bill appears erroneously on third-reading calendar, that went over in order from second-reading calendar, without being read the second time, by Kephart, 430.

A bill cannot be recommitted, when copies of the same are not on the Senators' desks, by Shapiro, 3149. Withdrawn, 3149.

A bill may not be acted upon and vote taken, when it is not on file on the deak of each member, by Cohen, 1980.

A Member cannot be excluded from the House, by W. E. Rose, 1764.

A Member of the Senate cannot be present and not vote, unless he has an interest in the bill under consideration, by Heyburn, 2870.

A motion to adjourn is always in order, by Dent, 4032.

A motion to lay on the table always takes precedence, therefore there is no need of an amendmnt to accomplish this objctive, by Shapiro, 1429.

A motion to lay on the table is not debatable, by Walker, 2661.

A roll call is always in order, by Haluska, 1861.

A Senator voting "No" on passage of a bill on second reading did not vote with the majority and is not in position to move for reconsideration of the second-reading vote, by Heyburn, 274.

A Senator voting "Present", votes neither for or against, and therefore really does not vote, by Haluska, 2243, 2244.

According to the rules, an appeal from a decision of the Chair must be in writing, and since there was no appeal in writing before the Senate, there is no appeal, and there is no necessity for withdrawing it, by Shapiro, 1767.

Amendments to a bill should be read before being debated, by Fleming, 288.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

Answers to interrogations should apply specifically thereto, by Levy, 375.

Argument on a bill should take place on third reading, by Levy, 476.

As there is nothing before the Senate, the gentlemen making addresses are out of order, by Shapiro, 1769.

Bills are being read too loudly; the Members can hear, by Bretherick, 1963.

Business cannot proceed in the Senate, unless the Senators remain at their desks, by Heyburn, 1875.

House Bill No. 133 repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of certain courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, should be dropped from the calendar, as the subject matter of this bill is covered in Senate Bill No. 80, which was twice defeated under decisions of the Senate, and such a bill may not be acted upon by the Senate again, by Shapiro, 3576.

House Bill No. 170, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, is not on the Senators' desks, by Barr, 1867.

House is discussig the motion to recommit a bill, and not the bill, by Moser, 1179.

House Rule No. 96 is violated by House Bill No. 403 concerning the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, by Levy, 1036.

Inasmuch as there is no W.P.A. legislation before the Senate, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland is speaking out of order, by Heyburn, 1766.

It is impossible to move the previous question while somebody is on the floor, by Jaspan, 2081.

Minority Members are entitled to quiet and respect when addressing the House, by Cohen, 686.

Name of Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Farrell, was not heard in roll call on vote for President Pro Tempore of Senate, by T. B. Wilson, 6.

No member of the Senate has suggested a roll call, by Coleman, 1995.

No one can vote after a roll has been verified, by Barr, 3164.

Personal Privilege having been granted a person to address a body, objection cannot be raised until that person has stated his question of personal privilege, by Dent, 1491, 1492.

Presentation of a motion prior to the roll call is correct, by Barr, 4.

Provisions of the Constitution cannot be set aside by resolution, by Woodring, 2003.

Second-reading vote is taken by acclamation, and there is no roll call, therefore the question as to how anyone voted on second reading of a bill, is out of order, unless there was a roll call recorded, by Shapiro, 274.

Senate Bill No. 305, concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, has not been read three times; has not been read at length, by Barr, 2066.

Senate is not in order, as there is a conference being held on the floor while a Senator has the floor, by Holland, 1490.

Senators do not have the right to change their votes, except upon having voted under a misapprehension, by Shapiro, 1057.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

Speaking on personal privilege does not include the right to debate a bill, by G. H. Watkins, 1491.

The bill before the Senate cannot be acted upon, as it is improperly on the Calendar, because a bill containing the same subject matter as this bill has already been voted on twice, by Shapiro, 3775.

The bill under discussion is not printed, and is not on the desks of the Senators, by Barr, 4032. Declared out of order, 4032.

The Chair ruled previously, not permitting any wide latitude in relation to amendments and should be consistent in ruling on the present matter before the House, by O'Brien, 1532.

The clock of the House reads two minutes after twelve o'clock, and today is April 15, 1943; by Cohen, 1963.

The Declaration of Independence, the preamble and the Constitution and so forth, have nothing to do with the Philadelphia registration bill to make people honest, by Farrell, 2074.

The entire Senate is out of order, as there is a motion before the Chair, by Barr, 1861.

The fair thing on important legislation would be to let the bill with amendments read, lay over, with amendments not accepted, before taking a vote, so that it may be ascertained just what the amendments do, by Dent, 2240.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is attempting to discuss pending legislation under a "Question of Personal Privilege", by Cordier, 2290.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is not debating the motion before the House, by Auker, 2031.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is not discussing the merits of the bill before the House, by Auker, 2481.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Bentley, is not speaking on the question before the House, by Hare, 2287.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Hannon, is not speaking on the amendment before the House, by Levy, 1532.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, has not stated his question of personal privilege, by G. H. Watkins, 1766.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland is not talking on the motion to return the nomination to the Goveror, by Heyburn, 655.

The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Leonard, is not speaking on House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, but on House Bill No. 195, relating to assessment of real estate for taxation in counties of the second class, by Fleming, 2294.

The gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Haluska, has the floor of the Senate, by Barr, 495.

The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bretherick, is not answering the question presented in the interrogation, by Chudoff, 745.

The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bretherick, is out of order in making personal accusations, by Modell, 2286.

The gentleman from Philadelphia is not in order, as he is debating a question that is not before the Senate, by H. I. Wilson, 1490, 1491.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen, is not discussing the amendments to House Bill No. 522, by McKinney, 923.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen, is not speaking on the amendment before the House, by Bretherick, 2753.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen, is not speaking on the question before the House, by Mahany, 2287.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cohen, is not talking on the resolution before the House, by Mahany, 3478.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, did not vote on Senate Bill No. 554, concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, by Heyburn, 2871.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, has voted neither for nor against the bill which has passed the Senate; therefore, he has not voted at all, and he is debating a bill which has passed the Senate, by G. H. Watkins, 2871.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, is not debating the bill before the Senate, by G. H. Watkins, 2871.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, is out of order in discussing a bill, after motion has carried for the previous question on the bill, by Heyburn, 2082.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Kephart, was not present when the bill under discussion passed second reading, and therefore he is not in position to make a motion to bring the bill back to second reading, by Haluska, 430.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, has consumed the ten minutes allotted to him to speak on the amendments before the House, by Fleming, 2171.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, has made a misstatement, by Dix, 3650. Declared not a point of order, 3650.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is debating contrary to House Rule No. 66 concerning debate, by Hare, 3070.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is debating other bills than the one before the House, by Mahany, 1477.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not debating the amendments on the bill before the House, by Bretherick, 1311.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not discussing the amendments before the House, by W. E. Rose, 609.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not discussing the amendments to House Bill No. 1056, abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, by Fleming, 1701, 1702. By Hare, 1704.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not discussing the merits of the bill before the House, by Hare, 3070.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not speaking on the amendments before the House, by Winner, 612.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not speaking on the amendments before the House, by Hare, 2171.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not speaking on the bill before the House, by Cordier, 1634.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy is not speaking on the bill before the House, by Irvin, 4127, 4128. By Alspach, 4127. By Bretherick, 4128. By Hare, 4130.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is not speaking on the motion before the House, by Tahl, 378.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is out of order, because he is not discussing the amendments before the House, by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 702. By Bretherick, 1704.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCreesh, is out of order in requesting permission to interrogate concerning a bill after motion has carried for the previous question on the bill, by Heyburn, 2082, 2083.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Samuel Rose, is not speaking on the amendments before the House, by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 2164. By Auker, 2165.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shapiro, is out of order, as the next order of business is "Leaves of Absence", and not "Addresses", by Wade, 2505.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Skale, is not discussing the amendments before the House, by Tahl, 931.

The gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. G. H. Watkins, is entitled to be heard, as the privilege of answering is desired, by Shapiro, 3159.

The gentleman from Somerset, Mr. Hare, did not raise a "Point of Order"; he made a statement, by Cohen, 2290.

The gentleman from Somerset, Mr. Hare, took the floor and has raised no point of order, but took issue on a subject not yet discussed on the floor, by Cohen, 4130.

The gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Dix, is not speaking on the bill before the House, by Sarraf, 1845.

The gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, requested that Senate Bill No. 34 concerning administration of school laws, go over temporarily until he could find his amendments, which he desired to offer, by Homsher, 810.

The interrogation deals with the amendments before the House, and is therefore in order, by Sarraf, 2166.

The Majority resent the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, to the effect that the Majority Leader should get his advisers together, because this gentleman has been receiving slips containing advice from the Minority Leader, and the Majority consider his remarks uncalled for, by Bretherick, 1701.

The motion to discharge a Committee is not in order, as the gentleman from Lackawanna is speaking on something which is not before the Senate, by Heyburn, 3788.

The name of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, was not mentioned by the gentleman from Delaware, and under the rules, no question of personal privilege has been stated, by G. H. Watkins, 1766, 1767.

The only bill before the House is House Bill No. 312, amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, by Salus, 599.

The President Pro Tempore is out of order, as he has no vote when sitting up front, by Woodward, 2003.

The reason for not considering third-reading bills is not any delay caused by the Democrats, but because the Republicans do not have sufficient votes present to pass the bills, by Holland, 1867.

The request that a bill go over is out of order, because the bill is not on the Senators' desks, and no action can be taken, by Shapiro, 3522.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

The roll should be called to determine if there is a quorum present, before requests for leaves of absence are granted, by Haluska, 1862.

The Senate does not have a quorum, by Jaspan, 3963.

The wording of the bill under discussion does not place it within the prohibition of the Constitution, by W. E. Rose, 381.

There are not so many votes to be counted that a long time has to be spent in announcing the result, by Holland, 1284.

There can be no motion to recess while there is a previous motion before the Senate, by Barr, 4032.

There is a motion before the House and the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Brown, is not talking on that motion, by Fleming, 1849.

There is a motion pending before the Senate, which is the only thing in order, by T. B. Wilson, 2240.

There is not a quorum on the floor, by Barr, 1684.

There is nothing before the House but the calling of the roll, by Cohen, 2172.

There is nothing before the Senate but announcing the final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 554, concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, by G. H. Watkins, 2869.

There is nothing before the Senate but the calling of the roll, by T. B. Wilson, 1874.

There is nothing before the Senate but the calling of the roll, by Walker, 1995.

There is nothing before the Senate but calling of the roll on final passage of Senate Bill No. 305, concerning Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, by G. H. Watkins, 2083. By Dent, 2083.

There is nothing before the Senate, except a decision on the point of order before the Senate, which takes precedence, by Shapiro, 1057.

There is nothing before the Senate except consideration of the Calendar, by Walker, 2870.

There is nothing in order but the announcement of the result of the roll call, by Dent, 2120.

There is nothing in order but the reading of the amendments before the Senate, by H. I. Wilson, 2240.

There is so much confusion in the House, that Members are not listening to the reading of the bill before the House, by Moran, 1744.

There should be a later printer's number on Senate Bill No. 174, than the one shown thereon, by E. J. Coleman, 2330.

What happened to the amendments on House Bill No. 522, Post-War Planning Law, by Barr, 2233.

When the Senate is being polled, the doors are supposed to be closed and the Sergeants-at-Arms are supposed to be posted, by Holland, 1684.

Whether, at the present stage of the discussion on Senate Bill No. 46, concerning labor organizations; a motion to recommit the bill with the proposed amendments is out of order, by Dent, 2240, 2241.

Whether it is possible to amend a bill which has passed third reading, without reconsideration of the vote by which it passed third reading, by Cox, 2238.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

Whether the question before the Senate is on the adoption of the amendments to Senate Bill No. 46, concrning labor organizations, by Dent, 2242.

POLAND: Reference to, 713.

POLASKI, JULIAN, Representative from Erie County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 840.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, including thereunder, tuberculosis or nervous disorders incurred by certain employes of school districts among the occupational diseases, 903.

No. 1018.
Defining and making it a misdemeanor to steal, take without permission, or destroy products of Victory Gardens, 1065.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 695.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

POLICE: See Borough Policemen. Civil Service. Pennsylvania State Police. Sheriffs.

POLICE CHIEFS: See Cities of Third Class.

POLICE FORCE in boroughs, towns and townships of first class; amending Act, 1941, providing for preference under pre-existing law in favor of war veterans in appointments to

House Bill No. 569.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 721, 722.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 722.
Reported without amendment, 1114.
First reading, 1173.
Second reading, 1234, 1235.
Third reading and final passage, 1371, 1372.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3400, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 158.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2890.
Third reading and final passage, 3017.
Signed by President, 3339.

POLICE FORCE: See Counties, Second Class.

POLICEMEN in boroughs, towns, and townships of first class; providing for temporary appointement, without conferring civil service status upon, of

Senate Bill No. 262.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stevenson, 658.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 658.
Reported with amendment, 860.
First reading, 883.
Second reading, 960.
Third reading and final passage, 1013, 1014.
Returned from House with amendments, 3915.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3915, 3916.
Signed by President, 3939.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 219.

In House.
Laid on table, 1021.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1070.
Reported without amendment, 1119.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1232.

POLICEMAN—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 1301.
Over in order, 1418, 1550.
Placed on postponed calendar, 1627.
Called up, 3904.
Third reading and final passage, 3904.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4198.
Signed by Speaker, 4199.

POLICEMEN: See Borough Policemen. Cities of Third Class. Townships of Second Class Policemen. Workmen's Compensation, House Bill No. 59.

POLICE OFFICERS, commissioning certain employes of certain institutions as

Senate Bill No. 207.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 490.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 490.
Reported without amendment, 1206.
First reading, 1224.
Second reading, 1279.
Over in order, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1442.
Returned from House without amendment, 2971.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 210.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1517.
Reported without amendment, 2267.
First reading, 2378.
Second reading, 2458.
Over in order, 2633.
Third reading and final passage, 2925, 2926.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2926.

POLICE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM: See Retirement System, Police Officers'.

POLICE PENSION FUND: See Cities of Third Class. Insurance Companies.

POLICE RADIO EQUIPMENT; amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing the district attorney in counties of fourth and fifth classes to purchase and maintain

House Bill No. 119.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Rowley and Calvin, 201.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 201.
Reported without amendment, 969.
First reading, 1023.
Second reading, 1075.
Third reading and final passage, 1122.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1152.

POLICIES, INSURANCE: See Insurance, life companies, etc.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Addresses concerning contributions to, 268-270.

POLITICAL PARTIES; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, requiring reports as to how money was raised to pay off indebtedness of

Senate Bill No. 122.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 269.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 269.

Remarks on, by
Holland, 268, 269, 2513.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: See Airports. Bond Issues. Civil Service. Compensation. Contracts. Counties of First Class. County Assessors. Emergency Child Care Centers Act. Health Clinics, Bureau of. Highways. Highways, connecting, etc. Housing Authorities' Bonds. Insurance Companies. Judgments. Lands, Commonwealth. Liquid Fuels Tax. Liquid Fuels Taxes. Mental Patients. Municipalities. Neighborhood Redevelopment Law. Post-War Readjustment. Real Estate. Road Building Equipment. Statutory Construction Act, 1937. State Council of Defense. Taxation. Tax Penalties. Taxes. Taxes and Municipal Claims. Voting Machines.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS to refund moneys erroneously paid into their treasuries for municipal improvements or upon municipal assessments subsequently declared illegal and invalid; authorizing

House Bill No. 688.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose, 828.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 828.
Reported without amendment, 993.
First reading, 1026.
Second reading, 1079.
Third reading and final passage, 1132, 1133.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1621.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1823. Act No. 27.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 1206, 1207.
First reading, 1227.
Second reading, 1283.
Over in order, 1348, 1449.
Third reading and final passage, 1513, 1514.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1577.

POLLING PLACES: See Watchers.

POLLUTION: See Mine Silt.

POLLS; amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, changing and stabilizing the time fixed for opening and closing of the

House Bill No. 577.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Barrett and Boies, 722
Referred to Committee on Elections, 722.

POLLS shall remain open at any general election until 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time; amending "Election Code", 1937, providing that, during any period when the United States is at war, and for six months thereafter,

House Bill No. 163.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 220.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 220.

POOL AND BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS; amending "Penal Code", 1939, relating to operation of, and presence of minors in; also legalizing operation thereof after two P. M. on Sunday.

Senate Bill No. 405.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1104.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1104.
Reported with amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1681, 1682.
Second reading and amended, 1806.
Third reading, 1904.
Defeated on final passage, 1905.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1904, 1905.

POOL ROOMS: See Sunday.

POOR DISTRICTS: See Tax Penalties. Taxes.

POOR TAXES: See Cities of Third Class.

PORT OF CHESTER: See Chester, Port of.

POSITIONS (Senate and House of Representatives' Employes'): See Officers and Employes.

POST, HON. JOHN L.; Former Member, welcomed to House, 205.

POSTAGE: See General Assembly.

POSTAGE to mail the Legislative Journal, Bills, Calendars and Histories; resolution (Senate) concurrent, arranging for, 9. Concurred in by House, 57. Returned from House concurred in, 40, 41.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH: Reference to, 3481.

POSTMASTER, Assistant, and Messenger, in House: Appointments, 78. In Senate: Appointements, 101.

POST-WAR: See Buildings.

POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION: See Boroughs.

POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT: See Allegheny River Bridge.

POST-WAR ERA: Statement of Democratic State Chairman, David L. Lawrence, concerning, 128.

POST-WAR PERIOD: Communication from State of Texas—Concurrent Resolution—urging passage of State legislation and recommendation of Federal legislation covering, 794.

POST-WAR PLANNING: Resolution inviting Hon. Joseph F. Guffey and Hon. James J. Davis to appear before a Joint Session and report the state of The Nation, and the conduct and progress of the War and; (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 121; 2001. Referred, 2001-2003. Remarks in Senate, 2002, 2003.

POST-WAR PLANNING: See Governor's Address, 172. Remarks concerning, 3981.

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION: Resolution charging with the preparation of plans for the construction of a Veterans' Memorial Building, (Senate) concurrent Serial No. 108; 338. Regferred, 338. Reported, 860. Laid on table, 860.

POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania Post-War Planning Commission.

POST-WAR PLANNING LAW

House Bill No. 522.
Read in place in House by Messrs. McKinney and Fleming, 626.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 626.
Reported without amendment, 731, 732.
First reading, 779.
Second reading and amended, 921-925.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Re-reported without amendment, 1260.
Third reading and final passage, 1396-1398.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2362.
Signed by Speaker, 2368.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2727. Act No. 51.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 925.
Cohen, 922, 923, 924, 1397.
Fleming, 923, 925.
McKinney, 923.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
First reading, 1869.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2009.
Reported without amendment, 2105.
Second reading, 2144.
Third reading and final passage, 2234-2236.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2327.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2233-2235.
Heyburn, 2233, 2234, 2236.
Shapiro, 2235, 2236.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS: See State Commission.

POST-WAR PROJECTS; providing for and regulating the accumulation, investment and expenditure by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships of funds for

Senate Bill No. 298.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Mallery and Stevenson, 796.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 796.
Reported without amendment, 858.
First reading, 884.
Second reading, 962.
Over in order, 1014.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 1061.
Second reading and amended, 1061.
Third reading and final passage, 1108.
Returned from House without amendments, 2509.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2571.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2969. Act No. 73.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1014.

POST-WAR PROJECTS—Continued.

In House
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1922.
Over in order, 2028.
First reading, 2109.
Second reading, 2159.
Over in order, 2272.
Third reading and final passage, 2483, 2484.
Signed by Speaker, 2730.

POST-WAR PROJECTS: See Allegheny River Bridge.

POST-WAR public works planning; creating a temporary State Commission for

House Bill No. 27.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 113.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 113.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT; creating a State Commission to recommend a comprehensive plan of public works for

Senate Bill No. 10.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McGinnis, 129.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 129.

Remarks on, by
McGinnis, 128.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT; providing for State Planning Board to prepare plans and programs for public works and improvements, to aid ffl

House Bill No. 9.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mihm, 111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 111.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT: See Pennsylvania Turnpike Delaware River Extension Act.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS: Resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative committee to study (House) concurrent No. 4, Serial No. 10; 116. Referred, 116.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION LAW.

House Bill No. 1.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 110.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 110.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT: Resolution favoring construction of hard surface roads as a; concurrent (House) No. 57, Serial No. 74; 1687, 1688. Referred, 1688.

POST-WAR rehabilitation plans for returning soldiers: Address concerning, 122.

POST-WAR SETTLEMENTS: See "Communications From", Montana, State of, etc.

POST-WAR TREATIES: See Sovereignty of the United States.

POST-WAR WORKS for Pennsylvania: Address in House concerning, 118.

POTATOES: See Grapes.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN, INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE, to correct stream pollution; creating

House Bill No. 681.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stockham, 827.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 827.

POTTER COUNTY: See Lands of The Commonwealth.

POTTSGROVE MANSION, Pottstown; making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for restoration, improvement and equipment of the

Senate Bill No. 93.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 212.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 212.

POTTSGROVE MANSION; making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for restoration, improvement and equipment, subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, of the

House Bill No. 1105.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 2175.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2175.

POTTSGROVE MANSION—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2445, 2446.
Second reading, 2598.
Third reading and final passage, 2770.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 32.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2841.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2905.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3207, 3208.
Signed by President, 3512.

POTTSTOWN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

POULSON, O. BRUCE, Huntingdon: See Communications From.

POULTRY: See "Addresses", Chicks, ducklings, etc. State Council of Defense. Chicks and Ducklings. Damages.

POULTRY BLOOD TESTING: See Agriculture, Department of. Pennsylvania State College.

POWELL, CLIFFORD; Senior at Ickesburg High School: Welcomed to Senate, 1100.

POWER: See Authorities. Electric Current. Real Estate Tax and Rate Sale Law.

POWERS, JOHN L., Representative from Allegheny County (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by.
No. 21.
Amending Act, 1937, reducing age from sixty-five to sixty years, and making other specific changes concerning aged persons' eligibility for old age assistance, 112.

No. 223.
Amending "School Code", 1911, requiring teaching of farming and the growing of farm products in public elementary and high schools, 280.

No. 401.
Requiring certain flood protection to be provided by counties, cities, boroughs, towns, and townships, 470.

No. 418.
Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 8, Section 18, added, providing for absentee voting, 471.

No. 810.
Relating to filing and revival of liens for taxes and watxer rates in office of the prothonotary of common pleas court on real estate within territorial limits of cities of second class, 900.

No. 1011.
Amending "Credit Union Law", 1933, further prescribing legal investments for funds, further defining membership, and authorizing declaration and payment of patronage dividends under certain circumstances, by credit unions, 1065.

No. 1049.
Paid fire departments in cities, required to have two firemen trained and equipped with gas masks at fires; and imposing requirements concerning gas masks on volunteer fire companies, 1069.

Bills reported by.
No. 532 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1911, requiring board of water assessors to furnish information to departments of the city government in counties of second class, 3107.

POWERS, JOHN L.—Continued.

Card to Inaugural Ceremonies presented to, 117.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1074.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Motion to lay upon the table, the motion for the previous question concerning House Bill No. 663, regarding the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review in counties of second class, 2296.

Resolutions offered by
Memorializing Congress of the United States to continue the W.P.A., 116. Referred, 116.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379. Subsequently reporting present, 2381.

Thanks extended by, to Speaker and House, 1075.

Thanks, extended to, for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1075.

POWERS, JOHN PATRICK; American Soldier: Reference to, 1093.

PRAYER offered in House, 41, 71, 110, 151, 167, 184, 201, 216, 234, 256, 278, 311, 343, 369, 402, 433, 467, 502, 546, 583, 622, 623, 672, 719, 720, 769, 826, 885, 964, 1017, 1064, 1112, 1168, 1228, 1290, 1357, 1453, 1516, 1614, 1685, 1736, 1816, 1920, 2020, 2106, 2149, 2260, 2359, 2438, 2581, 2726, 2905, 3055, 3219, 3399, 3400, 3596, 3790, 4075.

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PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Resolution memorializing Congress of the United States to call a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States limiting the holding of the office of, to two terms; (House) concurrent No. 64, Serial No. 83; 2320. Referred, 2320.

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 999.
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Returned from House with amendment, 3779.
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In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1920, 1921.
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PRINTING and distribution of Senate and House Bills and Senate and House Calendars; providing for the

House Bill No. 651.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 773.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 773.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 973.
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First reading, 1613.
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Third reading and final passage, 1798, 1799.
Signed by President, 1916.
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PRINTING; enabling governing bodies of cities of first, second and second class A, to establish by ordinance, requirements of responsible bidders for city

House Bill No. 995.
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House Bill No. 330.
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Referred to Committee on Printing, 403.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
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House Bill No. 422.
Read in place in House by Mr. Freed, 502.

PRISON INSPECTORS—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Counties, 502.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Second reading, 927.
Third reading and final passage, 982, 983.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 318.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 996.
Reported without amendment, 2998.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3356, 3357.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

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PRINTING, STATE: Resolution (House) concurrent No. 9, Serial No. 16, directing Department of Property and Supplies to regulate use of wire staples in, 171. Referred, 172. Reported, 185. Called up and adopted, 203. Read and referred in Senate, 209, 210. Reported in Senate, 298. Concurred in by Senate, 298. Returned from Senate concurred in, 315. Approved by Governor, 412. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 3.

PRISON INSPECTORS: See Northampton County.

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PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, giving specific powers, under wartime conditions, concerning purchases, constructions, alterations, and operations, to the

House Bill No. 844.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 904.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 904.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
Over in order, 1177.
First reading, 1232.
Second reading, 1301.
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Third reading and amended, 1547, 1548.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

Defeated on final passage, 1706-1708.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 2911.
Signed by Speaker, 2966.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3868, 3869. Act No. 116.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2049.
Reported without amendment, 2222.
First reading, 2356.
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Third reading and final passage, 2694-2696.
Signed by President, 2899, 2900.

Remarks by, on
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PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to the, from the Motor License Fund, for costs incurred by said Department acting as purchasing agent for the Department of Highways.

House Bill No. 955.
Read in place in House by Mr. Barton, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading and amended, 2453.
Over in order, 2641.
Third reading and final passage, 2756, 2757.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 25A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3197, 3198.
Signed by President, 3510, 3511.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF, to arrange for the printing of the bulletin known as "Pennsylvania's First Year at War", resolution (House) concurrent No. 59, Serial No. 76, requesting, 1738. Referred, 1738.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF to distribute and sell pamphlet compiled by Legislative Reference Bureau relating to county and city sealers of weights and measures in accordance with concurrent resolution (House) No. 67, Serial No. 87; 2908. See entries under "Legislative Reference Bureau".

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF, to regulate use of wire staples in State printing, resolution (House) concurrent No. 9, Serial No. 16, directing, 171. Referred, 172. Reported, 185. Called up and adopted, 203. Read and referred in Senate, 209, 210. Reported in Senate, 298. Concurred in by Senate, 298. Returned from Senate concurred in, 315. Approved by Governor, 412. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 3.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF: Resolution directing the Department to mail files, bills, and journals to Members (House); 4119.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF: See Allentown State Hospital. California State Teachers' College. Court Reports. Daniel Boone Homestead. Danville State Hospital. Delware County. Farview State Hospital. Fort LeBoeuf. Hospitals. Institutions, State and State-aided. Lands of the Commonwealth. Mental Institutions. Nautical School. Pamphlet Laws. Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School. Pennsylvania State College. Philadelphia State Hospital. Pottsgrove Mansion. Priestley, Joseph. Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church. Scranton State Hospital. Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge. Somerset State Hospital. State Capitol Restaurant. State Industrial Home for Women. State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, etc. State Penitentiary at Rockview. State War Memorial Building. Wernersville State Hospital. Women.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, SECRETARY OF: See Woolworth, Chester M.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, SECRETARY OF, to sell and convey two certain tracts of land in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pennsylvania; authorizing

House Bill No. 830.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Auker and Erb, 902.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 902.
Reported without amendment, 1362.
First reading, 1462, 1463.
Second reading, 1535.
Third reading and final passage, 1646, 1647.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796.
Signed by Speaker, 3867.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 184.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 3119.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3385.
Third reading and final passage, 3544.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT, APPEALS AND REVIEW, BOARD OF; amending "Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review Act", 1939, conferring jurisdiction on county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from

Senate Bill No. 595.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 2105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2105.
Reported without amendment, 2147.
First reading, 2259, 2260.
Second reading, 2350.
Over in order, 2416-2418, 2551.
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Remarks on, by
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PROPERTY ASSESSMENT APPEALS AND REVIEW, BOARD OF: See Counties of Second Class.

PROPERTY DAMAGES: See Chester-Philadelphia Highway. Insurance.

PROPERTY owners and tenants making improvements to exceed five hundred dollars, to notify assessors of cost thereof; requiring

House Bill No. 1067.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yester, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1169.

PROPERTY RIGHTS: See Decedents' Estates.

PROPERTY TAX: See Constitution of Pennsylvania. Personal Property Tax. Taxes.

PROSTITUTION; amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning prosecution for

House Bill No. 782.
Read in place in House by Mr. Longo, 895.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 895.
Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill, laid on table, 2919, 2920.

Remarks on, by
Longo, 2918-2920.

PROSTITUTION; amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning sentencing and imprisoning women convicted of

House Bill No. 783.
Read in place in House by Mr. Longo, 895, 896.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 896.
Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill, laid on table, 2921, 2922.

Remarks on, by
Lichtenwalter, 2922.
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PROSTITUTION and other immoral and indecent offenses; providing for establishment of a Vice Squad as an agency in the Pennsylvania Motor Police Force to be used for elimination and control of

House Bill No. 781.
Read in place in House by Mr. Longo, 895.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 895.
Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill, laid on table, 2920, 2921.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 2921.
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PROSTITUTION: See Addresses—Prostitution and Promiscuousness. Bawdy Houses. Motor Vehicles.

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PROTHONOTARIES: See Cases. Certificates. Counties. Counties of Fourth Class. Judgments. Tax, State.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL of Beaver County: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

PROVISIONS by description; repealing Act, 1889, relating to sales of

Senate Bill No. 444.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 1158.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1590.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1677-1678.
Third reading and final passage, 1785, 1786.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 238.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1921.
Reported without amendment, 2912.
First reading, 2914.
Over in order, 3082, 3231.
Second reading, 3409.
Third reading and final passage, 3602.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

PSYCHOSIS: See County Institution Districts. Mental Health Act, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS: See Accountants.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Addresses in House concerning, 1196-1198.

Addresses in Senate concerning, 1098, 1101, 1330.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, eliminating milk from definition of

House Bill No. 197.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kirley, 257.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 257.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, providing that certain aged persons residing in private homes for aged, shall not be deemed, because of such residence, as ineligibles to receive

House Bill No. 1023.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 1066.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 1066.
Communication favoring passage of, 2909.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, providing that certain persons shall not be required to give bond or other obligation for repayment of

House Bill No. 407.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mock, 470.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 470.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; fixing status of judgments secured by Commonwealth against persons for

House Bill No. 515.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 625.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 625.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE for certain persons, defining and regulating

Senate Bill No. 160.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 337.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 337.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: See "Communications From" Reading Homeopathic Hospital, etc., Steel City Industrial Union Council, etc.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: See Aged Persons, Indigent Persons, Mothers' Assistance, Old Age Assistance, Relief.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE to aged persons, and redefining aged persons and their eligibility therefor; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, further providing for and regulating

House Bill No. 600.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 725.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 725.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE to indigent employables not needing public care on institution districts during certain period; amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, placing liability for

House Bill No. 425.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hocke (By Request) 502, 503.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 503.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE to indigent unemployables who do not need public care; providing for aid to institution districts for

House Bill No. 427.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hocke (By Request), 503.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 503.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE to indidivuals in distress because of enemy action or danger thereof; providing for certain powers related to war emergency to the Department of Public Assistance and County Board of Assistance, to give

House Bill No. 808.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Van Allsburg and Krise, 899.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 899.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1176.
Second reading, 1237.
Third reading and final passage, 1390, 1391.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 181.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3176.
Signed by President, 3510.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BOARDS: (see Assistance Board, Adams County; Assistance Board, Allegheny County, etc.).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF: Resolution calling attention of, to the problem arising from discontinuance in Pennsylvania of the Federal Food Stamp plan (House) 648. Filed with Clerk, 648.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF: Resolution requesting Department to investigate conditions due to discontinuance of the Food Stamp Program, (House) No. 31, Serial No. 46; 675. Referred, 675. Reported, 972. Called up, 1041. Adopted, 1042.

Approved and signed by Governor, 1328. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 7.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF; State Board of Public Assistance; County Boards of Assistance; County Commissioners; and Courts of Common Pleas; amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, further regulating

"VAN ALLSBURG BILL"

House Bill No. 1071.
Read in place in House by Mr. Van Allsburg, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, 1228.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1689.
First reading, 1933.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2036.
Called up, 2383.
Second reading and amended, 2383.
Third reading and final passage, 2500-2502.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 4084.
Placed on postponed calendar, 4085.
House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 4115-4117.
House recedes from non-concurrence in Senate amendments and concurs in the same, 4160-4164.
Signed by Speaker, 4207, 4208.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 197.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 4160, 4162.
Brown, 2036, 4116, 4117, 4161, 4162.
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Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2508.
Reported with amendment, 2998.
First reading, 3054.
Over in order, 3213.
Amended, 3386.
Over in order, 3390.
Called up, 3520.
Second reading, 3520-3523.
Called up, 3694.
Third reading and final passage, 3694-3697.
Returned from House with Senate amendment non-concurred in, 3945.
Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 3945.
Senate informed House recedes from non-concurrence in Senate amendments, and concurs in the same, 4016.
Signed by President, 4037.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 4015.
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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAW for two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1943, and paying balances remaining unpaid May 31, 1943; making appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance for carrying out the

House Bill No. 949.
Read in place by Mr. Van Allsburg, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2444.
Second reading, 2589.
Third reading and final passage, 2762.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 4A.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAW—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3190.
Signed by President, 3510.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SECRETARY OF: See Ramage, Samuel Y. III.

PUBLIC CHARITIES ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

PUBLIC DANCE HALLS: See Dance Halls.

PUBLIC HEALTH: See Governor's Address, 173.

PUBLIC HEALTH: See Bakeries. Birth Records. Candy. Courts of Quarter Sessions. Diseases. Doctors of Medicine. Health. Ice Cream. Medical Interneship. Nurses. Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, State Board of Examiners for. Pharmacies and Drug Stores. Townships of Second Class. Sterilization. Strip Mining. Sulfanilamide. Wild Hare or Rabbit. Women.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RECREATION, ZONING, AND MUNICIPAL PLANNING; empowering certain municipalities to co-operate through joint agreements relating to

House Bill No. 571.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. E. Rose, 722.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Third Class, 722.
Reported without amendment, 1114.
First reading, 1173.
Second reading, 1235.
Third reading and final passage, 1372, 1373.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 159.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2661.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2890.
Third reading and final passage, 3017, 3018.
Signed by President, 3339.

PUBLIC HEARINGS: 671, 791, 797, 826, 945, 1043, 1063, 1480, 1656, 2503.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS: See Schools, public high, etc.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for "Day Care Centers" for below school age children of employed parents and "Before And After School Educational Recreational Centers" for children of school age.

House Bill No. 41.
Read in place in House by Mr. Levy, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Communications requesting passage of, 730, 1319, 2909.

Remarks on, by
Levy, 115, 1476, 1479.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to the, for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to prepare radio programs and publish books and pamphlets for public information and for use in public schools, in cooperation with the State Council of Defense, to arouse Pennsylvanians to the great achievements of the State and awaken loyalty to principles of democracy.

House Bill No. 419.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sollenberger, 471, 472.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 472.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF: See Accountants. American History. Baccalaureate Degrees. Barber Examiners, State Board of. Barbers. Beauty Operators' Licenses. Blind Children. Children. Chiropody. Chiropractic Examiners, State Board of. Chiropractic Law. Citizenship Education. Constitution of Pennsylvania. District Superintendents. Education, Higher. Educational Survey Commission. Farming. Farm Labor Commission. Kutztown State Teachers' College. Minors. Naturopathy. Nurses. Old Economy. Osteopathic Surgeon. Real Estate Board, State, Real Estate Brokers. Religious

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

Instruction. Retirement. Retirement Association, Public School. Retirement, Public School Employes'. Retirement Board, Public School Employes'. Retirement System, School Employes'. Sabbatical Leaves of Absence. School Directors. School Districts. School Employes. School Laws. School Pupils. Schools. Shorthand Reporting. Spanish. Supervisors of Special Education. Tax on soft drinks.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, to act as agent of school districts and vocational school districts in purchasing and distributing materials, supplies and equipment for training or retraining workers for war industries; authorizing

Senate Bill No. 313
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 862.
Referred to Committee on Education, 862.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1280.
Third reading and final passage, 1345, 1346.
Returned from House with amendment, 2973.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3123, 3124.
Signed by President, 3338.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 224.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1518.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2110.
Over in order, 2173, 2318, 2383.
Second reading and amended, 2451.
Over in order, 2641.
Third reading and final passage, 2928.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3470.
Signed by Speaker, 3471.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, to admit to examination and grant licenses or registration, for the "Duration", to persons less than twenty-one years ago; authorizing

House Bill No. 194.
Read in place in House by Mr. Auker, 256.
Referred to Committee on Education, 256.
Reported with amendment, 1145.
First reading, 1177.
Second reading and amended, 1298.
Over in order, 1418.
Third reading and final passage, 1550.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3791.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3791.
Signed by Speaker,
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 264.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1577.
Reported with amendment, 3051.
First reading, 3052.
Second reading and amended, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3355.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3682.
Signed by President pro tempore,

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: See Libraries.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS: See Monuments, Public.

PUBLIC OPINION, Chambersburg, Pa.: Editorial from on Soil Saving Loses, 2033.

PUBLIC ROADS: amending "General Road Law", 1836, authorizing under certain circumstances, vacation of parts of

Senate Bill No. 11.
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Whether, if Senate Bill No. 345, amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by, employes, goes over in order, it will have to be read again, as it has already been read three times, by T. B. Wilson, 1781.

Whether, if some of the Members as individuals do not think it necessary to listen to reading of bills, should not order be maintained for those who do want to listen, by Moran, 1744.

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Whether it is not proper for the Members present in the Hall of the House when a vote is taken, to vote for or against a measure or a motion, unless excused, by Levy, 2745.

Whether it is not the purpose on agreement of the majority and the minority, that on Thursdays, the last day of the week for sessions, that in most cases, important controversial measures are not debated, but rather laid over until the beginning of the week, by Levy, 1319.

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Whether it is in order at the present stage on Senate Bill No. 53, Administrative Agency Law, to make a few remarks on the bill on second reading, by Kephart, 763.

Whether it is in order to interrogate the Senator from Somerset on his bills, by Woodward, 862.

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Whether it would be possible to have the Clerk read a section to Senate Bill No. 34 concerning the administration of school laws, as it is supposed to be amended, by Dent, 665.

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Whether the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Campbell is recorded on both the affirmative and negative rolls concerning the amendments to the bill under discussion, by O'Brien, 1314.

Whether the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Levy, is restricted to debating upon the amendments, or whether he may debate the bill before the House, by Mahany, 1476.

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Whether the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Petrosky, was speaking from personal observation or experience on House Bill No. 700, amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, by O'Brein, 2808, 2809.

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Whether the phrase "boards of public instruction" in Senate Bill No. 34, concerning School Laws, should not be "boards of public education", by Barr, 233.

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Whether the Senator from Erie, Senator Ziesenheim is recorded as having voted on the motion to reconsider third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, concerning administration of school laws, by Shapiro, 811.

Whether the Speaker had announced very clearly that the "Ayes" had it, by Levy, 687.

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Whether the vote taken on the motion to reconsider third-reading vote on Senate Bill No. 34, concerning administration of school laws; or on final passage of the bill, by Dent, 811.

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Whether it is necessary under the Rules of the House, that each individual bill be read, by Levy, 1745, 1746.

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Whether it is not always in order to interrogate a brother Senator, by Woodward, 862.

Whether it is not correct that after all debate has been terminated on House Bill No. 1055, concerning Unemployment Compensation, the question before the House is, "Shall the bill pass finally", by Alspach, 3095.

Whether it is not in order for the Speaker to recognize a Member of the House who has risen for that purpose prior to the agreement on a specific section, even though there might have been an agreemnt concerning the number of amendments to be offered, by Levy, 2168.

Whether it is not true, if the resolution to discharge the Committee is taken from the table, that then the point of order might be raised to discharge the Committee, by Shapiro, 3789.

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Whether it is permissible during debate on a bill, to stop the same, and recess in order to hear the President's radio report on the war, by Lovett, 2192.

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No. 571 (Senate).
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REAL ESTATE acquired by appropriation and condemnation, by municipal and political subdivisions exercising power of eminent domain, shall, unless otherwise provided, be a title in fee simple; providing that title to

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 887.
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First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 2037.
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REAL ESTATE; amending Act, 1853, including spendthrift trusts in the provision accelerating vested remainders in certain cases relating to sale and conveyance of

House Bill No. 420.
Read in place in House by Mr. Levy, 502.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 502.

REAL ESTATE; amending Act, 1919, further regulating advertising of sheriffs' sales of

House Bill No. 513.
Read in place in House by Mr. Depuy, 625.
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REAL ESTATE for municipal purposes; amending Act, 1937, reducing period for persons claiming reversionary interest, to petition Court of Common Pleas in county of situation, for assessment and recovery of damages; and making final against any subsequent claim to title to

House Bill No. 716.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 887.
Reported with amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2449.
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Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 208.

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Shapiro, 432.

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Reported with amendment, 2174.
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Second reading, 2587.
Third reading and final passage, 2929.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3470.
Signed by Speaker, 3471.

REAL ESTATE held in their own right; authorizing persons whose spouses are lunatics or habitual drunkards, or feeble-minded persons for whom guardians have been appointed to sell and convey mortgage lease for years, or convey upon ground rent

House Bill No. 258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rowley, 312.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 312.
Reported with amendment, 777.
First reading, 838.
Second reading and amended, 929.
Third reading and final passage, 988, 989.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Spencial, 995.

REAL ESTATE owned by husband and wife as tenants by the entireties shall hereafter be considered on the same basis as other real estate for bail in criminal cases, under certain circumstances; providing that

House Bill No. 667.
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REAL ESTATE owned by the Commonwealth; providing for crediting to special funds, proceeds of sale of, and rentals from

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1921.
Reported without amendment, 2268.
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Second reading, 2459.
Third reading and final passage, 2640.
Signed by Speaker, 2965.

REAL ESTATE purchased at tax and judicial sales; amending Act, 1905, defining rights of purchasers, and of their grantees, heirs and devisees, concerning

Senate Bill No. 201.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 457.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 457.
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First reading, 718.
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Reported without amendment, 2736.
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Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 1112.
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REAL ESTATE; regulating appraisal of, for trust purposes, and imposing surcharges upon fiduciaries for non-compliance.

Senate Bill No. 360.
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REAL ESTATE: Resolution authorizing courts of common pleas to stay writ of execution for sale of, for nonpayment of taxes (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 116; 1112. Referred, 1112.

REAL ESTATE: See Counties of Second Class. Counties of Third Class. Decedents' Estates. Liens. Mortgage Liens. Motor License Fund. Public Service Companies. School Districts. Taxes.

REAL ESTATE BOARD, STATE; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, creating a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction to be known as

House Bill No. 408.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. M. Hunter, 470, 471.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 471.
Reported with amendment, 732.
First reading, 779.
Second reading, 840.
Third reading and final passage, 939-942.

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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 948.
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Remarks on, by
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REAL ESTATE BROKERS and agents; amending Act, 1907, exempting from payment of license tax,

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS and real estate salesmen and their business; amending "Real Estate Brokers License Act", 1929, changing method of licensing, regulating and supervising of resident and non-resident

House Bill No. 521.
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REAL ESTATE BROKERS—Continued.

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REAL ESTATE TAX AND RATE SALE LAW.

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Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Stevenson and Coleman, 423.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 423.
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REAL ESTATE TITLES heretofore conveyed to citizens or corporations authorized to hold the same by any building and loan association whose charter had expired; validating and quieting

Senate Bill No. 608.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 2224.
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Second reading, 2712.
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REAL PROPERTY; amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, further regulating, for nonpayment of tax and municipal claims where a municipality is the claimant, sale of

House Bill No. 718.
Read in place in House by Mr. Tahl, 887.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 887.
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REAL PROPERTY located outside Pennsylvania; amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving

House Bill No. 1044.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1068.
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REAL PROPERTY purchased at tax sales; amending Act, 1931, giving county commissioners right to recover, and other specific rights concerning

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Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 134.

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Reported without amendment, 2659.
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REAL PROPERTY, to be acknowledged by the sellers or grantors therein; amending Act, 1931, requiring written agreements pertaining to

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First reading, 508.
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Third reading and final passage, 637.

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REAPPORTIONMENT: Resolution authorizing The Joint State Government Commission to investigate and consider the matters of senatorial and representative; (House) concurrent No. 62, Serial No. 80; 2022. Referred, 2022. Reported, 3419. Called up and adopted, 3862. Read and adopted in Senate, 3784. Approved by Governor, May 21, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution, No. 10.

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RECORDS OF BIRTH, death and marriage shall be given free of charge to men and women in the military service of the United States and to their dependents; amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing that certified copies of

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REESE, DAVID P., Jr., Representative from Dauphin County (First District).

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No. 88.
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No. 89.
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No. 93.
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No. 403.
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No. 563.
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No. 1023.
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No. 1024.
Amending Act, 1925, allowing payments for funerals of soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows, or members of enlisted nurse corps, costing less than six hundred dollars, 1066.

No. 1025.
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Motion by, for
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REESE, DAVID P., JR.—Continued.

Motion by, to
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REESE, RUSSELL E., Representative from Washington County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
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No. 340.
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No. 687.
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REFERENDUMS: Baseball and Football. Bowling. Local Option Referendums. Sunday.

REFORESTATION: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

REFUNDS due from Commonwealth; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating

House Bill No. 90.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 169.
Reported with amendment, 374.
First reading, 410.
Second reading, 474.
Over in order, 510.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 556.

REFUNDS: See Cities of Second Class. Documentary Stamp Tax Act, 1935. Finance and Revenue, Board of. Liquid Fuels Taxes. Personal Property Taxes. Political Subdivisions. Tax Rebates. Tax Refunds. Taxes and License Fees.

REFUNDS OF TAXES: See Counties of Second Class.

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REGAN, EDWARD M., Representative from Lackawanna County (First District).

Address by, on
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Bills introduced by
No. 3.
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No. 48.
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No. 168.
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No. 859.
Amending "Intangible Personal Property Tax Law", 1913, imposing personal property tax only on property on which interest or a dividend was paid, 906.

No. 863.
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Bills reported by
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Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of The Second Class", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of the second class, 1115.

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Resolutions offered by
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REGISTER, DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF: See Pennsylvania Register Act.

REGISTERS OF WILLS; amending Act, 1919, providing for Secretary of Revenue to appoint and fix compensation of assistant clerks to, in collecting inheritance taxes in counties other than first and second classes.

House Bill No. 722.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bower, 888.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 888.
Reported without amendment, 1523.

REGISTERS OF WILLS—Continued.

First reading, 1623.
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Signed by Speaker, 4206.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No 171.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 1948, 1949, 1951.
Rose, W. E., 1948-1952.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2047.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2724.
Over in order, 2893, 3044.
Second reading, 3210, 3211.
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Over in order, 3965.
Called up, 3991.
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Signed by President, 4035.

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REGISTERS OF WILLS; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, requiring the Commonwealth, for collection of State Taxes to pay the premiums on bonds of

House Bill No. 566.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 721.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 721.

REGISTERS OF WILLS: See Revenue, Secretary of. Tax, State.

REGISTERS OF WILLS to appoint more than one deputy and a solicitor in counties other than first class; amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing

House Bill No. 1019.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kowalski, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1065.
Reported with amendment, 2153.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2457.
Over in order, 2631, 2925.
Third reading and final passage, 3247, 3248.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 3192.

REGISTERS OF WILLS to appoint more than one deputy and amplifying their powers and duties; amending "Register of Wills Act", 1917, authorizing

House Bill No. 1027.
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Referred to Committee on Counties, 1067.

REGISTERS OF WILLS to retain commissions for their own use out of moneys collected as agent of the Commonwealth; amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, permitting

House Bill No. 565.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 721.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 721.

REGISTRAR OF GRAVES: See Veterans.

REGISTRARS: See Birth Certificates.

REGISTRATION: See Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Certificates. Cities of First Class. Cities of Second Class. Cities of Third Class. Motor Vehicle Registration and License Fees. Motor Vehicles. Nurses. Voting Rights.

REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS: See Cities of First Class.

REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH: (See Pittsburgh Registration Commission.)

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONS: See Counties of Second Class.

REGISTRATION FEES: See Motor Vehicles.

REGISTRATION LISTS; providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal

Senate Bill No. 112.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodring, 243.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 243.
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First reading, 622.
Second reading, 670.
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Returned from House with amendments, 1680.
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Senate concurs in House amendments, 1899.
Signed by President, 1999.
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Third reading and amended, 2397.
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Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2664.
Signed by President, 2842.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3506. Act No. 92.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 1766.
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Referred to Committee on Elections, 830.
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Signed by Speaker, 2027.
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REGISTRATIONS in boroughs, towns, and townships, before justices of the peace or aldermen; amending "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs, Towns and Townships", 1937, permitting

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Referred to Committee on Elections, 155.
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REGISTRATIONS of labels, trademarks, etc.; amending Act, 1901, further providing, in certain cases, for cancellation of

House Bill No. 601.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 725.
Reported without amendment, 2963.
First reading, 2963.
Second reading, 3081.
Third reading and final passage, 3290, 3291.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3334.
Reported without amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3395.
Second reading, 3581.
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REGISTRATIONS: See Banking Institutions. Barber Shops. Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Cities of First Class. Cities of econd Class. Cities of Second Class A. Cities of Third Class. Minors. Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses. Motor Vehicle Registrations. Motor Vehicles.

REGISTRY SURVEY BUREAU: See Counties of Third Class.

REHABILITATION of employes disabled in industry, and return to civil employment; relating to vocational

Senate Bill No. 593.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 2057.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2057.
Reported without amendment, 2999.
First reading, 3053.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3360-3362.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3941.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 1, 1943. Veto No. 18.

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Referred to Committee on Labor, 3464.
Reported without amendment, 3501.
First reading, 3502.
Second reading, 3669.
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Extending thanks and appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farrah, Ambridge, Pennsylvania for their example of patriotism in having seven sons serving in the American Armed Forces (House) by Messrs. Sarraf and Hamilton, 505. Referred, 505.

Extending thanks of House to Governor and Mrs. Martin for gracious hospitality at their reception (House) by Messrs. W. E. Rose and Lovett, 519. Letter of acknowledgment from Governor Martin, 549.

Extending thanks of House to Hon. Robert E. Woodside for his services in administering oaths of office to its Members and Officers (House) by Sarge, 53.

Extending time of Committee investigating actions of Municipal Authorities in the acquisition of water companies, to function and make a report, (Senate) by Messrs. Becker and Dent, 4020. (See Senate Resolution, Serial No. 23).

Extending wishes to House to Hon. Edward P. Green, for a speedy recovery from his present illness (House) by Corrigan, 445.

Fixing Monday March 1, 1943 as last day for introduction of Bills in the House of Representatives during the 1943 Regular Session, except bills raising revenue and appropriation bills (House) by Cohen, 155. Referred, 155. Fixing March 1, 1943 as last day for introduction of bills in the Senate during the Regular Session of 1943, except Appropriation Bills (Senate) by McGinnis, 145. Referred, 145.

Fixing March 15, 1943 as the last day to introduce bills in the House during the 1943 Regular Session except bills raising revenue, and appropriation bills (House) by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Cohen, 435. Reported and adopted, 485.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to continue the W.P.A. (House) by Powers, 116. Referred, 116.

Memorializing Congress to draft uniform legislation governing divorce (House) by Alspach, 223. Referred, 223.

Memorializing Congress of United States to enact legislation exempting persons in armed forces from Federal Income Tax (House) by Regan, 1359. Referred, 1359.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Memorializing Congress of United States to enact legislation necessary to authorize the use of all conscientious objectors on farms (House) by Kennedy, 776. Referred, 776. Reported, 921. Called up, 993. Postponed, 99). Called up, 1073. Amended, 1074. Adopted, 1144.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to enact the "Kilday Bill" (House) by Walton, 435. Referred, 435.

Memorializing Congress of United States to urge the General Assemblies of all other states to pass legislation exempting non-residents from taxes and automobile licenses of states in which they are temporarily serving with armed forces of the United tates (House) by Denman, 729. Referred, 729.

Memorializing Department of Health to urge persons to be vaccinated against disease (House) by Sarraf, 1070. Referred, 1070. Remarks on, in House, 1198.

Memorializing President and Congress of the United tates to use idle buildings in the coal regions of Pennsylvania to house certain wartime agencies (House) by Bradley, 15. Referred, 115.

Nominating Hon. William E. Habbyshaw as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, (House) by Van Allsburg, 52. Elected, 52. Oath administered, 52. Escorted to Rostrum, 52.

Nominating Hon. William P. Roan, as Secretary of the House of Representatives (House) by Mock, 52. Elected, 52. Oath administered, 52. Escorted to Rostrum, 52.

Paying tribute to Abraham Lincoln (House) by James, 259, 260.

Paying tribute to George Washington (House) by P. L. Wagner, 436-440. Unanimously adopted by rising vote, 440.

Paying tribute to George Washington (House) by Foor, 445.

Paying tribute to mothers and calling attention to the observance of Mothers' Day (House) by Messrs. Baker, Sarraf and Cooper, 3874.

Petitioning Governor to direct the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police not to rate as "deserters", members of the Force who resigned to enter war industry prior to December 7, 1941 (House) by Dillon, 3298. Referred, 3298.

Prescribing duties of employes of the House of Representatives (House) by Bower, 76, 77.

Recommending repeal of emergency relief taxes (House) by Cohen, 261, 262. Referred, 283, 284.

Recommending repeal of emergency relief taxes (Senate) by McGinnis, 271. Referred, 271. Subsequent reference to, 364.

Recommending that The Joint State Government Commission conduct an investigation of the School System of the Commonwealth (Senate) by Cox, 3344. Laid on table, 3344.

Reecommending that The Joint State Government Commission make an investigation of the Pennsylvania Penal System (Senate) by Cox, 3344. Amended and adopted, 3345.

Recommending that The Joint State Government Commission make a study of Re-apportionment (Senate) by Walker, 2661. Laid on table, 2661.

Recommending to local Boards of School Directors to provide increases for non-professional employes (House) by Wallin, 1615. Referred, 1615. Reported, 2270. Called up and adopted, 2641, 2642.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Regretting to note the resignation of Hon. Herbert G. Gates as a Member of the House of Representatives, but wishing him a future filled with happiness (House) by Helm, 4079.

Relating to employment of women and children (House) by McMillen, 472. Referred, 473.

Relating to seating of Senator Louis H. Farrell of the Eighth Senatorial District (Senate) by Barr, 4, 5. Laid on table, 5. Called up, 136. Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 136, 137.

Requesting Appropriations Committee of the Senate to investigate cost of treatment in State-aided hospitals (Senate) by Chapman, 543. Referred, 543.

Requesting Auditor General to audit and report settlements by Secretary of Banking on receivers of closed banks (House) by Leonard, 3864. Referred, 3865.

Requesting Committee on Legislative Apportionment to survey the State and basis of last Federal Census (House) by Tiemann, 119. Referred, 119.

Requesting Department of Justice to take action on report of Committee investigating expenditures by William A. Shaw in connection with threatened discontinuance of W.P.A. sewing projects in Pennsylvania (House) by Bower, 3110.

Requesting Department of Public Assistance to investigate conditions due to discontinuance of the Food Stamp Program (House) by Messrs. Cordier and Corrigan, 675. Referred, 675. Reported, 972. Called up, 1041. Adopted, 1042. Approved and signed by Governor, 1328. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 7.

Requesting Governor to direct the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to remove the word "Deserter" or "Desertion" from the records of men who resigned to take up jobs in war industries prior to December 7, 1941 (Senate) by Holland, 2327. Referred, 2327.

Requesting Governor to direct the Liquor Control Board to advertise War Bonds in State Liquor Store Windows (House) by Messrs. Leonard and Kirley, 790. Filed with Clerk, 790. Read and referred, 830.

Requesting Governor to direct the Liquor Control Board to make space available in all State Store windows for War Bond campaign posters for the "Duration" (Senate) by McGinnis, 797.

Requesting Hon. Robert E. Woodside, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County to administer oath of office to Members-elect of the House of Representatives (House) by D. P. Reese, 49.

Requesting laying on table until further action, nominations for appointment of Notaries Public (Senate) by Thomas, 9.

Requesting members of the Senate to make every possible effort to avoid absenteeism for the balance of the Session (Senate) by Messrs. Heyburn and McGinnis, 1588, 1589.

Requesting Secretary of Highways to acquire the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, known as the Market Street Bridge (Senate) by Wade, 565,566. Referred, 566.

Requesting Secretary of Highways to investigate reasons for delay in meeting per diem payrolls of Department of Highways (House) by Messrs. Erb and Turbett, 284. Referred, 284. Reported, 345. Called up, 386. Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 386.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Requesting Secretary of Highways to petition proper Federal authorities to grant priorities required to obtain materials for repairing and reconstructing the Lackawanna Trail (Senate) by Crowe, 145. Laid on table, 145. Called up and adopted, 193, 194. Letter of acknowledgment from Secretary of Highways, 332.

Requesting State Board of Medical Education and Licensure of the Department of Public Instruction to revise its rules and regulations governing the requirement for license to practice chiropractic or drugless therapy (House) by Messrs. Leydic and Lovett, 2581. Referred, 2581.

Requesting the Insurance Commissioner to make a report and summary of the progress in liquidating defunct insurance companies (Senate) by Messrs. Wade and Edmonds, 1428. Laid on table, 1429.

Requesting that certain House Bills on the calendar shall not be read at length (Senate) by Woodward, 2003. Referred, 2003. Remarks in Senate, 2003.

Requesting that the House of Representatives pause to pay tribute to the youths of the Nation who have joined the colors in defense of the Country (House) by Regan, 831. Referred, 831. Reported and adopted, 1092, 1093.

Requesting that House proceed to election of a Speaker (House) by Lichtenwalter, 49.

Requesting use of Senate Chamber at specific time on May 4, 1943, for the inauguration ceremonies of Hon. W. S. Livengood, elected to the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs (Senate) by Heyburn, 2327.

Thanking Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, William E. Habbyshaw, for his dinner and entertainment given to the Members, Officers and employes of the House, (House) by Lichtenwalter, 2834. Remarks on, by Cohen, 2834.

Thanking Chief Clerk of the House, Hon. William E. Habbyshaw; William P. Roan, Secretary, and the House officers and clerks for their services to the Members during the Session (House) by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 4153.

Thanking gentlemen of the Press for their constant fairness and for their untainted reports of the House proceedings, during the Session (House) by Trout, 4154.

Thanking Hon. Ira T. Fiss for his services as Speaker during the 1943 Session (House) by Lichtenwalter, 4146.

Thanking Honorable J. Paul Rupp, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County for his services in administering oaths in the Senate, (Senate) by Tyler, 8.

Thanking S. Edward Moore, Parliamentarian for help during the Session, and congratulating upon manner of fulfilling duties (House) by Hall, 4196.

Thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) by Farrell, 180. Laid on table, 180. Taken from table, 194. Withdrawn, 194.

Thanking teachers and other school employes for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) by Farrell, 194, 195. Letter of acknowledgment from Superintendent of Public Instruction, 298. Letter of appreciation from teachers of Conemaugh, Pa., 450.

Thanking the House Chaplain, Rev. Lester C. Updegrove for his help during the Session, through his inspirational utterances (House) by N. Wood, 4153, 4154.

Urging Senate to remove Japanese emblem from Senate murals (Senate) by McCreesh, 3194. Referred, 3195.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Urging State Council of Defense to minimize further changes in signals and alarms used to indicate blackouts and air raids (House) by Messrs. Heatherington and Barrett, 549. Referred, 549.

Urging use of vacant lots for cultivation of food products (House) by Reynolds, 1229. Referred, 1229.

RESOLUTIONS CONCURRENT

Arranging for a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives, for a bicentennial celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birth, and recommending issuance of an appropriate proclamation (Senate) by Chapman, 211. Read and referred in House, 1455, 1456. Reported and adopted in House, 1654, 1655. Returned from House concurred in, 1659. Approved and signed by Governor, 1719. Proclamation presented to House, 1738; to Senate, 1791. Joint Session, 1924-1931.

Arranging for Joint Session, to hear address of Governor Edward Martin (Senate) by Letzler, 144. Concurred in by House, 156. Returned from House concurred in, 160.

Arranging for Joint Session, to hear address of Governor Edward Martin (Senate) by Tyler, 490. Concurred in by House, 506. Returned from House concurred in, 500, 501.

Arranging for postage to mail the Legislative Journal, Bills, Calendars and Histories (Senate) by Becker, 9. Concurred in by House, 57. Returned from House concurred in, 40, 41.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature: Senate until January 19, 1943, and House until January 18, 1943; (Senate) by Watkins, 10. Concurred in by House, 57. Returned from House concurred in, 36.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January 25, 1943; (Senate) by Bowers, 98; concurred in by House, 118; returned from House concurred in, 110.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 1, 1943; (Senate) by Coleman, 145; concurred in by House, 157; returned from House concurred in, 160.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 8, 1943; (Senate) by Bowers, 193; laid on table in Senate, 193; taken from table and agreed to in Senate; 213. Concurred in by House, 236; returned from House concurred in, 234.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 15, 1943; (Senate) by Haluska, 244; concurred in by House, 258; returned from House concurred in, 267.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 22, 1943; (Senate) by Thomas, 337; concurred in by House, 345; returned from House concurred in, 351.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 1, 1943; (Senate) by Haluska, 423; concurred in as amended in House, 505; returned from House amended, and concurred in by Senate, 501. Amended resolution returned from Senate to House concurred in, 518.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 8, 1943; (Senate) by Barr, 525; concurred in by House, 550; returned from House concurred in, 561.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 15, 1943; (Senate) by Thomas, 659; concurred in by House, 681; returned from House concurred in, 699.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 22, 1943; (Senate) by Thomas, 797; Introduced and laid on table in House, 836; concurred in by House, 854; returned from House concurred in, 858.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 29, 1943; (Senate) by Bowers, 1001; Introduced and laid on table in House, 1021; concurred in by House, 1023; returned from House concurred in, 1045, 1046.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 5, 1943; (Senate) by Thomas, 1158; concurred in by House, 1199; returned from House concurred in, 1203.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 12, 1943; (Senate) by Cox, 1429; concurred in by House, 1456; returned from House concurred in, 1482.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 19, 1943; (Senate) by Letzler, 1726; concurred in by House, 1739; returned from House concurred in, 1792.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 26, 1943; (Senate) by Thomas, 2057; concurred in by House, 2107; returned from House concurred in, 2116.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until May 3, 1943; (Senate) by Letzler, 2661; concurred in by House, 2834; returned from House concurred in, 2841.

Authorizing adjournment sine die of the regular session of the General Assembly, Saturday May 8, 1943 at 11:45 p. m. (House) by Lichtenwalter, 4164. Concurred in by Senate, 4012. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4190.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative commission to study all phases of State taxation and revenue (House) by Cordier, 116. Referred, 116.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to act as an Inaugural Committee to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect (Senate) by Taylor, 8. Senate Committee appointed, 8. Substitution on Senate Committee, 10. Concurred in by House, 57. House Committee appointed, 57. House Committee reports, 78, 79. Notice of approval by Governor James, 91. Pamphlet Laws Resolution, No. 1.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to arrange a celebration for St. Patrick's birthday (House) by Messrs. Finnerty and O'Dare, 434, 435. Referred, 435. Reported and adopted, 485. Concurred in by Senate, 466. Returned from Senate concurred in, 505. House committee appointed, 519. Committee meeting announced in House, 559, 972. Dinner announcement in House, 559, 993, 994.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor and distinguished guests to Hall of House, to Joint Session, April 14, 1943, for The Bicentennial Celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birth (Senate) by Kephart, 1790. Senate Committee appointed, 1792. Concurred in by House, 1817. House Committee appointed, 1823. Joint Committee escorts Governor to Hall of House, 1924. Joint Committee escorts Governor to his chambers, 1930.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor to Hall of House to address Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session (Senate) by Mallery, 9. Concurred in by House, 55. Returned from House concurred in, 36. Committee reports, 60. Committee presents Governor to Joint Session and is discharged, 60.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor to Joint Session (Senate) by Snowden, 144. Senate Committee appointed, 144. Concurred in by House, 156. House Committee appointed, 156. Returned from House concurred in, 160. Committee presents Governor at Joint Session, 172.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor to Hall of House to address Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session (Senate) by Tallman, 490. Senate Committee appointed, 490. Concurred in by House, 506. Returned from House concurred in, 501. House Committee appointed, 549. Joint Committee presents Governor, 553.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate all matters relating to the Allegheny County "Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review" (House) by Hannon, 122. Referred, 122. Remarks in House, 1418, 1419.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate State Employes' Retirement Fund, Public School Employes' Retirement Fund, and Pennsylvania Motor Police (or Pennsylvania State Police) Retirement Fund (Senate) by Messrs. Wade and Homsher, 2227. Referred, 2227.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (House) by Denman, 675. Referred, 675.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to meet immediately to decide the Constitutional question relative to bill reading in both branches of the General Assembly, (House) by Brown, 1835, 1921. Referred, 1921.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to study post-war readjustment problems (House) by Weiss, 116. Referred, 116.

Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly is organized and ready to receive communications (Senate) by Crowe, 8. Committee appointed, 8. Committee reports and is discharged, 10, 11.

Authorizing Appropriations Committee of House and Senate to hold hearings to determine what duplications of service are being made by various State Departments (House) by W. E. Rose, 115. Referred, 115. Reported, 237. Called up and adopted, 262-265. Read and referred in Senate, 267

Authorizing courts of common pleas to stay writ of execution for sale of real estate for nonpayment of taxes (Senate) by McQuiddy (Submitted for, by McGinnis), 1112. Referred, 1112.

Authorizing payment of Personal Property Tax in installments (House) by Cordier, 235. Referred, 235.

Authorizing The Joint State Government Commission to investigate and consider the matters of senatorial and representative reapportionment, (House) by Hocke, 2022. Referred, 2022. Reported, 3419. Called up and adopted, 3862. Read and adopted in Senate, 3784. Approved by Governor, May 21, 1943. Pamplet Laws Resolution No. 10.

Charging Post-War Planning Commission with the preparation of plans for the construction of a Veterans' Memorial Building (Senate) by Haluska, 338. Referred, 338. Reported, 860. Laid on table, 860.

Commending Sabbath Day Observance to the people of Pennsylvania (House) by Messrs. Cooper and McClester, 1290, 1291. Referred, 1291. Reported, 3658. Adopted, 3860, 3861.

Condemning brutalities in Nazi-occupied countries, and urging action by the United States Government (Senate) by Messrs. McGinnis and Farrell, 1211, 1212. Laid on table, 1212.

Condemning Nazi religious persecution of the Jews and favoring development of Jewish National Home in Palestine (House) by Messrs. Irvin and Leonard, 3875. Concurred in by Senate, 3784. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4077.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Congratulating Carbon County on its one hundredth anniversary, (House) by Holmes, 1616 (?). Reported, 1940. Read and adopted, 1940, 1941. Concurred in by Senate, 2004, 2005. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2025, 2026.

Congratulating Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association on its forty-eighth anniversary (House) by Trout, 1858, 1859. Concurred in by Senate, 1916. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1993.

Creating a legislative committee to arrange for giving of blood to it, by the Members of the General Assembly and the employes of the Commonwealth, (House) by Skale, 588. Referred, 588. Motion to discharge Committee from further consideration of resolution, laid on table, 2369, 2370. Remarks on, by Denman, 1042. Remarks by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Skale, 2369, 2370.

Directing Department of Property and Supplies to regulate use of wire staples in State printing (House) by James, 171. Referred, 172. Reported, 185. Called up and adopted, 203. Read and referred in Senate, 209, 210. Reported in Senate, 298. Concurred in by Senate, 298. Returned from Senate concurred in, 315. Approved by Governor, 412 Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 3.

Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to compile laws of the Commonwealth relating to county and city sealers of weights and measures, to be printed as a legislative document and distributed and sold by the Department of Property and Supplies (House) by Bretherick, 2908. Referred, 2908. Reported, 3457. Read and adopted, 3458.

Read and referred in Senate, 3516, 3517. Called up and adopted in Senate, 3692. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3862, 3863. Approved by the Governor, May 26, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 12.

Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare pamphlet containing Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, and Constitution of Pennsylvania to be distributed to pupils in the public schools of the Commonwealth (House) by Hare, 2726. Reported, 3299. Called up and adopted, 3500, 3501. Read and referred in Senate, 3516. Called up and adopted in Senate, 3772. Approved by the Governor, May 28, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 13.

Expressing appreciation of General Assembly to officers and personnel of Middletown Air Depot and thanking Commanding Officers for helpfulness in acting as guides during inspection of the Depot (House) by Messrs. Kowalski and Helm, 1260. Read and adopted in Senate, 1265. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1360.

Extending congratulations to people of Carbon County, on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of their county (House) by Holmes, 1616. Referred, 1616.

Extending time within which the Anthracite Subsidence Commission shall make its report to the General Assembly (Senate) by Stevenson, 144. Read and referred in House, 171. Reported, 202. Concurred in by House, 202, 203. Returned from House concurred in, 209. Approved by Governor, 389. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 2. Remarks in Senate, 144. See also, Senate Bill No. 55, "Anthracite Coal Commission". Final Report submitted to Senate, 821-825; to House, 835. See Appendix.

Favoring construction of hard surface roads as a post-war reconstruction project (House) by Worley, 1687, 1688. Referred, 1688.

Inviting Hon. Joseph F. Guffey and Hon. James J. Davis to appear before a Joint Session and report the state of The Nation, and the conduct and progress of the War and Post-War Planning (Senate) by E. J. Coleman, 2001. Referred, 2001-2003. Remarks in Senate, 2002, 2003.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) by Bretherick, 261. Referred, 283. Reported in House, 632. Called up and adopted in House, 690-695. Read and referred in Senate, 698.

Memorializing Congress of United States to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances (House) by Trout, 1359. Referred, 1359. Remarks concerning in House, 1326, 1327. Reported, 2738. Adopted, 3403-3407. Remarks in House, 3403-3407. Read and laid on table in Senate, 3515. Taken from table and adopted in Senate, 4025, 4026. Remarks in Senate, 3515, 3516. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4197, 4198. Veoted by Governor, June 7, 1943.

Memorializing Congress to amend the Constitution, prohibiting the President of the United States to serve for more than two successive terms (Senate) by Crowe, 1429. Laid on table, 1429.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to call a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States limiting the holding of the office of President of the United States to two terms (House) by Alspach, 2320. Referred, 2320.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to devise some form of relief to take the place of The Food Stamp Program (House) by Cordier, 283. Referred, 283.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to enact legislation extending insurance policies of War Damage Corporation (Senate) by Wade, 1052. Referred, 1052.

Memorializing Congress of United States to furnish free transportation to the Philippines on United States warships after present hostilities, to those men who formed part of the expeditionary force that made possible the freedom of the Filipinos and the creation of the new Republic of the Philippines (House) by Messrs. Moser and Murray, 967. Referred, 967. Reported, 1524. Adopted, 1858. Read and referred in Senate, 1917. Reported in Senate, 2659, 2660. Laid on table, 2660. Taken from table and concurred in, 3343. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3654. Approved by Governor, May 26, 1943. Remarks in Senate, 2007. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 11.

Memorializing Congress of United States to invite the Peace Conference to meet in Independence Hall in Philadelphia (House) by Stockham, 1737, 1738. Referred, 1738. Communications for and against, 2909.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to pass legislation to retain young men on the farms (House) by Messrs. Gyger and Dix, 407. Referred, 407.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to pass Senate Bill No. 216 (H. Bill No. 997) creating a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army (House) by Messrs. Gross and Walton, 728, 729. Referred, 729. Reported, 2803. Called up and adopted, 3407. Read and referred in Senate, 3333.

Memorializing Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution limiting the President of the United States to two terms (House) by Barton, 2908, 2909. Referred, 2909. Reported and adopted, 2914, 2915.

Memorializing the President of United States and Congress to support and vote for a Resolution in Congress approving the principle of The Declaration of The Federation of The World (Senate) by Messrs. Farrell, Carr, and Woodring, 711-713. Announcement of public hearing, 797, 1001. Communication concerning, 1071.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Memorializing Federal Government, the President and other duly constituted officers thereof, to establish industries in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions (House) by Messrs. Flack and Livingstone, 918. Referred, 918.

Memorializing the Office of Price Administration of the Federal Government to raise the ceiling price on crude oil (Senate) by Chapman, 546. Referred, 546. Reported, 1047. Adopted, 1047. Read and referred in House, 1170. Reported in House, 1524. Concurred in by House, 1525. Returned from House concurred in, 1576.

Memorializing the Office of Price Administration to raise the ceiling price on crude oil (House) by McKinney, 830. Referred, 830.

Memorializing the President and Congress to defer action involving sovereignty or independence of the United States until return of the armed forces (Senate) by Kephart, 759. Referred, 759.

Memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to permit salvaging of the metal of the ship "Wolverine" (House) by Dalrymple, 1290. Referred, 1290.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 72, amending "The Support Law", 1937, prescribing effect on other liens against property of, when judgment is recovered for care and maintenance of indigent persons, (House) by Ely, 2502. Concurred in by Senate, 2506, 2507. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2648. Approved and signed by Governor, 2806. Bill returned to House, 2806.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 105, amending Act, 1937, extending provisions thereof, so that judgments held by political subdivisions and costs and interest accrued thereon may be set off against claims and accounts owing by the political subdivisions (House) by Messrs. Bentley and Fleming, 2025. Concurred in by Senate, 2014. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2042. Vetoed by the Governor, 2156. Bill with communication from Governor, laid on table in House, 2156.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 115, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional motor vehicles, (House) by C. H. Brunner, 3104. Concurred in by Senate, 3118. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3285. Approved and signed by Governor, 3418. Bill returned to House, 3418.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 155, amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses (House) by Turbett, 3075. Concurred in by Senate, 3051. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3113, 3114, 3285. Approved and signed by Governor, 3462. Bill returned to House, 3462.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 285, amending "Elevator Regulation Law", 1929, exempting from provisions thereof, elevators used in coal mines, and plants connected therewith (House) by Dennison, 2502 Concurred in by Senate, 2507. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2648. Approved and signed by Governor, 2805, 2806. Bill returned to House, 2806.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 373, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles; (House) by Trout, 1142. Concurred in by Senate, 1103. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1148, 1149. Approved and signed by Governor, 1198. Bill returned to House, 1198.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 390, amending "Dog Law", 1921, providing for issuiung of free dog licenses for seeing-eye dogs (House) by Messrs. Schuster and Barrett, 2922. Concurred in by Senate, 2842. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2960. Approved and signed by Governor, 3228. Bill returned to House, 3228.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 421, amending Act, 1937, authorizing townships of second class to make appropriations to enforce Zoning Ordinances (House) by Leisey, 2382. Concurred in by Senate, 2391. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2502, 2503. Approved and signed by Governor, . Bill returned to House, .

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 440, amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval, by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations (House) by Brown, 1833. Concurred in by Senate, 1862. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1921, 1922. Approved and signed by Governor, 2042. Bill returned to House, 2042.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 462, authorizing in certain cases, the renewal of old motor vehicle operators' licenses for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United Stats, or any women's organization officially connected therewith (House) by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 2028. Concurred in by Senate, 2012. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2029. Approved and signed by Governor, 2153. Bill returned to House, 2153.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 487, amending Act, 1909, providing for granting of warrants and rights to certain additional Lands of the Commonwealth, (House) by Cooper, 2111, 2112. Concurred in by Senate, 2116. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2174. Approved and signed by Governor, 2389. Bill returned to House, 2389.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 549, amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing Treasury Department, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same, (House) by Muir, 2643, 2644. Concurred in by Senate, 2653. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2750. Approved and signed by Governor, 2801. Bill returned to House, 2801.

Recalling from Governor. House Bill No. 572, providing for fresh pursuit by military forces; and authorizing this state to cooperate with other states therein, (House) by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 3865. Concurred in by Senate, 3719. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3904. Approved and signed by Governor, 3905. Bill returned to House, 3905.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 644, amending "Tractor Code", 1929, authorizing the issuance of special permits for the operation upon the highways of oversize and overweight quarry equipment and machinery (House) by Trout, 1936. Concurred in by Senate, 2003. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2025. Approved and signed by Governor, 2154. Bill returned to House, 2154.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 651, providing for the printing and distribution of Senate and House Bills and Senate and House Calendars (House) by B. F. James, 2502. Concurred in by Senate, 2507. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2648. Approved and signed by Governor, and bill returned to House, 2733.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 655, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of third class, (House) by W. E. Rose, 3501. Concurred in by Senate, 3399. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3656. Approved and signed by Governor, 3800. Bill returned to House, 3800.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 659, relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships (House) by Wachhaus, 3502, 3503. Concurred in by Senate, 3399. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3655, 3656. Approved and signed by Governor, 3801. Bill returned to House, 3801.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 660, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class, (House) by Hannon, 3503. Concurred in by Senate, 3399. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3656. Approved and signed by Governor, 3799. Bill returned to House, 3799.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 661, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class A; (House) by Stonier, 3503. Concurred in by Senate, 3399. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3654. Approved and signed by Governor, 3800. Bill returned to House, 3800.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 662, variously amending the "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937; (House) by I. Watkins, 3419. Concurred in by Senate, 3332. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3469. Approved and signed by Governor, 3679. Bill returned to House, 3679.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 684, giving certain powers to officers of dissolved business corporations (House) by C. H. Brunner, Jr., 3865. Concurred in by Senate, 3719. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3904. Approved and signed by Governor, 3905. Bill returned to House, 3905. Laid on table, 3905.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 694, amending Act, 1937, changing definition and regulations for licenses and bonds for Farm Produce Producers (House) by Dennison, 1936, 1937. Concurred in by Senate, 2003. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2024, 2025. Approved and signed by Governor, 2177. Bill returned to House, 2177.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 747, relating to registration of State andd Federal employes, in cities of first class, (House) by Tahl, 3503. Concurred in by Senate, 3399. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3656. Approved and signed by Governor, 3801. Bill returned to House, 3801.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 36, amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, providing for payment of fees by the Commonwealth, to local vital statistics registrars (Senate) by Mallery, 1270. Concurred in by House; 1360. Returned from House concurred in, 1356. Approved and signed by Governor, 1423. Bill returned to Senate, 1423.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 69, amending Act, 1905, authorizing Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School to collect fees for board and tuition from certain special students (Senate) by Homsher, 2999. Concurred in by House, 3285. Returned from House concurred in, 3193. Approved and signed by Governor, 3331. Bill returned to Senate, 3331.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 112, providing for retention of names of electors in any branch of the armed forces of the United States for the "duration" and a specified period thereafter, on the permanent personal registration lists, (Senate) by Woodring, 2119. Concurred in by House, 4/21/43. Returned from House concurred in, 2220, 2221. Approved and signed by Governor, 2351. Bill returned to Senate, 2351.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 135, amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, (Senate) by Crowe, 1486. Concurred in by House, 1572. Returned from House concurred in, 1576. Approved and signed by Governor, 1604. Bill returned to Senate, 1604.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 138, amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, (Senate) by Mallery, 1586. Concurred in by House, 1643. Returned from House concurred in, 1589. Approved and signed by Governor, 1609 Bill returned to Senate, 1609.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 246, enabling Tax Collectors in counties of sixth class to make return to county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands, (Senate) by Wade, 2976, 2977. Concurred in by House, 3075. Returned from House concurred in, 3051. Approved and signed by Governor, 3331. Bill returned to Senate, 3331.

Recalling from Governor, Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts (Senate) by Walker, 2395. Concurred in by House, 2502. Returned from House concurred in, 2506. Approved and signed by Governor, 2664. Bill returned to Senate, 2664.

Recommending a ten-point program to expedite Victory of the United States (House) by Messrs. Moran and Heatherington, 1615. Referred, 1616.

Recommending that Congress of United States give more thought to closer association of the United Nations, the speedy termination of the war; and the winning of World Peace (House) by Stockham, 3458. Referred, 3548. Reported, 3469, Called up and adopted, 3674-3678. Adopted in Senate, 3684-3688. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3863. Remarks in House, 3675-3678. Remarks in Senate, 3684-3688.

Recommending that The Joint State Government Commission make a study of the distribution of State Funds to all political subdivisions and counties of the State (Senate) by M. H. Taylor, 3691. Laid on table in Senate, 3691. Called up, 4024. Adopted, 4025. Concurred in by House, 4197. Returned from House concurred in, 4037, 4038. Remarks on, in Senate, 3691, 3788, 3789, 4024, 4025.

Recommending that Members of General Assembly not already obligated, arrange to pledge certain percentage of legislative salaries to purchase of Defense Bonds (House) by Messrs. Pettit and Lane, 222, 223. Referred, 223.

Regulating compensation of page boys (House) by Bower, 80. Read and referred in Senate, 136. Remarks by Walker, 210.

Requesting Auditor General to make an audit and examination of settlements of debtors and closed banks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Banking (Senate) by Holland, 3519. Referred, 3519.

Requesting Congress of the United States to take speedy action for the completion of the Atlantic Intra-Coastal Waterway (House) by Stockham, 830, 831. Referred, 831.

Requesting Congress to dispense with action on certain bills before it, until the end of the present war (Senate) by A. Jones, 2847, 2848. Referred, 2848.

Requesting Department, Property and Supplies to arrange for the printing of the bulletin known as "Pennsylvania's First Year at War" (House) by Messrs. Haudenshield and Moran, 1738. Referred, 1738.

Requesting Governor to appeal to the President of the United States to furlough necessary farm workers to maintain production, and to make necessary farm machinery repair parts available to farmers, (House) by Messrs. Reagan, Gyger, Ely, Fullerton, J. A. Jones and Stockham 917, 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Called up, 1195. Adopted, 1196. Read and referred in Senate, 1266. Remarks in House, 1195, 1196.

Requesting Governor to issue proclamation designating appropriate ceremonies in observance of the one hundred and fifty-first birthday of Thaddeus Stevens (House) by Mintess, 1359, 1360. Referred, 1360.

Requesting Governor to issue proclamation for observance of the one hundredth birthday of Russell H. Conwell, February 15, 1943, to commemorate his outstanding achievements (House) by Messrs. Bretherick and Lee, 284. Referred, 284. Reported and adopted, 295, 296. Adopted in Senate, 297. Returned from Senate concurred in, 315. Approved by Governor, 343. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 2. Proclamation presented to House, 343.

Requesting Governor to issue a proclamation for observance of the 400th anniversary of the death of Nicholas Copernicus, May 24, 1943; (House) by Messrs. Kolankiewicz and Kowalski, 831. Referred, 831. Reported and adopted, 1092. Read and referred in Senate, 1096, 1097.

Requesting Governor to invite Hon. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to address a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth (House) by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 443, 444. Adopted in Senate, 450. Returned from Senate concurred in, 487, 488. Approved and signed by Governor, 555. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 5. Communication giving reason for declination, presented to Senate, 697; to House, 730.

Requesting Governor to publish an appropriate proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania emphasizing the importance and value of Sabbath Day Observance (House) by Messrs. Gates and Sarge, 695. Filed with Clerk, 695. Referred, 728.

Requesting Governor to suggest to the President of United States and Congress to call a convention in the interest of global peace, to be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, (House) by Stockham, 918. Referred, 918. Reported, 1072. Called up, 1136. Recommitted to Committee on Federal Relations, 1137.

Requesting meeting of Senate and House of Representatives in Joint Session to witness opening, computing and counting vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs; and to elect a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau; also to listen to reading of message by the Governor (Senate) by Letzler, 9. Concurred in by House, 55. Returned from House concurred in, 9. Returns opened at Joint Session, 64-68. Election of Director of Legislative Reference Bureau reported to Senate, 40.

Requesting printing of 5,000 additional copies of House Bill No. 816 concerning increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives (House) by Lichtenwalter, 944. Read and referred in Senate, 948.

Requesting Secretary of Highways to acquire the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, known as the Market Street Bridge (House) by Coulson, 627. Referred, 627.

Requesting Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from Pennsylvania, to recommend to Congress and the President that the sovereignty of the United States be maintained under post-war treaties (House) by B. F. James, 314, 315. Referred, 315. Communications urging adoption of, 831, 1022, 1071.

Requesting State Council of Defense to request all dealers in poultry to discontinue sale of chicks, ducklings and rabbits during the Easter Season (House) by Sarge, 1455. Referred, 1455. Reported, 1689. Called up and adopted, 1935. Concurred in by Senate, 2004. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2026. Remarks on, in House, 1621. Remarks on, in Senate, 2004. Approved and signed by the Governor, 2175. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 9.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Requesting The Joint State Government Commission to investigate and study Municipal Authorities, and the law creating the same (House) by B. F. James, 4194. Concurred in by Senate, 5-8-43.

Thanking Committee and various others for the splendid entertainment and dinner at the St. Patrick Celebration (House) by B. F. James, 1259. Read and referred in Senate, 1265.

Thanking the Governor, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, and Messrs. James M. Gammon and Francis E. Zabkar, for their fine addresses at the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Celebration (House) by Messrs. L. H. Wood, Goodwin and Kolankiewicz, 2150. Referred, 2150. Reported and adopted, April 29, 1943. Concurred in by Senate, 2841, 2842. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2960.

Thanking volunteer war workers (House) by Sorg, 504, 505. Referred, 505. Reported, 519. Called up and adopted, 557, 558. Concurred in by Senate, 561, 562. Returned from Senate concurred in, 633. Approved and signed by Governor, Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 6.

Urging full membership of the Senate and House of Representatives to attend the St. Patrick's Day Dinner, March 23rd (House) by Messrs. Stockham and Moran, 1041. Read and adopted in Senate, 1046. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1093.

Urging purchase of privately-owned intrastate toll bridges with proceeds of bond issue (House) by Coulson, 3104. Referred, 3104. Reported, 3456. Called up and adopted in House, 3860. Concurred in by Senate, 3913, 3914. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4118. Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 14.

Urging setting aside of May 1st as Americanism Day, and celebrating the same appropriately (House) by Thrasher, 2022. Referred, 2022. Reported and adopted, 2174. Read and referred in Senate, 2221. Reported and laid on table in Senate, 2668.

RESORTS: See Equal Rights.

RESTAURANTS need not sell food during the continuation of the present war or while foodstuffs are being rationed by the Federal Government; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing that

House Bill No. 203.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dillon, 278.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 278.

RESTAURANTS AND TAVERNS; amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, eliminating some requirements heretofore imposed concerning

House Bill No. 205.
Read in place in House by Mr. Campbell, 278, 279.
Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, 279.

RESTAURANTS: See Eating and Drinking Places. Foods. Liquor Licensees. Liquor Licenses. State Capitol Restaurant.

RESTORATION OF EMPLOYMENT: See Employment.

RETAIL DISPENSERS: See Liquor Licenses.

RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES: See Sales, Retail Installment.

RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES ACT

House Bill No. 683.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hamilton, 828.
Referred to Committee on Banking, 828.

RETAIL LIQUOR STORES: See Liquor Stores.

RETIREMENT allowances of retired school employes returning to active service during the present war; amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, regulating subsequent

House Bill No. 34.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weiss, 114.
Referred to Committee on Education, 114.
Reported without amendment, 236.
First reading, 258.
Second reading, 287.
Third reading and final passage, 319, 320.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1421.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 1822. Act No. 19.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 332.
Reported without amendment, 1206.
First reading, 1223.
Second reading, 1277.
Third reading and final passage, 1335, 1336.
Signed by President, 1481.

RETIREMENT allowances to all county employes dismissed after having not less than twenty years' service; amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for

House Bill No. 481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 586.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 586.
Reported without amendment, 732.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1922.
First reading, 2027.
Second reading, 2112.
Third reading and final passage, 2211, 2212.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2218.

RETIREMENT; amending "General County Law", 1929, outlining privileges of county employes in armed forces of the United States, concerning the county fund for

House Bill No. 482.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 586.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 586.
Reported without amendment, 732.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties, 732.

RETIREMENT; amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, extending service allowance of certain public school employes in relation to

Senate Bill No. 530.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 1587, 1588.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1588.

RETIREMENT of State employes who are honorably discharged war veterans, on superannuation at age of fifty-five; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, providing for

Senate Bill No. 175.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 390, 391.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 391.

RETIREMENT provisions relating to certain former teachers, who separated from school service prior to July 1, 1919; amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, extending

House Bill No. 635.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 771.
Referred to Committee on Education, 771.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1173, 1174.
Second reading, 1235.
Third reading and final passage, 1380, 1381.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1579.

RETIREMENT rights to persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service; amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, granting certain

House Bill No. 234.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Kline and P. L. Wagner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Education, 282.

RETIREMENT: See Cities of Third Class. Counties of Third Class. Counties of Fourth Class. County Employes' Retirement Fund. Municipal Employes' Retirement Law. Pennsylvania Motor Police. Pennsylvania National Guard. Pennsylvania State Police. Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System.

RETIREMENT ACTS, PUBLIC EMPLOYES'; securing to persons in State employ, or its political subdivisions who are compelled to leave such employment and to undertake war work, certain rights under the various

House Bill No. 404.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 470.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 470.

RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining original members and prior service in cases of officers and employes or Department of Public Instruction who have withdrawn from

House Bill No. 691.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kline, 829.
Referred to Committee on Education, 829.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1175.
Second reading and amended, 1297.
Over in order, 1418.
Third reading and final passage, 1549, 1550.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1580.

RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, STATE EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, extending time for former employes to reenter and secure status of original members of the

House Bill No. 685.
Read in place in House by Mr. C. H. Brunner, Jr., 828.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 828.
Reported without amendment, 1115.
First reading, 1175.
Second reading, 1236.
Third reading and final passage, 1386, 1387.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1580.

RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, STATE EMPLOYES'; authorizing certain municipal corporations to place their officers and employes in the

House Bill No. 26.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 113.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 113.
Reported with amendment, 1619.
First reading, 1931.
Second reading, 2030.
Third reading and amended, 2196, 2197.
Final passage, 2464, 2465.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2507.

RETIREMENT BOARD, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, increasing membership of the

Senate Bill No. 68.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 179.
Referred to Committee on Education, 179.
Reported without amendment, 706.
First reading, 717.
Second Reading, 764.
Over in order, 808, 819.
Third reading and final passage, 867-871.
Returned from House with amendment, 3337.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3523.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3719.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 351.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 868, 870.
Homsher, 871.
Mundy, 869, 870.
Wilson, T. B., 869, 870, 871.
Woodward, 867-869.

RETIREMENT BOARD, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'—Continued.

In House.
Laid on table, 967.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1020.
Reported with amendment, 2174.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2442.
Second reading, 2587.
Over in order, 2929, 3251.
Third reading and final passage, 3302, 3303.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3906.
Signed by Speaker, 3906.

RETIREMENT BOARD, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES': See "Communications From", Federation of Teachers, etc.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from Banking Department Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to certain employes in the Banking Department.

House Bill No. 952.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2617, 2618.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 22A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3196.
Signed by President, 3510.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from Fish Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 966.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2151, 2152.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2621, 2622.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 34A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3200, 3201.
Signed by President, 3511.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from Game Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 980.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turbett, 967.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 967.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2625, 2626.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 46A.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2899.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3205.
Signed by President, 3511.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from Manufacturing Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 979.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kennedy, 967.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 967.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2624, 2625.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 45A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2898, 2899.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3204, 3205.
Signed by President, 3511.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from Motor License Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 953.
Read in place in House by Mr. Smith, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2618.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3474.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3474, 3475.
Signed by Speaker, 3597.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 23A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2846.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading and amended, 3047.
Third reading and final passage, 3196, 3197.
Senate informed, House concurred in Senate amendment, 3508.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES'; making appropriation to the, from State Stores Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 965.
Read in place in House by Mr. Worley, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2620, 2621.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 33A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES—Continued.

First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3048, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3200.
Signed by President, 3511.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES; making appropriation to the, from State Workmen's Insurance Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund.

House Bill No. 959.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fox, 965.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 965.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2374.
Second reading, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2619.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 27A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2844.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3198.
Signed by President, 3511.

RETIREMENT FUND, COUNTY EMPLOYES': See County Employes' Retirement Fund.

RETIREMENT FUND, STATE EMPLOYES': See Insurance Companies.

RETIREMENT FUNDS: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate various (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 122; 2227. Referred, 2227.

RETIREMENT LAW, STATE EMPLOYES', 1923, amended, by further defining "State employe", and, in certain cases, giving employes credit for service while listed as per diem employes.

House Bill No. 1069.
Read in place in House by Mr. Imbrie, 1169.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading, 3232.
Third reading and final passage, 3444-3446.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3335.

RETIREMENT, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, permitting certain employes to contribute on basis of salary previously received, and requiring Commonwealth to contribute on same basis to

Senate Bill No. 577.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Woodring, 2001.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2001.

RETIREMENT, SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, fixing minimum allowances on disability and superannuation retirement in connection with

House Bill No. 233.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Barton and McAtee, 282.
Referred to Committee on Education, 282.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, COUNTY EMPLOYES': See Counties of Sixth Class.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM of counties of second class, to additional employes; amending "General County Law", 1929, extending

House Bill No. 406.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fleming, 470.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 470.
Reported without amendment, 1071.
First reading, 1137.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued.

Second reading, 1183.
Third reading and final passage, 1242, 1243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3287.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 136.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1264.
Reported without amendment, 2522.
First reading, 2573.
Second reading, 2703, 2704.
Over in order, 2851.
Third reading and final passage, 2999, 3000.
Signed by President, 3338.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, POLICE OFFICERS, in boroughs, towns and townships of first and second classes; requiring creation of, and providing for and regulating the maintenance and operation of a

House Bill No. 915.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Mock and C. H. Brunner, Jr., 913.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 913.
Reported with amendment, 2737.
Over in order, 2959.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading, 3233.
Third reading and final passage, 3446-3450.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 3398.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service.

House Bill No. 146.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 218.
Referred to Committee on Education, 218.
Reported with amendment, 409.
First reading, 441, 442.
Second reading, 482.
Third reading and final passage, 517, 518.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 521.
Reported without amendment, 1205.
First reading, 1224.
Over in order, 1278.
Second reading, 1349.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 1439.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, permitting employes having out-of-State service to make an additional contribution to procure an extra annuity from

Senate Bill No. 292.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 795.
Referred to Committee on Education, 795.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, SCHOOL EMPLOYES'; amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, extending time for officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction to withdraw from, and receive reimbursement for moneys paid in; and requiring payments from School Employes' Retirement Fund into the State Employes' Retirement Fund in certain cases.

House Bill No. 690.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kline, 829.
Referred to Committee on Education, 829.
Reported without amendment, 1115, 1116.
First reading, 1175.
Second reading, 1296, 1297.
Third reading and final passage, 1399, 1400.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1580.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, excluding judges hereafter elected or appointed from participation in the benefits of the

House Bill No. 543.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reagan, 673.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 673.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes Retirement Law", 1923, further defining State employes and original members concerning the

House Bill No. 745.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 890.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 890.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443.
Second reading, 2588.
Third reading and final passage, 2932-2934.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2974

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, further defining State employes and original members, and making further exception to compulsory membership in the

House Bill No. 386.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lichtenwalter, 468.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 468.
Reported without amendment, 1518.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1698.
Third reading and final passage, 1855-1857.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1998.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1933, further defining State employes and original members, and making further exception to compulsory membership in the

House Bill No. 495.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Bower and Sorg, 623.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 623.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 779.
Second reading, 921.
Third reading and final passage, 979-981.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 996.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'; amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1923, relating to State employes who separate from State service without retiring, and return thereto within a prescribed period and continue in the

House Bill No. 1094.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 1736.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1736.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS in counties of third class; amending Act, 1937, extending and further regulating

House Bill No. 511.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 625.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 625.
Reported without amendment, 1114.
First reading, 1173.
Called up, 1316.
Second reading, 1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1416, 1417.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 319.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2574.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—Continued.
Second reading, 2705.
Over in order, 2863, 3011.
Third reading and final passage, 3145, 3146.
Signed by President, 3339.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS in counties of fourth class; amending Act, 1941, further regulating

House Bill No. 519.
Read in place in House by Messrs. W. E. Rose and Chervenak, 625, 626.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 626.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1294.
Second reading, 1364.
Third reading and final passage, 1554-1556.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No. 330.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2705.
Over in order, 2863, 3012.
Third reading and final passage, 3358-3360.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS in counties of fifth class; amending Act, 1941, further regulating

House Bill No. 514.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Yeakel and Stockham, 625.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 625.
Reported without amendment, 1229.
First reading, 1294.
Second reading, 1364.
Third reading and final passage, 1552-1554.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No. 326.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2705.
Over in order, 2863, 3011.
Third reading and final passage, 3146-3148.
Signed by President, 3339.

REVENUE: See State Taxation and Revenue.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for payment of claims for legal services

House Bill No. 1109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 2298.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2298.
Reported without amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2449.
Second reading, 2602.
Third reading and final passage, 2801.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3468.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 50A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2841.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2905.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3208.
Signed by President, 3512.

Remarks on, by
Chapman, 2997.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF: See Aeronautical Code, 1933. Bingo. Bingo Games. Decedents' Estates. General Consumers' Sales and Service Tax Act. Income Tax Reports. Income Taxes. Insurance Companies. Motor Vehicles. Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission. Personal Property Taxes. Stock. Tax. Tax Settlements.

REVENUE, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF, to pay back, in cash, to counties and institution districts, certain costs recovered by that Department from estates of former patients at State mental hospitals; requiring the

House Bill No. 1004.
Read in place in House by Mr. Readinger, 1020.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1020.

REVENUE, SECRETARY OF; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, transferring from the Auditor General, certain powers and duties concerning registers of wills and mercantile appraisers, to the

House Bill No. 478.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 586.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 586.

REVENUE, SECRETARY OF: See Harris, David W.

REVENUE, SECRETARY OF: See Cities of First Class. Counties of Second Class. Decedents' Estates. Fishing Licenses. Mercantile Appraisers. Motor Vehicle. Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses. Motor Vehicle Registration Fees. Registers of Wills. Vehicle Code, 1929.

REVENUE, SECRETARY OF, to appoint personnel to assist registers of wills in collecting transfer inheritance taxes, also to appoint mercentale appraisers; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, transferring power from Auditor General to

Senate Bill No. 72.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 191.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 191.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 191.

REVIEW, BOARD OF: See Property Assessment, Appeals and Review, Board of.

REVIEW, BOARD OF PROPERTY ASSESSMENT, APPEALS, AND: See Tax Refunds.

REYNOLDS, MAURICE L., Representative from Allegheny County (Eighth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 587.
Amending "Small Loan Act", 1915, requiring banking institutions making loans, to register and pay a fee, 723.

Bills reported by
No. 584 (House).
Authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1093.

No. 665 (House).
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, extending provisions to include officers and employes, 1688.

No. 810 (House).
Relating to filing and revival of liens for taxes and water rates in office of the prothonotary of common pleas court on real estate within territorial limits of cities of second class, 2607.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading and to approve Journal, 720.

Resolutions offered by
Urging use of vacant lots for cultivation of food products, 1229. Referred, 1229.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379. Subsequently reporting present, 2381.

RICKENBACKER, EDDIE: Reference to, 2181.

RIDGE, HON. WILLIAM J.; Chief Clerk of The Senate: Nominated, 7. Election declared, 7. Oath administered, 7.
Report of, on Bills passing both branches of the Legislature at the 135th Regular Session, 4038-4075.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY: See Highways, Department of.

RILEY, RAY L., Representative from Lycoming County.

Bills introduced by
No. 629.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 728.

No. 653 (By Request).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing fees to be charged in cases of summary conviction, involving motor vehicles, 773.

No. 689.
City Manager Act for Third Class Cities, 829.

No. 770.
Amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future Rehabilitation Programs in public schools, 894.

No. 991.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for exonerations of sewer assessments and the satisfaction of sewer liens and the discharge of properties covered thereby, in cities of third class, 1018.

Election returns, 45.

Leaves of absence granted, 473.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 770 (House) amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 1388, 1389.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379. Subsequently reporting present, 2381.

RINKS: See Ice Hockey Players.

RIPPER BILL, WADE-TAYLOR CIVIL SERVICE: See Senate Bill No. 311, indexed under "Civil Service".

ROAD BUILDING EQUIPMENT; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, arranging for renting to agencies, bureaus or departments of Federal Government, State-owned

Senate Bill No. 86.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, By Request, 211.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 211.
Reported with amendment, 1679.
First reading, 1680.
Second reading, 1801.
Third reading and final passage, 1877.
Returned from House without amendment, 3335.
Signed by President, 3349.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 313.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2021.
Reported without amendment, 2439, 2440.
First reading, 2586.
Second reading, 2755.
Over in order, 2950, 3257.
Third reading and final passage, 3306, 3307.
Signed by Speaker, 3657.

ROADS: See Highways, Department of. Liquid Fuels Tax. Public Roads.

ROADS, connecting: See Highways, connecting, etc.

ROAD as a postwar reconstruction project: Resolution favoring construction of hard surface concurrent (House) No. 57, Serial No. 74; 1687, 1688. Referred, 1688.

ROADSIDE ZONING LAW, THE

House Bill No. 169.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 221.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 221.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3663.
Placed on postponed calendar, 3820.
Called up, 4091.
Dropped from calendar, 4091.

ROAN, HON. WILLIAM P.; Secretary of the House of Representatives: Resolution nominating, 52. Elected, 52. Oath administered, 52. Escorted to rostrum, 52. Resolution congratulating on forty-eighth birthday, 1136. Thanks extended to Members for resolution, 1136. Resolution thanking for services to Members during the Session, 4153. Thanks Members for resolution 4153. Bond presented to, 4197. Thanks Members for Bond, 4197.

ROBBERY: See Larceny or Robbery.

ROBERTS, WARREN H., Anditor General: References to, 1441, 3993-4008.

ROBERTSON, CHARLES L., Representative from Lackawanna County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 552.
Making appropriation to aid certain school districts, 674.

No. 606.
Relating to calling of former judges and attorneys of experience, to preside specially at any session of the various courts in any county, when called upon by the president judge, 725.

Bills reported by
No. 502 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell and convey certain land in Delaware County, 2268.

Election returns, 44.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1201.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to family of former Member, Hon. Martin Memolo, upon his death, 2909. Referred, 2909. Reported and adopted, 3469, 3470.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

ROBINSON, DR.: Reference to, concerning parole, 1797.

ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

ROCKVIEW: See State Penitentiary at Rockview.

ROLL CALL: In House of Representatives, 49, 2379.

In Senate, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996, 2013.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: Reference to, 3676.

ROMMEL, GENERAL ERWIN: Reference to, 1722.

ROOD, MISS JEAN; Fredericktown: See "Communications From".

ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.: Reference to, 353, 571, 629, 699, 835, 1723, 1724, 1775, 1795, 1884, 2308, 2316, 2652, 3482, 3559, 3981.

ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO: Remarks by, on value of newspapers in aiding the war effort, 629.

ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO: Resolution congratulating, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his induction into the Presidency (House) Serial No. 50; 752.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE; Former President of the United States: Reference to, 3438.

ROOT, MORRIS J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 1077, 1850, 2214.

Bill No. 906 (House) amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, requiring holders of evidences of indebtedness to furnish certain information to those issuing such evidences of indebtedness, 3232.

Bills called up by
No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 1850, 2214.

Bills introduced by
No. 66.
Abolishing, with specific exception, personal property tax for State or local purposes, 154.

No. 478.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, transferring from the Auditor General, certain powers and duties concerning cerning registers of wills and mercantile appraisers, to the ecretary of Revenue, 586.

No. 631.
Amending "Banking Code", 1933, authorizing investments in certificates of investment in the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund of the Commonwealth, and in certificates of contributions to surplus fund of its own insurance department, by certain banks, 770.

No. 670.
Savings Bank Life Insurance Act, 775.

No. 713.
Abolishing taxes for State purposes on scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness, issued, assumed, or on which interest is paid by any county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district, 887.

No. 720.
Requiring certain taxes to be stricken from the records in counties of first class political subdivisions, 887.

No. 906.
Amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, requiring holders of evidences of indebtedness to furnish certain information to those issuing such evidences of indebtedness, 912.

No. 907.
Amending "Certified Public Accountant Law", 1899, further regulating the business or practice of certified public accountants, 912.

No. 908.
Protecting the public and preventing fraud by prohibiting practicing under a false, assumed, fictitious or trade name, as accountants, auditors, certified public accountant or public accountants, 912.

Bills reported by
No. 305 (Senate).
Relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3419.

No. 486 (House).
Amending "Building and Loan Code", 1933, further defining rights, powers, duties, liabilities and immunities of building and loan associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 1619.

No. 747 (House).
Amending "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act", 1937, changing procedure relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in cities of first class, 1116.

ROOT, MORRIS J.—Continued.

No. 944 (House).
Amending Act, 1913, providing for appointment of a director of probation and other employes, and providing for the fixing of their salaries, in Philadelphia County Court, 1523.

No. 1037 (House).
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, changing requirements for deduction allowances for debts, payment of inheritance taxes, and extending time for appealing from appraisement of property for inheritance tax purposes in decedents' estates, 2584.

Election returns, 47.

Member of Special Committee, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 558, relating to certified public accountants, 1850.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 558, relating to certified public accountants, 1850. Ruled out of order, 1850.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 1850, 2609.

Bill No. 720 (House) requiring certain taxes to be stricken from the records in counties of first class political subdivisions, 1825, 1826.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

ROSE, SAMUEL, Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 84.
Defining "Victory Garden"; and making it a misdemeanor to steal, take without permission or destroy products thereof, 168.

No. 344.
Amending Act, 1879, extending jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen to include certain actions of trespass, 405.

No. 416.
Making appropriation to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, for Extension service for support of educational activities for Pennsylvania workers, 471.

No. 621.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for payment to all employes, time and one-half for time worked in excess of regularly established work week, 727.

No. 664.
Authorizing certain Federal Judges and United States Commissioners to solemnize marriages in Pennsylvania, 774.

Bills reported by
No. 474 (Senate)
Providing for crediting to special funds, proceeds of sale of, and rentals from real estate owned by the Commonwealth, 2268.

No. 603 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to establish, operate and maintain a State Capitol Restaurant, 3300.

No. 1082 (House).
Authorizing Governor, during existence of present war, to suspend or modify, either in whole or in part, laws of the Commonwealth, 1523.

ROSE, SAMUEL—Continued.

Election returns, 48.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2164.

Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 693.

Leaves of absence granted, 1818, 2734.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Questions of Personal Privilege raised by, on
Recording vote as "No" on House concurrent resolution No. 1, Serial No. 7, authorizing Appropriations Committee of House and Senate to hold hearings to determine what duplications of service are being made by various State Departments, 265.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 2 (House) authorizing payment of compensation to officers and employes of municipal corporations and political subdivisions during present war-time emergency, 380.

Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2164, 2165.

Bill No. 554 (Senate) concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 3652.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1479.

Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to adopt the Ruml Pay-As-You-Go Plan for payment of Federal Income Tax (House) concurrent No. 14, Serial No. 24; 693.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of House Bill No. 302, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions thereof relating to weight, length and width, and loads of motor buses and motor omnibuses, 2470.

Final passage of Bill No. 1056 (House) abolishing the entire mercantile license tax system, 1764.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating former Member, Hon. John Edward Sheridan, and his bride on their marriage, 4164.

Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United tates, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Congratulating Hon. Joseph Skale on his marriage, 485.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call, without leave, 2379.

ROSE, WALTER E., Representative from Cambria County (First District).

Addresses by, on
Appreciation for Hon. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter as Majority Floor Leader of the House, 4150.

Tax Anticipation Notes in the Commonwealth, 226.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 48 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending requirements for the "duration" and six months thereafte, concerning starting, stopping or turning highway signals, 2382.

ROSE, WALTER E.—Continued.

Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code", 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 930.

Bill No. 262 (Senate) providing for temporary appointment of policemen in boroughs, towns and townships of first class, without conferring civil service status upon, 1301.

Bill No. 297 (Senate) amending "Administrative Code", 1929, relating to departmental administrative boards, commissions or officers in the various State Departments, 3250, 3251.

Bill No. 347 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code," 1929, providing after suspension, for special motor vehicle operators' licenses, for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment, 2158.

Bill No. 440 (House) amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 2042.

Bill No. 502 (Senate) authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell and convey certain land in Delaware County, 2926.

Bill No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1191.

Bills called up by

No. 132 (House) amending Act, 1897, prohibiting discharging from public positions without reasonable cause, any honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of any war in which the United States was engaged or may hereafter be engaged, 690.

No. 169 (House) The Roadside Zoning Law, 4091.

No. 592 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1652.

Bills introduced by

No. 7.
Amending Act, 1931, giving county commissioners right to recover, and other specific rights concerning real property purchased at tax sales, 111.

No. 52.
Amending "Statutory Construction Act", 1937, directing Department of Property and Supplies in publication and distribution of advance sheets, to give preference to pamphlet laws which become effective immediately upon final enactment, 152.

No. 440.
Amending Act, 1935, further regulating the method of approval, by the members, of amendments of articles of incorporation of nonprofit corporations, 547.

No. 519.
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating retirement systems in counties of fourth class, 625, 626.

No. 529.
Amending Appropriation Act, 1941, providing for Deficiency Appropriation, for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943; 627.

No. 571.
Empowering certain municipalities to co-operate through joint agreements relating to public health, recreation, zoning, and municipal planning, 722.

No. 612 (By Request).
Regulating employment of certain minors, 726.

No. 688.
Authorizing political subdivisions to refund moneys erroneously paid into their treasuries for municipal improvements or upon municipal assessments subsequently declared illegal and invalid, 828.

No. 689.
City Manager Act For Third Class Cities, 829.

No. 839.
Authorizing Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of State government during two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1943, evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues, 903.

No. 876 (By Request)
Repealing Act, 1927, supplement to "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers in decedents' estates, 908, 909.

No. 877 (By Request).
Amending Act, 1927, supplementing "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint appraisers only in special cases in decedents' estates, 909.

Bills reported by

No. 275 (House)
Authorizing and directing Legislative Reference Bureau to compile, edit and pulbish a compilation of laws relating to townships of first class, 2607.

No. 445 (House).
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for preservation, restoration and rebuilding of certain structures at the Ephrata Cloisters, 2263.

No. 446 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Property Supplies to be used with advice and cooperation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for securing plans and specifications for complete restoration, rebuilding, etc. of Ephrata Cloisters, 2263.

No. 560 (House).
Relating to unemployment compensation, 2263.

No. 666 (House).
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for appointment of delinquent tax collectors, and defining their powers, duties and responsibilities, in cities of third class, 2583.

No. 969 (House).
Making appropriation from the Motor License Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the Loans and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth, 2152.

No. 1105 (House)
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for restoration, improvement and equipment, subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, of the Pottsgrove Mansion, 2266.

Bond presented to, 4196.

Compliments negative voter on the strength of his lungs, 1539.

Congratulated upon manner of performing duty upon the floor of the House during the Session, 4152.

Declines to be interrogated, 519.

Election returns, 42.

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Bill No. 250 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 1186, 1251.

Bill No. 839 (House) authorizing Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of State government during two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1943, evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues, 2816.

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Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 894, amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, requiring and regulating the publishing of notice of applications for liquor licenses for new distributors, importing distributors, retail dispensers, 3841.

Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 900, amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, defining the specific powers and financial requirements of title insurance companies, 3841.

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Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1539.

Place on postponed calendar, House Bill No. 679, amending "School Code, 1911, increasing term of the county, assistant county, district and assistant district superintendents, 1967.

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Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 172, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, 853.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 613, creating, and defining powers and duties of the Legislative Commission on Aeronautics, 2602, 2603.

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Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, Senate Bill No. 440, creating a commission for the Port of Chester, and providing for appointment of members, and defining its powers and duties, 3080.

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Recommit to Committee on Judiciary General, House Bill No. 52, amending "Statutory Construction Act", 1937, directing Department of Property and Supplies in publication and distribution of advance sheets, to give preference to pamphlet laws which become effective immediately upon final enactment, 375.

Recommit to Committee on Military Affairs, House Bill No. 132, amending Act, 1897, prohibiting discharging from public positions without reasonable cause, any honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of any war in which the United States was engaged or may hereafter be engaged, 690.

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Recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 36, abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 484.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 480, amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law", 1923, providing that tax claims heretofore or hereafter filed by school districts of second, third and fourth classes shall remain liens without necessity of revival, 1028.

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Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 592, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting certain minors under eighteen years of age, as paid operators, to operate motor vehicles, 1538.

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No. 252.

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No. 259.

Validating and regulating effect of certain acknowledgments, 312.

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No. 445.
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No. 446.
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No. 592 (House).
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No. 789 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing in certain cases where wagons and agricultural machinery are used for hauling products of the owner, they shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration fees, 1522.

No. 839 (House).
Authorizing Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of State government during two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1943, evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues, 1145.

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Requesting State Council of Defense to request all dealers in poultry to discontinue sale of chicks, ducklings and rabbits during the Easter Season (House) concurrent No. 53, Serial No. 69, 1935.

SARGE, H. DAVID—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Directing the Chief Clerk of the House to furnish the Committee on State Government a certified copy of House Bill No. 404 concerning Public Employes' Retirement Acts; to replace lost copy, 1621. Instruction to Chairman of Committee on procedure to obtain the same, 1656.

Extending thanks of House to Hon. Robert E. Woodside for his services in administering oaths of office to its Members and Officers, 53.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Requesting Governor to publish an appropriate proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania emphasizing the importance and value of Sabbath Day Observance, 695. Filed with Clerk 695. Referred, 728.

Requesting State Council of Defense to request all dealers in poultry to discontinue sale of chicks, ducklings and rabbits during the Easter Season, 1455. Referred, 1455. Reported, 1689. Called up and adopted, 1935. Concurred in by Senate, 2004. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2026. Remarks on, in House, 1621. Remarks on, in Senate, 2004. Approved and signed by the Governor, 2175. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 9.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Thanks Members for birthday greeting, 2367.

Welcomed back to House 53.

SARRAF, GEORGE J., Representative from Allegheny County (Second District).

Addresses by, on
Importance of passing House Resolution No. 45, Serial No. 61, memorializing the Department of Health to urge persons to be vaccinated against disease, 1198.

Bills introduced by
No. 235.
Authorizing State Board of Medical Education and Licensure to issue temporary permits to doctors of medicine legally licensed in other states to practice medicine and surgery, 282.

No. 236.
Reducing for limited time, training period of medical internship in hospitals in order to qualify for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery, 282.

No. 417.
Making appropriation for School of Medicine to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, 471.

No. 668.
Amending "Non-Profit Corporation Law", 1933, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service to subscribers of over-income, 775.

No. 669.
Amending "Non-Profit Medical Service Corporation Act", 1939, authorizing nonprofit medical service corporations to provide limited medical service benefits to subscribers of over-income, 775.

No. 795.
Providing for scholarships for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States or any organization of women officially connected therewith, who have served during the present war, 898.

No. 823.
Amending "Child Labor Law", 1915, permitting examinations to be made by any licensed physician, of minors securing permission to work, 901.

SARRAFF, GEORGE J.—Continued.

Election returns, 47.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 584 (House) authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1183.

Leaves of absence granted, 2380, 2915.

Member of Standing Committee, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Place on postponed calendar, Senate Bill No. 174, amending "School Code" 1911, removing certain limitations on the appointment of District Superintendents, 1855.

Reconsider final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 174, amending "School Code", 1911, removing certain limitations on the appointment of District Superintendents, 1855.

Points of order raised by, on
The gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Dix, is not speaking on the bill before the House, 1845.

The interrogation deals with the amendments before the House, and is therefore in order, 2166.

Questions of information raised by, on
What order of business the House is on, at present, 2293.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act" 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 3888.

Bill No. 566 (Senate) amending Act, 1931, providing for placing Colonels having certain service, as Brigadier Generals, on the Pennsylvania National Guard retirement list, 4105.

Bill No. 584 (House) authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 1183, 1184.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1311.

Bill No. 849 (House) Emergency Child Care Centers Act, 1318.

Resolution memorializing the Department of Health to urge persons to be vaccinated against disease (House) No. 45 Serial No. 61; 1198.

Request for verification of roll call by, on
Final passage of Senate Bill No. 174, amending "School Code", 1911, removing certain limitations on the appointment of District Superintendents, 1540.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a Committee to investigate cost of treatment in State-aided hospitals, 472. Referred, 472.

Extending thanks and appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farrah, Ambridge, Pennsylvania for their example of patriotism in having seven sons serving in the American Armed Forces, 505. Referred, 505.

Memorializing the Department of Health to urge persons to be vaccinated against disease, 1070. Referred, 1070. Remarks in House, 1198.

Paying tribute to mothers and calling attention to the observance of Mothers' Day, 3874.

Roll call, 49. Absent at roll call without leave, 2379.

SATURDAY EVENING POST: Reference to, 80.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE ACT.

House Bill No. 670.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 775.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 775.

SAVING INSTITUTIONS: See Personal Property Taxes.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: See Building and Loan Associations.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE FUND OF THE COMMONWEALTH: See Banks.

SCANLON, JOSEPH A., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-Fifth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 740. Defeated, 745. Subsequent offering, 746. Defeated, 746.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3811. Defeated, 3812.

Bill No. 558 (House) relating to certified public accountants, 2215.

Bills introduced by
No. 439.
First Class City Law, 504.

No. 455.
Repealing, reenacting and amending Cigarette Tax Act of 1935; 548.

No. 456.
Repealing, reenacting and amending Act, 1936, imposing, for limited time, emergency tax on liquor, 548.

Election returns, 48.

Member of Special Committees, 53, 250.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3598.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 740, 741, 848, 849.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 4126.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 16 (House) prohibiting imposing wage, income, or occupation tax upon non-residents of political subdivisions, 745.

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3812.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Elections, Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3810.

Motion to reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 844, giving certain war-time powers to Department of Property and Supplies, 1957.

Resolutions called up by
Authorizing appointment of a Committee to investigate expenditures of Hon. William A. Shaw as Chairman of the special committee appointed in the 1941 Session, to investigate W.P.A. sewing projects (House) No. 55, Serial No. 72; 2297.

SCANLON, JOSEPH A.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Authoriding appointment of a committee to investigate expenditures of Hon. William A. Shaw as Chairman of the special committee appointed in the 1941 Session, to investgate W.P.A. sewng projects, 1615. Referred, 1615. Reported, 2153. Called up and adopted, 2297. Committee appointed, 2319. Resignation from Committee announced, 2368. New appointee to Committee announced, 2368. Report presented, 3108-3110.

Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Congratulating Honorable Reuben E. Cohen, and Mrs. Cohen on their tenth wedding anniversary, 329, 330.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

Rulings by, 3641, 3650.

Thanks extended to, for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 3653.

SCARLETT, GEORGE B., Senator from Chester County. (Nineteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 216.
Making appropriation to trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County, 524.

No. 245.
Amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, fixing or changing price of milk; also eliminating requirement of Governor's approval for certain orders of the Milk Control Commission, 615.

No. 380.
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing compensation of townships of second class secretaries and treasurers, 1049.

No. 417.
Relating to acquisition of land for use of the State Institution for The Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Eastern Pennsylvania at Pennhurst, 1155.

No. 418.
Amending Act, 1899, requiring proof of certain educational and experience requirements as a prerequisite to examination to be submitted to the Department of Public Instruction by accountants, 1155.

No. 539.
Amending "Milk Control Law", 1937, relating to revisions therein, and fixing or changing price of milk, 1680.

No. 572.
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school districts of third and fourth classes to continue work on school buildings abandoned as projects by the Works Projects Administration, 2000.

Bills reported by
No. 115 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, permitting use of red signal lights and sound devices on certain additional motor vehicles, 2223.

No. 273 (Senate).
Making appropriation for the general maintenance, instruction and research at Agricultural Colleges of Pennsylvania State College, 860.

No. 281 (House).
Amending Act, 1891, authorizing use of barbed wire and electric fences along highways, 3393.

SCARLETT, GEORGE B.—Continued.

No. 428 (House).
Making appropriation to trustees of Pennsylvania State College for expenditure by the School of Mineral Industry under the supervision of the Department of Mines, 3120.

No. 446 (House).
Making appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies to be used with advice and cooperation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for securing plans and specifications for complete restoration, rebuilding, etc. of Ephrata Cloisters, 3120.

No. 545 (House).
Concerning Liquid Fuels Taxes, 2054.

Leave of absence granted, 2505.

Member of Committee attending funeral of Hon. Clarence J. Buckman, 458.

Member of Special Committees, 8, 99.

Member of Standing Committees, 106-108.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 99 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, 2699.

Request by, to
Record vote as "Aye" on final passage of Senate Bill No. 619, concerning maximum compensation of the State Civil Service Commission, 3164.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a committee to escort Hon. John C. Bell, Jr. to Senate Chamber, 99. Committee reports and is discharged, 99.

Disposing of Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances, 9.

Roll call, 4, 1684, 1862, 1996, 2013.

SCHMIDT, SERGEANT ALBERT A.; No. 1 Marine, and World War Hero No. 1, of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania's hero of Guadalcanal) congratulated on being the recipient of the war-time Inquirer Hero Award, 1717.

SCHOLARSHIPS for persons honorably discharged from armed forces of the United States or any organization of women officially connected therewith, who have served during the present war; providing for

House Bill No. 795.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Sarraf and Brown, 898.
Referred to Committee on Education, 898.

SCHOLARSHIPS: See Alumni or Alumnae Associations.

SCHOOL BOARD SECRETARIES; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for, and defraying expenses in attending, county conferences of

Senate Bill No. 254.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 657.
Referred to Committee on Education, 657.

SCHOOL BOY POLITICIANS, Newspaper Article: 1939.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS; amending "School Code", 1911, changing requirement for approval of emergency reconstruction and repairs of

House Bill No. 361.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hare and Helm, 407.
Referred to Committee on Education, 407.
Reported without amendment, 1114.
First reading, 1172.
Second reading and amended, 1363.
Third reading and final passage, 1563, 1564.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3106.
Signed by Speaker, 3223.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 128.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2720.
Second reading, 2886.
Third reading and final passage, 2992, 2993.
Signed by President, 3119.

SCHOOL BUSES: See Motor Vehicle Operators. Motor Vehicles Operators' Licenses.

SCHOOL CHILDREN; amending "School Code", 1911 removing limitation on Commonwealth's annual reimbursement for transportation of

House Bill No. 359.
Read in place in House by Messrs. K. H. Wagner and McMillen, 407.
Referred to Committee on Education, 407.

SCHOOL CODE: Petition from Plain People of Pennsylvania, advocating amendments to, relating to attendance requirements, 171.

SCHOOL DIRECTORIES: See Cities of Second Class. School Districts of Fourth Class. School Lands and Buildings.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS; amending "School Code", 1911, regulating, during term of directorship, employment by school districts, of

Senate Bill No. 533.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 1663.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1663.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS for certain school districts; amending "School Code", 1911, increasing maximum reimbursement from the Commonwealth for costs of transporting pupils which may be received by

House Bill No. 426.
Read in place in House by Mr. Petrosky, 503.
Referred to Committee on Education, 503.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS in districts of second, third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for temporary filling of vacancies, caused by induction or enlistment in military or naval forces of the United States in time of war on boards of

House Bill No. 55.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 152.
Referred to Committee on Education 152.
Reported without amendment, 171.
First reading, 185.
Second reading, 203.
Third reading and final passage, 224, 225.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3106.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3285, 3286.
Signed by Speaker, 3288.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 130.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 209.
Reported with amendment, 2665.
First reading, 2719.
Second reading, 2885.
Third reading and final passage 2981.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3193.
Signed by President, 3337.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS in second, third and fourth class districts; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for election of

Senate Bill No. 151.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ruth, 336.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 336.
Reported with amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2563, 2564.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 2672.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, reports of boards of, relating to special education for physically or mentally handicapped children, and the provisions for institutions in which blind or deaf children may be educated; amending "School Code", 1911, changing period covered by

Senate Bill No. 363.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 1003.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1003.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 4-28-43.
Second reading, 2887.
Third reading and final passage, 2993, 2994.
Returned from House without amendment, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3720, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 229.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3219.
Reported without amendment, 3298.
First reading, 3301.
Second reading, 3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3625, 3626.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS to arrange to furnish transportation for pupils legally attending other schools than the public schools in such district; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing

House Bill No. 1090.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sorg, 1517.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1517.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS to arrange with authorities conducting private or parochial schools to furnish transportation for pupils attending the same, under certain circumstances; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing

House Bill No. 693.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sorg, 829.
Referred to Committee on Education, 829.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS to enter into contracts with the approval of the Department of Public Instruction, concerning transportation of pupils; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 426.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Chapman, (By Request), 1155, 1156.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1156.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2888.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 3001.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS to establish "Day Care Centers" for below school age children of employed parents, and "Before and After School Educational-Recreational Centers" for children of school age; amending "School Code", 1911, empowering

House Bill No. 42.
Read in place in House by Mr. Levy, 115.
Referred to Committee on Education, 115.
Communications requesting passage of, 730, 1319.

Remarks on, by
Levy, 81, 1476, 1479.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS to resign and be elected solicitors of boards, in certain cases; amending "School Code", 1911, permitting

House Bill No. 837.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lichtenwalter (By Request), 903.
Referred to Committee on Education, 903.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3058.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 3232.
Reported without amendment, 3300.
Second reading, 3422.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3507.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE: See Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, BOARDS OFF: See Census.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, BOARDS OF, to provide increases for non-professional employes resolution (House) No. 54, Serial No. 71, recommending to local, 1615. Referred, 1615. Reported 2270. Called up and adopted, 2641, 2642.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, BOARDS OF; validating and confirming certain contracts of

House Bill No. 392.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 469.
Referred to Committee on Education, 469.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS: See Cities of Second Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Public Instruction, Department of. School Directors. School Pupils. Tax Claims. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Penalties. Tax Rebates. Taxes. Teachers' Salaries.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; amending "School Code", 1911, increasing State-aid to all

House Bill No. 117.
Read in place in House by Messrs. O'Neill and P. L. Wagner, 185.
Referred to Committee on Education, 185.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; amending "School Code", 1911, increasing subsidies and aid to all

House Bill No. 803.
Read in place in House by Mr. McMillen, 899.
Referred to Committee on Education, 899.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; amending "School Code", 1911, increasing subsidies and aid to certain

House Bill No. 463.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 584.
Referred to Committee on Education, 584.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; amending "School Code", 1911, regulating sale of real estate acquired at tax sales, by

House Bill No. 448.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 547.
Referred to Committee on Education, 547.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS' INDEBTEDNESS, temporary and permanent, the retirement of indebtedness, and borrowing in anticipation of current revenues; amending "School Code" 1911, further regulating the incurring, funding, and refunding of

House Bill No. 1052.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1069.
Reported without amendment, 2297, 2298.
First reading, 2448.
Second reading, 2601.
Third reading and final passage, 2935-2937.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3797.
Signed by Speaker, 3867.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 311.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2975.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3386.
Third reading and final passage, 3551, 3552.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3786.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; making appropriation to aid certain

House Bill No. 552.
Read in place in House by Mr. Robertson, 674.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 674.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; making a deficiency appropriation to aid certain

House Bill No. 527.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sollenberger, 626.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 626.
Reported without amendment, 919, 920.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

First reading, 973.
Second reading, 1029.
Third reading and final passage, 1081, 1082.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1296.
Signed by Speaker, 1296.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1456. Act No. 2A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1096.
Reported without amendment, 1104, 1105.
First reading, 1111.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1217, 1218.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1266.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; making appropriation to aid certain

House Bill No. 494.
Read in place in House by Messrs. I. C. Watkins and O'Neill, 587.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 587.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; making appropriation to aid certain

House Bill No. 968.
Read in place in House by Mr. P. L. Wagner, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Third reading and final passage, 2781.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 35A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2840.
Reported without amendment, 2900.
First reading, 2904.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3201.
Signed by President, 3511.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of classes other than fourth; amending "School Code", 1911, regulating payments by the Commonwealth to

House Bill No. 125.
Read in plare in House by Mr. McKinney, 216.
Referred to Committee on Education, 216.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS: See Taxes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS; amending "School Code", 1911, further prescribing salary increments of elementary school teachers in

House Bill No. 802.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welsh, 898, 899.
Refered to Committee on Education, 899.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS; amending "School Code", 1911, further providing for the minimum salaries and increments of teaching and supervisory staffs in

House Bill No. 868.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 907.
Referred to Committee on Education, 907.
Reported with amendment, 2153.
First reading, 2376.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2630, 2631.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796.
Signed by Speaker, 3867.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 360.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3216.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 3385.
Third reading and final passage, 3546.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3786.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS; providing temporary emergency increases in salaries of employes of

House Bill No. 941.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leonard, 916.
Referred to Committee on Education, 916.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of first, second, third, and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, further providing minimum annual salaries of certain teachers and supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 331.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 949.
Referred to Committee on Education, 949.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of second class; amending "School Code" 1911, making further provision for the fiscal year in

Senate Bill No. 369.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coleman, 1004.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1004.
Reported with amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2720.
Second reading, 2887.
Third reading and final passage, 2994.
Returned from House without amendment, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 26, 1943. Veto No. 7.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 3219, 3220.
Reported without amendment, 3298.
First reading, 3301.
Second reading, 3425, 3426.
Third reading and final passage, 3626, 3627.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES; amending "School Code" 1911, providing for fixing compensation of the controller auditing the accounts of

House Bill No. 624.
Read in place in Honse by Mr. Bretherick, 728.
Referred to Committee on Education, 728.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1691, 1692.
Second reading, 1825.
Third reading and final passage, 1964, 1965.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 163.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 2047.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Over in order, 3031.
Third reading and final passage, 3165, 3166.
Signed by President, 3509.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of second, third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, changing method of publication of a statement of reports of auditors in

House Bill No. 192.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 256.
Referred to Committee on Education, 256.
Reported without amendment, 1113.
First reading, 1172.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 1823.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of second, third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, defining the term "housewives", and exempting the same from per capita taxes in

House Bill No. 78.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Pettit and Lane, 155.
Referred to Committee on Education, 155.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of second, third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for fixing compensation of collectors of delinquent taxes in

House Bill No. 512.
Read in plade in House by Mr. I. C. Watkins, 625.
Referred to Committee on Education, 625.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading, 3232.
Third reading and final passage, 3443, 3444.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 3398.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of second, third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, regulating State-aid for salaries of members of teaching and supervisory staffs of

House Bill No. 375.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 434.
Referred to Committee on Education, 434.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of the third class; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for reimbursements by Commonwealth, for transportation of pupils living two miles and more from nearest public school in session, in

House Bill No. 447.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lane, 547.
Referred to Committee on Education, 547.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of third class; amending "School Code" 1911, requiring Commonwealth to make certain payments for salaries, to certain

Senate Bill No. 438.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley, Bowers, Watkins and Dent, 1157.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1157.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of the third class, in certain cases, to employ certified public accountants to audit the school finances in lieu of elected auditors; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing

House Bill No. 444.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leydic, 547. Mr. Leydic's name removed, 2739. Mr. Cooper's name substituted, 2739.
Referred to Committee on Education, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1922, 1923.
First reading, 2028.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 2112, 2113.
Reported with amendment, 2738.
Second reading, 3078.
Third reading and final passage, 3278, 3279.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3894.
Signed by Speaker, 4076.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 148.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3392.
First reading, 3394.
Second reading, 3579.
Third reading and final passage, 3703, 3704.
Signed by President, 3940.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of third class in townships shall be entitled to receive annual payments from Superintendent of Public Instruction for certain closed or discontinued schools; amending "School Code", 1911, providing that

Senate Bill No. 185.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 422.
Referred to Committee on Education, 422.
Reported with amendment, 1205.
First reading, 1224.
Second reading, 1279.
Third reading and final passage, 1339.
Returned from House without amendment, 3911.
Signed by President, 3939.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 314.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 1454.
Reported without amendment, 3501.
First reading, 3502.
Second reading, 3669.
Third reading and final passage, 3855, 3856.
Signed by Speaker, 4199.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes in

House Bill No. 474.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 585.
Referred to Committee on Education, 585.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3231.
Third reading and final passage, 3442.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4190.
Signed by Speaker, 4204.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 295.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 3398.
Reported without amendment, 3518.
First reading, 3594.
Second reading, 3776.
Third reading and final passage, 3938, 3939.
Signed by President, 4034.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of third and fourth classes; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for filing of copies of auditors' reports in

House Bill No. 60.
Read in place in House by Mr. McMillen, 153.
Referred to Committee on Education, 153.
Reported without amendment, 236.
First reading, 258.
Second reading, 287.
Third reading and final passage, 321.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1456.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by the Governor, 1822. Act No. 21.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 332.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
First reading, 1223.
Over in order, 1277.
Second reading, 1348.
Third reading and final passage, 1434, 1435.
Signed by President, 1482.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of third and fourth classes to continue work on school buildings abandoned as projects by the Works Projects Administration; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 572.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scarlett, 2000.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2000.
Reported without amendment, 2397.
First reading, 2437.
Second reading, 2564, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 2682.
Returned from House without amendment, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 2943. Act No. 294.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 2908.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3622, 3623.
Signed by Speaker, 3909.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE FOURTH CLASS; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing the board of school directors to fix the length of terms for elementary and secondary schools within certain limits in

House Bill No. 619.
Read in place in House by Mr. Barton, 727.
Referred to Committee on Education, 727.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "School Code", 1911, directing boards of school directors to provide additional medical inspection, and imposing additional duties upon the sanitarian in

House Bill No. 850.
Read in place in House by Mr. Figlock, 905.
Referred to Committee on Education, 905.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS; amending "School Code", 1911, increasing minimum salaries of teachers in

House Bill No. 303.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 370, 371.
Referred to Committee on Education, 371.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of fourth class; making appropriation to Department, Public Instruction for claims of

House Bill No. 29.
Read in place in House by Mr. Krise, 113.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 113.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS of fourth class; providing for payment of moneys, concerning taxes on certain lands acquired by the Commonwealth, to

Senate Bill No. 26.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 131.
Referred to Committee on Education, 131.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2719.
Second reading, 2885.
Third reading and final passage, 2980, 2981.
Returned from House without amendment, 3588
Signed by President pro tempore, 3719.
Vetoed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Veto No. 17.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 2980.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 3219.
Reported without amendment, 3299.
First reading, 3301.
Second reading, 3426.
Third reading and final passage, 3629, 3630.
Signed by Speaker, 3907.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS operating joint high schools; amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to reimburse

House Bill No. 505.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turbett, 624.
Referred to Committee on Education, 624.
Reported without amendment, 1818.
First reading, 1934.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2036, 2037.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS' professional employes; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing temporary increases in compensation, and subsequent discontinuance thereof, for

House Bill No. 135.
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Third reading and final passage. 1983, 1984.

Remarks on, by
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Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3214.
Over in order, 3374, 3578.
Called up, 2713.
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Second reading and amended, 3718.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 3935.

Remarks on, by
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SCHOOL DISTRICTS to be relieved of duty of publishing annual statements of indebtedness; amending "Municipal Borrowing Act", 1941, providing for

House Bill No. 121.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 201, 202.
Referred to Committee on Education, 202.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS to furnish milk food and vitamin products to undernourished children; requiring

House Bill No. 126.
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Referred to Committee on Education, 216.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS to pay on account of salaries of members of teaching and supervisory staffs, to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for

House Bill No. 127.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 216, 217.
Referred to Committee on Education, 217.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS to pay on account of salaries of members of teaching and supervisory staffs, to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth; amending "School Code", 1911, providing for

House Bill No. 136.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 217.
Referred to Committee on Education, 217.
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Remarks on, by
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SCHOOL EMPLOYES; amending "School Code", 1911, establishing a minimum annual salary for professional

House Bill No. 732.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 889.
Referred to Committee on Education, 889.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES; amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating sabbatical leaves for certain

Senate Bill No. 448.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crowe, 1208.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1208.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3375.
Over in order, 3533.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 3704.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES; amending "School Code", 1911, preserving in certain cases of annexation of school districts, seniority rights of professional

House Bill No. 1026.
Read in place in House by Mr. Garber, 1066.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1066.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES and teachers: Resolution thanking for their aid in the National War Effort (Senate) Serial No. 17; 180. Withdrawn, 194. (Senate) Serial No. 18; 194, 195.

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SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT. See Retirement. Retirement Board Public School Employes'. Retirement, School Employes'.

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SCHOOL LANDS AND BUILDINGS; amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating power of school directors in sale of unused and unnecessary

Senate Bill No. 575.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Homsher and Stiefel, 2001.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2001.
Reported without amendment, 2393.
First reading, 2437.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 2682, 2683.
Returned from House without amendment, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 28, 1943. Veto No. 11.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3224, 3225.
First reading, 3227, 3228.
Second reading, 3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3623, 3624.
Signed by Speaker, 3909.

SCHOOL LAWS; prescribing temporary emergency war provisions concerning attendance, sessions, and employment, in administration of

Senate Bill No. 34.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Homsher and T. B. Wilson, 132.
Referred to Committee on Education, 132.
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Senate concurs in House amendments, 4014.
Signed by President, 4021.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 28, 1943. Act No. 328.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 233.
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Remarks on, by
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SCHOOL LAWS; prescribing temporary war provisions concerning administration of certain provisions of the

House Bill No. 777.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leonard, 895.
Referred to Committee on Education, 895.

SCHOOL NURSES in first class districts, providing for their status, qualifications and compensation, and making provision for State reimbursement; amending "School Code", 1911, altering the provisions relating to

House Bill No. 730.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 888, 889.
Referred to Committee on Education, 889.

SCHOOL PUPILS from without the district in certain cases; amending Act, 1862, providing for computation of cost of tuition for

Senate Bill No. 315.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 862.
Referred to Committee on Education, 862.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2719.
Second reading, 2886.
Third reading and final passage, 2988, 2989.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 3219.
Reported without amendment, 3298.
First reading, 3300.
Second reading, 3425.
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SCHOOL TERMS; amending "School Code", 1911, temporarily regulating the length of

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Referred to Committee on Education, 1357.

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SCHOOLS; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing the establishment and operation of summer

House Bill No. 1078.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Rowley and Calvin, 1357.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1357.

SCHOOLS; amending "School Code", 1911, establishing a minimum annual salary for professional employes of

House Bill No. 13.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Connor, 112.
Referred to Committee on Education, 112.

SCHOOLS; amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating leaves of absence for professional employes of

House Bill No. 853.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sollenberger, 905.
Referred to Committee on Education, 905.
Reported with amendment, 2174.
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Second reading, 2457.
Over in order, 2631, 2925.
Third reading and final passage, 3248, 3249.

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First reading, 3397.
Second reading, 3584.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 3746.

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SCHOOLS; creating a commission to study the method of participation by the Commonwealth and local school districts in the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public

House Bill No. 929.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hare and P. L. Wagner, 915.
Referred to Committee on Education, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1295.
Second reading, 1365.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1365.
Reported without amendment, 2270.
Third reading and final passage, 2487, 2488.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3873.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3873.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 278.

In Senate
Referred to Committee on Education, 2508.
Reported without amendment, 2666.
First reading, 2725, 2726.
Second reading, 2895.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2895.
Reported without amendment, 2997.
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Over in order, 3368.
Called up, 3368.
Third reading and amended, 3368, 3369.
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Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3978.

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SCHOOLS, HIGH; amending "School Code", 1911, prescribing course in history of the United States to be taught in

House Bill No. 518.
Read in place in House by Mr. Auker, 625.
Referred to Committee on Education, 625.
Reported with amendment, 1620.
Over in order, 1698.
First reading, 1932.
Second reading, 2031.
Third reading and final passage, 2201.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4187.

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Signed by Speaker, 4205.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 153.

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First reading, 3394.
Second reading and amended, 3580.
Over in order, 3704.
Called up, 3717.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 3717.
Second reading and amended, 3717.
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Signed by President, 4035.

Remarks on, by
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SCHOOLS in districts other than that of their residence; amending "School Code", 1911, allowing certain pupils to attend

Senate Bill No. 581
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz (for Mr. Snowden) 2012.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2012.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Third reading and final passage, 3019.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 40.

In House
Referred to Committee on Education, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3501.
First reading, 3502.
Second reading, 3669.
Third reading and final passage, 3856, 3857.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

SCHOOLS, public; amending "School Code", 1911, fixing daily hours for opening and daily sessions of

House Bill No. 268.
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SCHOOLS, public high; amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing county or district superintendent to prescribe rules and regulations relative to examinations for admission to

House Bill No. 345.
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Reported without amendment, 2265.
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Second reading, 2598.
Third reading and final passage, 2768, 2769.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.
Signed by Speaker, 4080.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 370.

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Bill No. 33 (Senate) amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating making of Tax Resettlements by Department of Revenue, 199, 200.

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Bill No. 36 (House) abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes, 1284.

Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations, 2243.

Bill No. 48 (Senate) concerning highway signals, 1494.

Bill No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 531, 532.

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Bill No. 71 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 2, Section 4, by Joint Resolution, providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly, salary of members and an annual budget, 1062, 1435.

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Bill No. 78 (Senate) amending "Fish Law", 1925, increasing resident fishing license fee, and limiting use of money derived therefrom, 1057.

Bill No. 84 (Senate) amending "Banking Code" 1933, requiring banks to be examined every two years instead of each year by the Department of Banking, 493-495.

Bill No. 85 (Senate) Joint Resolution petitioning Congress to propose an amendment to Constitution of United States, prohibiting imposition of conditions upon Federal grants of moneys, and invasion of States Rights, 533-536, 571, 572.

Bill No. 88 (Senate) amending "Public Assistance Law", 1937, discontinuing the requirement that in certain cases, milk orders shall be included in relief, 1606.

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Bill No. 133 (House) repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ certain personnel to facilitate business of the courts, 3576, 3577, 3775.

Bill No. 135 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, authorizing under certain circumstances, sale and purchase of hides of lawfully killed deer, 538.

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Bill No. 232 (House) amending Act, 1927, equalizing salaries, and changing titles of various deputies, clerks and employes of Courts of the Commonwealth in cities of first class, 1099.

Bill No. 243 (Senate) amending Act, 1906, further regulating rendition and advertisement of statements of moneys to credit of the various State Funds in the State Treasury, 1733-1735.

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Bill No. 246 (Senate) enabling tax collectors in counties of sixth class to make return to county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands, 1486.

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Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 1098, 2850, 2988.

Bill No. 298 (Senate) providing for and regulating the accumulation, investment and ependiture by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships of funds for post-war projects, 1014.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 2401, 2402, 2404.

Bill No. 309 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania Article 9, Section 21 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing increasing of State Debt in connection with post-war projects, 1772, 1775.

Bill No. 310 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 20 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing Commonwealth indebtedness and issuing of bonds for purchase and retirement of bonds issued under The General State Authority Act, 1935, 1777.

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Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937 transferring powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the county controller, to the clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in counties of first class, 1269.

Bill No. 312 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for payment, out of appropriations to Department of Public Instruction for such purposes, for education of blind children, 1099.

Bill No. 313 (House) amending "1937 Magistrates Court Act", removing certain powers and duties of city controller and conferring them upon clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions in County of Philadelphia, 1269.

Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by employes, 1780, 1781.

Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 2130, 2131.

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Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3738-3743.

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Pass over Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by employes, 1781.

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No. 314 (Senate).
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Bills introduced by
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No. 184.
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No. 600.
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No. 602.
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No. 1044.
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Bill No. 116 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, providing general procedure for local option referendums, 3440.

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Bill No. 1044 (House) amending Act, 1941, protecting debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts, by extending provisions to apply to certain proceedings involving real property located outside Pennsylvania, 2317.

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Bill No. 116 (House) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, providing general procedure for local option referendums, 3440.

Bill No. 193 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, permitting minors under age of eighteen years to be present in bowling alleys, 842.

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Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

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SLEIGHTON FARM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

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In Senate.
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SLOT MACHINES and other devices of skill; legalizing, and imposing a license tax on, and appropriating proceeds thereof to Department of Health for crippled children's hospitals.

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Read in place in House by Messrs. Baker and Leonard, 895.
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SLUM CLEARANCE: See Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Neighborhood Redevelopment Law. Post-War Readjustment. State Commission.

SMITH, AL: Quotation of—"The record speaks for itself"; 2421.

SMITH, ARTHUR L., Representative from Washington County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
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No. 583.
Amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, further regulating lamps to be carried by shot-firers and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, 723.

No. 703.
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No. 704.
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, changing fee for killing and disposing of carcasses of dogs, 886.

No. 953.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board from Motor License Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 965.

No. 982.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for issuance of commercial motor vehicle operators' licenses; and further regulating operation of motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, motor buses, omnibuses and school buses, 967.

Bills reported by
No. 55 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1941, extending time for submission of report of Anthracite Coal Commission created to study and investigate various problems relating to surface subsidence, 258.

No. 351 (House).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating the establishment and maintenance of sidewalks in townships of second class, 631.

No. 610 (House).
Amending Act, 1705, authorizing service or execution on Sunday of certain warrants and other instruments in cases of misdemeanors involving gambling, 1114, 1115.

No. 735 (House).
Amending Act, 1939, further regulating appeals from assessments, and exonerations and refunds of taxes; validating appeals heretofore taken; and imposing additional duties upon Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Reviews, in counties of second class, 1229, 1230.

No. 742 (House).
Amending Act, 1939, by defining effect upon appeals of certification of tax duplicates to, and to school districts coterminous therewith, and providing for exonerations and refunds of taxes assessed against properties affected by such appeals, in cities of second class, 1230.

Election returns, 46.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1328.

Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1290.

SMITH, ARTHUR L.—Continued.

Request by, to
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Roll call, 49, 2379.

SMITH, REV. C. RALSTON: Offers prayer in House, 2106.

SMITH, G. MORRIS; President of Susquehanna University: Presented to Joint Assembly celebrating Jefferson Bi-Centennial, 1929.

SMITH, JUDGE RALPH: References to, 2416, 2417, 2707, 3518, 3805.

SMITH, MRS. R. TEMPLE: See Communications From.

SMITH, WARDEN: Reference to, 1796.

SMITH, WILLIAM F., Former State Commander of the American Legion: Resolution extending sympathy of House to widow and son of, upon his death, (House) 675, 676. Referred, 676. Reported and adopted, 3662.

SMOKE NUISANCE: See Counties of Second Class.

SNIDER, E. GADD, Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Bill introduced by
No. 633.
Amending "Dog Law", 1921, authorizing county treasurers to retain certain moneys collected thereunder and regulating payment thereof to certain societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, 770.

Election returns, 43.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Request to have the record show vote as "Aye" on final passage of House Bill No. 610, amending Act, 1705, authorizing service or execution on Sunday of certain warrants and other instruments in cases of misdemeanors involving gambling, 2302.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

SNOW from streets of cities of second class, second class A, and third class by Department of Highways upon request of the City; amending "City State Highway Law", 1931, permitting removal of

House Bill No. 376.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 467.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 467.

SNOWDEN, JOHN G., Senator from Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan Counties. (Twenty-Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 21.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, changing and restricting right of Commonwealth to impose interest on certain unpaid taxes, 130, 131.

No. 22.
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, eliminating requirement of appeals to courts concerning taxation to be first lodged with Department of Justice, and providing for notice of appeals to the Attorney General, 131.

No. 48.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending requirements for the "duration" and six months thereafter, concerning starting, stopping or turning highway signals, 142.

No. 49.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 142.

No. 63 (By Request).
Amending Act, 1937, adding certain conditions under which Secretary of Highways may disregard Highway Terminal Points in relocating State highways, 160.

SNOWDEN, JOHN G.—Continued.

No. 64 (By Request).
Authorizing Secretary of Highways to establish, construct and maintain parallel State Highways in townships, boroughs, towns and cities, 160.

No. 65 (By Request).
Amending Act, 1927, providing for maintenance by and at expense of townships, boroughs, towns and cities, of State Highways abandoned by relocation, 160.

No. 86 (By Request).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, arranging for renting to agencies, bureaus or departments of Federal Government, State-owned road building equipment, 211.

No. 105.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, authorizing Department of Highways, to condemn rights-of-way as agent for the Federal Government, 242.

No. 227 (By Request).
Amending Vehicle Code, 1929, authorizing Secretary of Revenue to suspend or modify operation of provisions thereof, under certain circumstances for the "Duration", and a reasonable period thereafter, 563.

No. 228.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, extending, enlarging and changing penalties for tampering with motor vehicles, 563.

No. 261.
Amending Act, 1941, authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to sell with approval of Governor, Lands of the Commonwealth in Delaware, Potter, Elk and Washington Counties, 658.

No. 284 (By Request).
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing that State Funds, derived from real estate acquired by Commonwealth, to be deposited by State Treasurer in Motor License Fund instead of State Fund, 710.

No. 357.
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, providing for exonerations of sewer liens and the discharge of properties covered thereby in cities of the third class, 999.

No. 428.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Danville State Hospital, 1156.

No. 429.
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain land for use of State Industrial Home For Women, Muncy, 1156.

No. 452.
Giving consent for Federal Government to acquire Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 1208.

No. 453.
Transferring money received from sale of certain real estate and paid into the General Fund, from the General Fund to the Motor License Fund, 1208.

No. 474.
Providing for crediting to special funds, proceeds of sale of, and rentals from real estate owned by the Commonwealth, 1285.

No. 519.
Establishing certain county highways as State Highways; and requiring their construction, repair and maintenance as such, 1485.

No. 614.
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1931, amending State Highway, Route 58084 in Tioga County, 2226.

SNOWDEN, JOHN G.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 79 (Senate).
Relating to investing, reinvesting, acquiring, exchanging, retaining, selling, and managing property by fiduciaries, 1206.

No. 515 (Senate).
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain bridges in Wayne County destroyed by flood of May, 1942; 1661.

No. 635 (Senate).
Amending "Rural State Highway Law", 1941, changing certain State Highway routes in Juniata County, 2998.

No. 780 (House).
Amending "Tractor Code", 1929, providing that a wagon or truck drawn by a tractor for the transportation of agricultural products of the owner, shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration fees, 2224.

No. 789 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing in certain cases where wagons and agricultural machinery are used for hauling products of the owner, they shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration fees, 2223.

Election returns, 2.

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Member of Special Committees, 144.

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Request by, for
Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 1285, 2226.

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Rsolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to escort Governor to Joint Session, 144. Senate Committee appointed, 144. Concurred in by House, 156. House Committee appointed, 156. Returned from House concurred in, 160. Committee presents Governor at Joint Session, 172.

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SOCIETIES FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS: See Animals.

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SOHL, DR. CHARLES, Americanism Chairman of the American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania: Reference to, 2360.

SOIL CONSERVATION: See State Soil Conservation Board.

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SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE; appropriating moneys received from Federal Government for housing and maintaining naval, military or other personnel at, to Department of Military Affairs for maintenance and operation of

House Bill No. 492.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dalrymple, 587.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 587.
Reported without amendment, 2735.
Over in order, 2958.
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Second reading, 3234.
Third reading and final passage, 3452, 3453.
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Signed by Speaker, 4205.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 123.

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3398
Reported without amendment, 3518.
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Signed by President, 4034.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME OF ERIE: See Highways, Department of.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL BRIDGE, in City of Harrisburg; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor to purchase certain property at eastern approach to the

House Bill No. 489.
Read in place in House by Mr. Taylor, 587.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 587.
Reported without amendment, 969.
First reading, 1024.
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Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1076.
Reported without amendment, 2153.
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Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796.
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SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES of any war in which the United States was engaged or may hereafter be engaged; amending Act, 1897, prohibiting discharging from public positions without reasonable cause, any honorably discharged

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Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 217.
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SOLDIERS' Orphan School, Pennsylvania: See Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School.

SOLICITOR; authorizing county treasurer in all counties to appoint a

House Bill No. 822.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moser, 901.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 901.

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SOLID FUEL: See "Licensed Weighmasters Act", 1935.

SOLLENBERGER, D. RAY, Representative from Blair County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 933 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, increasing percentage of State-aid for districts, and fixing minimum annual salaries for teachers and supervisory staffs in all school districts and county and assistant county superintendents, 3245, 3246.

Bills introduced by
No. 419.
Making appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction, for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to prepare radio programs and publish books and pamphlets for public information and for use in public schools, in cooperation with the State Council of Defense, to arouse Pennsylvanians to the great achievement of the State and awaken loyalty to principles of democracy, 471, 472.

No. 509.
Amending "County Institution District Law", 1937, conferring powers and imposing duties on county officers and fixing the number and compensation of employes of county institution districts in cities of first and second classes, 624, 625.

No. 527.
Making a deficiency appropriation to aid certain school districts, 626.

No. 705.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, requiring motor vehicle operators traveling in same direction as a school bus stopped to take on or discharge children, to come to a full stop, 886.

No. 853.
Amending "School Code", 1911, further regulating leaves of absence for professional employes of schools, 905.

No. 886.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for appointment of substitute and acting county, substitute assistant county, and substitute and acting district superintendents of schools and substitute supervisors of special education, 910.

No. 933.
Amending "School Code", 1911, increasing percentage of State-aid for districts and fixing minimum annual salaries for teachers and supervisory staffs in all school districts and county and assistant county superintendent, 915.

Bills reported by
No. 145 (Senate).
Making appropriation for the use of the School of

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Mineral Industries, to the trustees of Pennsylvania State College, 3223.

No. 238 (Senate).
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No. 465 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Welfare to enter into contracts for foodstuffs to supply and Department of Property and Supplies to install and construct dehydrating plants at State and State-aided institutions, 3224.

No. 499 (Senate).
Making appropriation to the Department of Health for conducting demonstration work at Pennsylvania Land Grant College for improvement of nutritional status of industrial workers and other civilians, 3224.

No. 634 (Senate).
Concerning the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania, 3501.

No. 963 (House).
Making appropriation to Department, Property and Supplies for payment of rates, rentals, and other charges on leases and contracts executed by Pennsylvania State College, with The General State Authority, 2151.

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Interrogations by, concerning
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Leaves of absence granted, 1688, 2379.

Member of Special Committees, 76, 4211.

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Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 2613.

Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, providing for increases in salaries of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 1182, 1306, 1307.

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Bill No. 933 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, increasing percentage of State-aid for districts, and fixing minimum annual salaries for teachers and supervisory staffs in all school districts and county and assistant county superintendents, 1307.

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Permission for Committee on Education to hold a meeting during session of the House, 3298, 3597.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 174 (Senate) amending "School Code", 1911, removing certain limitations on the appointment of District Superintendents, 1080, 1121.

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Extending sympathy of House to family of former Member, Hon. Marshall D. Strode, upon his death, (House); 204.

Requesting Governor to issue a proclamation for observance of the 400th anniversary of the death of Nicholas Copernicus, May 24, 1943; (House) concurrent No. 40; Serial No. 56; 1092.

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SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL; authorizing and directing the Department of Property and Supplies to purchase certain lands in Somerset County adjoining the

House Bill No. 287.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hare and K. H. Wagner, 345.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 345.

SOMERSET VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY for protection of State property; making appropriation to the

House Bill No. 247.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hare and Kenneth H. Wagner, 283.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 283.

SORG, HERBERT P., Representative from Elk County.

Bills called up by
No. 510 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 2810.

Bills introduced by
No. 283.
Amending "Peennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34, providing that application for license thereunder by holder of license under Malt Beverage Law, shall not be deemed an application for a new liquor license, 344.

No. 495.
Amending "State Employes' Retirement Law", 1933, further defining State employes and orginal members, and making further exception to compulsory membership in the State Employes' Retirement System, 623.

No. 510.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 625.

No. 648.
Prescribing method whereby persons discharged from active service during the present war may secure the right, regardless of fact that their registration may have been cancelled, to vote at certain elections, 772.

No. 693.
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school directors to arrange with authorities conducting private or parochial schools to furnish transportation for pupils attending the same, under certain circumstances, 829.

No. 1090.
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school directors to arrange to furnish transportation for pupils legally attending other schools than the public schools in such district, 1517.

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Bills reported by
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Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 8, Section 11, by Joint Resolution, concerning dividing townships, wards of cities and boroughs into election districts, 632.

No. 71 (Senate).
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Amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 14, Section 1, by Joint Resolution, making sheriffs eligible to succeed themselves, 3223.

No. 700 (House).
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 1688.

No. 1055 (House).
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, changing provisions thereof, and rights, obligations and proceedure concerning unemployment compensation, 2265.

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No. 1112 (House).
Amending "Transfer Inheritance Tax Law", 1919, regulating rate of taxes in transferring property under intestate laws in settling decedents' estates, 3225.

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Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

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Extend time five days on House Bill No. 510, amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 1957, 1958.

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Remarks by, on
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Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 510 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 1191.

Resolutions called up by
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SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNITED STATES be maintained under postwar treaties: Resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from Pennsylvania, to recommend to Congress and the President that the, (House) concurrent No. 20, Serial No. 30; 314, 315. Referred, 315. Communications urging adoption of, 831, 1022, 1071.

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STANK, JOHN F., Representative from Northumberland County (Second District).

Bills reported by
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Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies, with certain approvals, to acquire certain land for use of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School, 3223.

No. 412 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the Farview State Hospital, 3224.

No. 547 (Senate).
Making appropriation to Senate Committee appointed to investigate Donaldson Mine Riots, Schuylkill County, 3224.

No. 927 (House).
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No. 1003 (House).
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STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE: See Medical Education and Liceensure, State Board of. See Doctors of Medicine.

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STATE BRIDGE COMMISSION; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing personnel of the

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, by request, 1049, 1050.
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STATE BUILDINGS: See Property and Supplies, Department of.

STATE CAPITOL RESTAURANT; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies to establish, operate and maintain a

Senate Bill No. 603.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. G. H. Watkins, 2148.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2148.
Rported without amendment, 2522.
First reading, 2576.
Second reading, 2712.
Third reading and final passage, 2872, 2873.
Returned from House with amendment, 3780, 3781.
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Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 259.

Remarks on, by
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 3106.
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First reading, 3302.
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Final passage, 3833.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 119.

Remarks on, by
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STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, local and district councils of defense; amending Act, 1941, conferring certain powers and duties upon the

House Bill No. 836.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lichtenwalter, 903.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 903.
Reported without amendment, 1170, 1171.
First reading, 1233.
Second reading and amended, 1624.
Over in order, 1716.
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Returned from Senate with amendment, 4142.
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Signed by Speaker, 4207.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 185.

Remarks on, by
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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1998, 1999.
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STATE EMPLOYES; increasing for limited time, minimum hours of work for certain

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STATE FORESTS AND WATERS FUND, in the State Treasury; abolishing, and arranging for payment of moneys therein into the General Fund.

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Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 1049.
Reported without amendment, 1899.
First reading, 2015.
Second reading, 2101.
Third reading and final passage, 2132, 2133.
Returned from House without amendment, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 232.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 2133.
Woodward, 2133.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2261.
Reported without amendment, 2736.
First reading, 2958.
Second reading, 3079.
Over in order, 3290, 3441.
Third reading and final passage, 3600, 3601.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

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Referred to Committee on Finance, 710.

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Reported without amendment, 230.
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Second reading, 251-254.
Third reading and final passage, 273-275.
Returned from House without amendment, 522.
Signed by President, 546.
Approved and signed by Governor, 654. Act No. 4.

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Signed by Speaker, 558.

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STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, THE JOINT: Resolution recommending making an investigation of the Pennsylvania Penal System by (Senate) Serial No. 39; 3344. Amended and adopted, 3345.

STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, THE JOINT: Resolution recommending making of study of re-apportionment by (Senate) Serial No. 37; 2661. Laid on table, 2661.

STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, THE JOINT, to investigate and consider the matters of senatorial and representative reapportionment, resolution (House) concurrent No. 62, Serial No. 80, authorizing, 2022. Referred, 2022. Reported, 3419. Called up and adopted, 3862. Read and adopted in Senate, 3784. Approved by Governor, May 21, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 10.

STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, THE JOINT, to investigate and study Municipal Authorities, and the law creating the same, resolution (House) concurrent, Serial No. 101, requesting, 4194. Concurred in by Senate, 5-8-43.

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STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, Muncy: authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain land for use of

Senate Bill No. 429.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 1156.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1156.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AT PENNHURST; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the

Senate Bill No. 417.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scarlett, 1155.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2325.
First reading, 2435.
Second reading, 2564.
Third reading and final passage, 2673.
Returned from House without amendment, 3590.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3721.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 372.

In House.
Referred to Committee on, 2907.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3227.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3616.
Signed by Speaker, 3908.

STATE INSTITUTIONS; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for the length of terms and time of appointing members of the boards of trustees of certain

House Bill No. 854.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mahany, 905.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 905.

STATE INSTITUTIONS operating under the Department of Welfare; making appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for construction and improvement of buildings and equipment at certain

House Bill No. 1075.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 1290.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1290.
Reported without amendment, 2607.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2755.
Third reading and final passage, 2953.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3863.
Signed by Speaker, 3941.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 75A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2975.
Reported without amendment, 3119.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3563.
Signed by President, 3941.

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STATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS: Resolution disapproving the plan to dispose of (House) No. 63, Serial No. 82; 2175. Referred, 2175.

STATE MILITARY RESERVATIONS: See Highways, Department of.

STATE-OWNED HOSPITALS: See Hospitals.

STATE PENITENTIARY AT ROCKVIEW; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies, with certain approvals, including trustees of Western State Penitentiary, to acquire certain lands for use of

Senate Bill No. 416.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Letzler, 1155.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2658.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2888.
Third reading and final passage, 3000, 3001.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 340.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3848, 3849.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

STATE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX, and the emergency rate of tax on scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness assumed or on which interest is paid by corporations for a further limited period of time at a reduced rate; amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, continuing; and dedicating proceeds to payment of increases in teachers' salaries.

House Bill No. 916.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weiss, 913.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 913.

STATE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX: See Indebtedness.

STATE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES: See Finance and Revenue, Board of. Personal Property Taxes, State.

STATE PLANNING BOARD: See Post-War Readjustment.

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STATE POLICE, PENNSYLVANIA: See Pennsylvania State Police.

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STATE REPORTER: See Court Reports.

STATE RIGHTS: See "Communications From", Minnesota Legislature, etc.

STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION: See Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association.

STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION, PENNSYLVANIA: See "Communications From", Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association, etc.

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STATE OIL CONSERVATION BOARD in the Department of Agriculture and all soil conservation districts founded or being founded; repealing "Soil Conservation Districts Law", 1937, to abolish

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Read in place in House by Messrs. Gyger and Ely, 892.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 892.
Announcement of Public Hearing on, 1480.
Reported without amendment, 1688.
First reading, 1932, 1933.
Recommitted to Committee on Agriculture, 2034.

Remarks on, by
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Haberlen, 2033.

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STATE TAXATION AND REVENUE: Resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative commission to study all phases of (House) concurrent No. 5, Serial No. 11; 116. Referred, 116.

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Read in place in House by Mr. McMillen, 894.
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STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGES: See Aeronautics, Pennsylvania State Technical School of. Baccalaureate Degrees. Sabbatical Leaves of Absence. Teachers' Colleges, State.

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STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION for expenses, and certain assistance to needy veterans and their dependents; making appropriation to

House Bill No. 177.
Read in place in House by Mr. Krepps, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.
Reported with amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2599.
Third reading and final passage, 2773, 2774.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2838.

STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION, for expenses, and certain assistance to needy veterans and their dependents; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 462.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 1227.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 2667.
First reading, 2721.
Second reading, 2889.
Third reading and final passage, 3006.
Returned from House without amendment, 3912.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act 56A.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3297.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3668.
Third reading and final passage, 3849, 3850.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION: See Pennsylvania War Veterans' Commission.

STATE WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING to be located in the City of Harrisburg; making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of a site, erection, construction, equipping and furnishing a

House Bill No. 645.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Kolankiewicz and Corrigan, 772.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 772.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, providing for Department of the Auditor General to audit affairs of

Senate Bill No. 231.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McGinnis, 563.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 563.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD among the boards whose affairs shall be audited by the Department of the Auditor General; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, including the

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STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND; repealing Act, 1933, relating to creation and administration of

Senate Bill No. 230.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McGinnis, 563.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 563.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND: See Workmen's Compensation.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND shall be sole agency in which payment of compensation may be insured: providing for termination of existing Workmen's Compensation insurance contracts issued by other agencies: and eliminating provisions relating to self-insurance; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, providing that

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STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS with respect to enforcements; bringing of suits; entry or revival of judgments, liens or claims, etc., for protection of those in armed forces of the United States; totalling the

House Bill No. 719.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boyd, 887.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 887.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION ACT 1937; amending by further providing for position of the enacting clause; preparation of laws for printing; and further defining the phrase "political subdivision."

House Bill No. 395.
Read in place in House by Mr. James, 469.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 469.
Reported without amendment, 919.
First reading, 972.
Second reading, 1029.
Third reading and final passage, 1081.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3413.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 3414.
Signed by Speaker, 3463.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 139.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1095.
Reported without amendment, 2659.
First reading, 2720.
Second reading, 2888.
Third reading and amended, 2996.
Final passage, 3127.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3332.
Signed by President, 3509.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION ACT, 1937; amending, concerning position of the enacting clause, construction of provisos, effect of amendments on limitation of time, and further defining the phrase "political subdivision."

Senate Bill No. 320.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, (By Request), 863.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 863.
Reported without amendment, 1207.
First reading, 1226.
Over in order, 1281.
Second reading, 1351.
Third reading and final passage, 1445, 1446.

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Senate Bill No. 518.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 1484.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1484.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1683.
Second reading and amended, 1808.
Third reading and amended, 1911.
Final passage, 2061, 2062.

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Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 220.
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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 949.
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*STINGER, PHILIP K. SR., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

*Deceased February 5, 1943.

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Motion by, to
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Bill No. 272 (Senate) providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2159. Defeated, 2162. Subsequent offering, 2162, 2163. Defeated, 2168.

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Bill No. 720 (House) requiring certain taxes to be stricken from the records in counties of first class political subdivisions, 1825, 1826.

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Motion to recommit to Committee on Cities of Second Class, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals in counties of second class, 551.

Motion to recommit to Committee on Counties, House Bill No. 311, authorizing commissioners to appoint fire marshal and two assistant fire marshals, in counties of second class, 552.

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Resolutions offered by
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TAX: See Bingo, Fire Protection, Incomes, Taxable Net; Liquid Fuels, Oleomargarine, Personal Property Tax, Slot Machines.

TAX, capital stock and franchise, on domestic and foreign corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships and companies; amending Act, 1889, establishing a manufacturing exemption with regard to the

House Bill No. 1097.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 1816.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1816.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454, 2455.
Over in order, 2626.
Third reading and final passage, 2830-2834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4078.
Signed by Speaker, 4204.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 323.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2831, 2832, 2833.
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Referred to Committee on State Government, 2841.
Reported without amendment, 3348.
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Second reading, 3586.
Third reading and final passage, 3752-3754.
Signed by President, 4037.

Remarks on, by
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TAX, capital stock of domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies; amending Act, 1889, changing basis for computing

House Bill No. 91.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 169.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 169.

TAX levied on trades, occupations, professions, and persons who follow no occupation or calling, and defining the term "housewives"; amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, exempting housewives from

TAX—Continued.

House Bill No. 67.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lane and Pettit, 154.
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TAX on liquor; amending Act, 1936, extending for further limited period, emergency

House Bill No. 548.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 674.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 674.
Reported without amendment, 1520.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1699.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
Third reading and final passage, 1761, 1762.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2389.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.
Approved and signed by Governor. May 7, 1943. Act No. 106.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1792.
Reported without amendment, 2054
First reading, 2146.
Second reading, 2256.
Third reading and final passage, 2342, 2343.
Signed by President, 2508.

Remarks on, by
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TAX on liquor; repealing, reenacting and amending Act, 1936, imposing, for limited time, emergency

House Bill No. 456.
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Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 548.

TAX on malt or brewed beverages; amending "Beverage Tax Law", 1933, lengthening time for making returns for

Senate Bill No. 287.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jaspan, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 710.
Reported without amendment, 860.
First reading, 883.
Over in order, 961.
Second reading, 1016.
Third reading and final passage, 1060.

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Referred to Committee on State Government, 1169, 1170.

TAX on net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations and limited partnerships; amending "Corporate Net Income Tax", 1935, extending for limited period and reducing

House Bill No. 33.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hoffman, 114.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 114.

TAX on net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations and limited partnerships; amending "Corporate Net Income Tax", 1935, extending for limited period, and reducing interest penalty on unpaid "CORPORATE NET INCOME TAX ACT".

House Bill No. 546.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 673.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 673.
Reported with amendment, 1519.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1698.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
Third reading and final passage, 1740-1755.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2389.
Laid on table, 2309, 2390.
Taken from table, 2730.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2731.
Signed by Speaker, 2804.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3868. Act No. 108.

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In Senate.
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Second reading, 2252-2255.
Third reading and final passage, 2337-2341.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2664.
Signed by President, 2718.

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Dent, 2254.
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Watkins, G. H., 2253.

TAX on soft drinks, carbonated beverages, and certain malt or brewed beverages, to be used by Department of Public Instruction for payment to school districts on account of teachers' salaries; imposing

House Bill No. 570.
Read in place in House by Mr. Auker, 722.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 722.

TAX upon gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons amending Act, 1889, increasing for a further limited period, the rate of

House Bill No. 547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 673.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 673.
Reported with amendment, 1519.
First reading, 1622.
Second reading, 1698.
Made special order of business for April 12, 1943; 1716.
Third reading and final pasage, 1760, 1761.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2962.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2963.
Signed by Speaker, 3055.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 156.

Remarks on, by
Cohen, 2962.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1792.
Reported with amendment, 2054.
First reading, 2146.
Second reading, and amended, 2256.
Amended, 2342.
Third reading and amended, 2413, 2414.
Over in order, 2534.
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Signed by President, 2972.

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Geltz, 2413, 2414.
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TAX upon gross receipts of companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons furnishing or transporting natural or manufactured gas amending Act, 1889, imposing

House Bill No. 1099.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erb, 2020.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2020.

TAX, wage, income, or occupation upon non-residents of political subdivisions; prohibiting imposing

House Bill No. 16.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 112.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 112.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Over in order, 790.
Second reading, 740-746.
Third reading, 845.
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TAX AND BONUS, unpaid, when such tax and bonus are not settled within a certain period of time; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, changing and restricting right of the Commonwealth to impose interest on

House Bill No. 89.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported with amendment, 374.
First reading, 410.
Second reading, 474.
Over in order, 510.
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TAX CLAIMS: See Real Property. Writs.

TAX CLAIMS; amending "Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law," 1923, making additional provision for and fixing compensation for filing and collecting of

House Bill No. 476.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooper, 585.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 585.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Second reading and amended, 927, 928.
Third reading and final passage, 986.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 996.
Reported with amendment, 2523.
First reading, 2574.
Second reading, 2704.
Over in order, 2857.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3007.

TAX CLAIMS heretofore or hereafter filed by school districts of second, third and fourth classes shall remain liens without necessity of revival amending "Municipal Claims and Tax Lien Law", 1923, providing that

House Bill No. 480.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Barrett and Boies, 586.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 586.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1028.

Remarks on, by
Boies, 1028, 1029.
O'Brien, 1028, 1029.
Rose, W. E., 1028, 1029.

TAX CLAIM on real property purchased at delinquent tax sales; amending Act, 1937, changing manner of giving notice of hearing of petition for confirmation of agreement to compromise

House Bill No. 755.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 892.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 892.

TAX COLLECTION LAW, THE COUNTY: See County Tax Collection Law, The.

TAX COLLECTORS: See Boroughs. School Districts. Taxes.

TAX COLLECTORS and receivers of taxes when sending taxables annual notice of current taxes, to include settlement of all unpaid delinquent taxes; requiring

House Bill No. 405.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lovett, 470.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 470.

TAX COLLECTOR'S COMMISSION for collection of ounty taxes in boroughs and townships; amending Act, 1885, authorizing the county commissioners of counties to fix the

Senate Bill No. 496.
Read in place in Senate by Mr Jones.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1425.

TAX COLLECTORS, DELINQUENT: See Cities of Third Class.

TAX COLLECTORS, except in cities of first class, upon application, to furnish certificate of all taxes, claims, liens and costs, on real estate; requiring

House Bill No. 464.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flack, 584.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 584.

TAX COLLECTORS in counties of sixth class to make return to county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands; enabling

Senate Bill No. 246.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 615.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 615.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1516.
Over in order, 1609.
Second reading, 1675.
Third reading and final passage, 1735, 1736.
Returned from House without amendment, 2654.
Signed by President, 2663.
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Third reading and amended, 3343.
Final passage, 3524.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3783, 3784.
Signed by President, 3939.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 218.

Remarks on, by
Shapiro, 1486.
Taylor, 1486.

In House.
Laid on table, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 2319.
First reading, 2381.
Second reading, 2460.
Third reading and final passage, 2640, 2641.
Signed by Speaker, 2964.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by House, 3075.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 3869.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 3869.
Signed by Speaker, 4199.

TAX COLLECTORS, receivers of taxes and taxing authorities to make returns to county commissioners of unpaid taxes on seated lands, where time fixed by law for making such returns has expired, and validating liens of such taxes enabling

House Bill No. 109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flack, 175, 176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 176.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 238.
Second reading, 287.
Third reading anl final passage, 319.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 332.

TAX COLLECTORS, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable; enabling

House Bill No. 398.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Watkins and Flack, 469.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 469.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 680.
Second reading, 921.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 921.
Reported without amendment, 1363.
Third reading and final passage, 1562.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 135.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2573.
Over in order, 2703, 2888.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3141, 3142.
Signed by President, 3338.

TAX COLLECTORS' WARRANTS hereafter issued with tax duplicates; regulating

House Bill No. 399.
Read in place in House by Messrs, Watkins and Flack, 469, 470.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 470.
Reported without amendment, 631, 632.
First reading, 680.
Second reading, 921.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 921.
Reported without amendment, 1363.
Third reading and final passage, 1562, 1563.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1578.

TAX DUPLICATES: See Cities of Second Class.

TAX EXEMPTION to certain local public property shall not extend to property owned or held by an agency of the Government of the United States; amending "The General County Assessment Law," 1933, providing that

House Bill No. 993.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Rowley and Calvin, 1019.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1295.
Second reading, 1365.
Third reading and final passage, 1561, 1562.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2911.
Signed by Speaker, 2966.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 3, 1943. Act No. 81.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1583.
Reported without amendment, 2225, 2226.
First reading, 2357.
Over in order, 2433.
Second reading, 2568, 2569.

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Third reading and final pasasge, 2696.
Signed by President, 2900.

Remarks on, by
Holland, 2568, 2569.

TAX, GASOLINE: See Keystone Automobile Club.

TAX LIENS: See Tax Penalties. Tax Sales.

TAX LEINS, defective, heretofore or hereafter entered of record; providing for validation and amendment of

House Bill No. 641.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 771.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 771.
Reported without amendment, 1361.
First reading, 1462.
Second reading, 1535.
Third redaing and final passage, 1644, 1645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3465.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 271.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 2523.
First reading, 2577.
Second reading, 2713.
Over in order, 2878, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3167, 3168.
Signed by President, 3508.

TAX ON STOCK CERTIFICATES: See Stock Certificates.

TAX OR MUNICIPAL CLAIMS; authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive certain judgments thereon.

Senate Bill No. 92.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 212.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 212.
Reported without amendment, 1661.
First reading, 1680.
Over in order, 1801, 1865.
Second reading, 2008.
Over in order, 2062.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2121.
Called up, 3208.
Recommitted to Committee on State Government, 3208.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 3208.
Crider, 3208.

TAX OR MUNICIPAL CLAIMS: authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive certain judgments thereon.

House Bill No. 110.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kowalski, 176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 176.
Reported with amendment, 777.
First reading, 838.
Second reading and amended, 929.
Third reading and final passage, 987, 988.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3327.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 18, 1943. Act No. 121.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 995.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2896.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3133, 3134.
Signed by President, 3337.

TAX OR MUNICIPAL CLAIMS; authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive judgments under certain, and providing for reinstatement of liens thereof.

Senate Bill No. 108.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Tallman, 242, 243.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 390.
First reading, 401.
Over in order, 431.
Second reading, 465.
Third reading and final passage, 496, 497.
Returned from House without amendment, 2971.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3052.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 207.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 549.
Reported without amendment, 2371.
First reading, 2449.
Second reading, 2603.
Third reading and final passage, 2940, 2941.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

TAX OR MUNICIPAL CLAIMS; authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive judgments under certain; and providing for reinstatement of liens thereof.

Senate Bill No. 161.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 354.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 354.

TAX OR MUNICIPAL CLAIMS; authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive judgments under certain, and providing for reinstatement of liens theerof.

Senate Bill No. 146.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. T. B. Wilson, 336.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 336.

TAX ON MUNICIPAL CLAIMS: authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive certain judgments thereon.

House Bill No. 206.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Calvin and Rowley, 279.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 279.
Reported with amendment, 374.
First reading, 411.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 553.

TAX ON MUNICIPAL CLAIMS: authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain; and to revive certain judgments thereon.

House Bill No. 429.
Read in place in House by Mr. Readinger, 503.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 503.

TAXPAYERS: See Townships of Second Class.

TAX PENALTIES: See Counties of Second Class. Taxes.

TAX PENALTIES and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity; abating unpaid

Senate Bill No. 574.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 2001.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2001.
Reported without amendment, 2147.
First reading, 2259.
Over in order, 2350.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2426-2428.

Remarks on, by
Cox, 2426.
Farrell, 2427.
Heyburn, 2427.
McGinnis, 2427.

TAX PENALTIES—Continued.
Stiefel, 2427, 2428.
Wilson, T. B., 2427, 2428.

TAX PENALTIES and interest on unpaid municipal and political subdivision taxes; abating certain

House Bill No. 36.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 114.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 114.
Reported without amendment, 373.
First reading, 409.
Second reading and amended, 442.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 484.
Re-reported with amendment, 777.
Third reading and final passage, 852, 853.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3790.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3791.
Signed by Speaker, 3865.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 150.

Remarks on, by
Cordier, 442.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 857.
Reported with amendment, 1102.
First reading, 1110.
Over in order, 1165, 1277.
Called up, 1283.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1284.
Over in order, 1222.
Reported without amendment, 2976.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3354, 3355.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3682.
Signed by President Pro Tempore, 3784.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1283.
Dent, 1283.
Heyburn, 1283.
McGinnis, 1283.
Shapiro, 1284.

TAX, PERSONAL PROPERTY in installments: Resolution authorizing payment of, (House) concurrent No. 13, Serial No. 21; 235. Referred, 235.

TAX REBATES and penalties on all taxes assessed and levied by counties, other than first class; cities, other than first and second classes; school districts, other than first class; institution districts, boroughs and townhips: providing uniform date for

House Bill No. 1009.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodwin, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1065.
(See also, Remarks references under various Tax Bills.)

TAX REDUCTION: References to, 81, 82, 347, 364, 1699.

TAX REDUCTION by municipalities acquiring public ownership of essential utility services, address concerning, 355, 356.

TAX REFUNDS: See Refunds.

TAX REFUNDS; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, amplifying provisions thereof in regard to court appeals concerning

Senate Bill No. 40.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 133.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 133.

Remarks on, by
Mallery, 133.

TAX REFUNDS due from the Commonwealth; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, allowing interest on

Senate Bill No. 6.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 127, 128.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 128.
Reported without amendment, 210.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 210.

TAX REFUNDS due from Commonwealth amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, requiring cash payment of

Senate Bill No. 31.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 132.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 132.
Reported without amendment, 137, 138.
First reading, 150.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 182.

TAX REFUNDS due from the Commonwealth amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, requiring cash payment of certain

House Bill No. 936.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flack, 916.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 916.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443, 2444.
Second reading, 2589.
Third reading and final passage, 2760.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796, 3797.
Signed by Speaker, 3867.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 27, 1943. Veto No. 10.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2839.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3386.
Third reading and final passage, 3550, 3551.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3786.

TAX REFUNDS amending; "Fiscal Code", 1929, allowing petitioners to appeal from decisions of Board of Finance and Revenue to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for

Senate Bill No. 5.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 127.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 127.
Reported without amendment, 210.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 210.

TAX REFUNDS and exoneration, and appeals from judgment; order, or decrees of court, in counties of second class; amending Act, 1939, providing for

Senate Bill No. 356.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 999.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 999.
Reported without amendment, 2524.
First reading, 2572, 2573.
Over in order, 2701.
Called up, 2704.
Second reading and amended, 2705.
Over in order, 2850.
Third reading and final passage, 2991.
Returned from House without amendment, 3950.
Signed by President, 3977.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 228.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2701.
Geltz, 2701.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 3219.
Reported without amendment, 3658.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4102, 4103.
Signed by Speaker, 4200.

TAX REPORTS: See Finance and Revenue, Board of. Income Taxes.

TAX REPORTS to Auditor General by certain companies and partnerships; amending Act, 1889, further limiting the application concerning

House Bill No. 727.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 888.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 888.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2373.
Second reading, 2452.

TAX REPORTS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2614, 2615.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 4079.
House non-concurs in Senate amendment, 4079.
Returned from Senate with insistance upon its amendment non-concurred in by House, 4189.
House insists upon its non-concurrence in Senate amendment, 4189.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2884.
First reading, 2897.
Second reading, 3044.
Over in order, 3171, 3172.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 3365.
Reported with amendment, 3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3721.
Returned from House with Senate amendment non-concurred in, 3946.
Senate insists upon its amendment, non-concurred in by House, 3946.
Senate informed House insists upon non-concurrence in Senate amendment, 4028.
Laid on table, 4028.

TAX RESETTLEMENTS by Department of Revenue; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, further regulating making of

Senate Bill No. 33.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bowers, 132.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 132.
Reported without amendment, 138.
First reading, 150.
Over in order, 182, 199, 200.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 215.

Remarks on, by
Heyburn, 199, 200.
Shapiro, 199, 200.

TAX, SALES: Addresses in House, 834-836.

TAX SALES: See Lands. Real Estate. Real Property. Sales. School Districts.

TAX SALES; amending Act, 1937, changing time within which the court may fix a hearing on a petition for approval of compromise or private

House Bill No. 647.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 772.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 772.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1138.
Second reading, 1184.
Third reading and final passage, 1244, 1245.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1265.

TAX SALES; amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act, 1931, authorizing county commissioners to fix an upset price when selling at public sales, property purchased by them at; and to postpone the same to future date without further advertisement.

Senate Bill No. 300.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thomas, 796.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 796.

TAX SALES; amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, providing that all liens in favor of the Commonwealth other than tax liens, charged against real estate heretofore or hereafter sold for taxes by county treasurers, are divested by such

House Bill No. 536.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Ely and Calvin, 672.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 672.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 973.
Second reading, 1029, 1030.
Third reading and final passage, 1085, 1086.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3328.
Signed by Speaker, 3402.
Vetoed by the Governor, May 21, 1943. Veto No. 3.

TAX SALES—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1096.
Reported without amendment, 2533.
First reading, 2575.
Second reading, 2705, 2706.
Over in order, 2864, 3013.
Called up, 3030.

Over in order, 3030.
Third reading and final passage, 3129.
Signed by President, 3339.

TAX SALES; amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1933, further regulating sale of lands purchased by county commissioners at county treasurers' delinquent

Senate Bill No. 379.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Watkins, 1049.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1049.

TAX SALES by county commissioners, of lands purchased by them at treasurer's sales and sheriff's sales for non-payment of taxes; repealing Act, 1929, regulating advertisement of

House Bill No. 450.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bentley, 548.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 548.

TAX SALES for delinquent taxes; amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, requiring solicitor of certain taxing authorities to certify a title search establishing the true owner of real property before county treasurer's

House Bill No. 1020.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mock, 1066.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 1066.

TAX SETTLEMENTS; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, amplifying provisions thereof relating to appeals to court in connection with

House Bill No. 88.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. P. Reese, Jr., 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 237, 238.
Second reading, 286, 287.
Third reading and final passage, 317, 318.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 332.

TAX, STATE, imposed on stock of domestic and foreign corporations, associations, or joint-stock companies; amending Act, 1915, further extending exemptions from

Senate Bill No. 341.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, By request, 997.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 997.
Reported without amendment, 1204.
First reading, 1226.
Second reading, 1281.
Over in order, 1346, 1446.
Third reading and final passage, 1505.
Returned from House without amendment, 2655.
Signed by President, 2664.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3719. Act No. 111.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1687.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and final passage, 2627, 2628.
Signed by Speaker, 2964.

TAX, STATE, imposed on stock of domestic and foreign corporations, associations, or joint-stock companies; amending Act, 1915, modifying rate of

Senate Bill No. 340.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, By request, 997.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 997.

TAX, STATE, on salaries of certain county officers repealing Act, 1874, regulating

Senate Bill No. 193.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 456.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 456.

TAX, STATE PERSONAL PROPERTY: See Indebtedness.

TAXABLE RESIDENTS: See County Assessors.

TAXATION; amending "The General County Assessment Law", 1933, providing further exemption from; and making provisions for exemptions applicable to institution district taxes.

House Bill No. 557.
Read in place in House by Mr. McAtee, 720.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 720.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2373.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2613, 2614.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2655.
Reported without amendment, 3348.
First reading, 3395.
Second reading, 3581.
Over in order, 3704.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3957.

Remarks on, by
Stiefel, 3957.
Woodring, 3957.

TAXATION; exempting certain homesteads from
House Bill No. 239.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Moran and Heatherington, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.

TAXATION in certain political and municipal subdivisions; relating to financial affairs and

House Bill No. 362.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lichtenwalter, 407.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 407.

TAXATION, real property; extempting hunting camps, summer cottages, and buildings now or hereafter erected on land leased from Department of Forests and Waters, from any

House Bill No. 128.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dague, 217.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 217.

TAXATION: See Governor's Address, 172.

TAXATION: See Appeals. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Counties of Second Class. Fire Protection. Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, The. Income Taxes. Public Service Companies. Revenue, Secretary of. Tax Refunds. Tax Resettlements. Tax, State. Taxes. Victory Tax.

TAXATION AND REVENUE, STATE: See State Taxation and Revenue.

TAXES: See Boroughs. Cities of Second Class. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Corporations. Counties of First Class. Counties of Seventh and Eighth Classes. Credit Unions. Documentary Stamp Tax Act, 1935. Estate Taxes. Inheritance Taxes. Liquid Fuels Taxes. Personal Property Taxes. Second Class County Consolidated Lien Bureau Law. Tax Collectors.

TAXES; amending Act, 1933, authorizing county commissioners to have appraisals made of seated and unseated lands before private sale of, for delinquent

House Bill No. 658.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mock, 773.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 773.

TAXES; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, changing and restricting right of Commonwealth to impose interest on certain unpaid

Senate Bill No. 21.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden, 130, 131.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 131.
Reported without amendment, 137.

TAXES—Continued.

First reading, 149, 150.
Amended on second reading, 182.
Over in order, 182, 197-199.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 214, 215.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 198.
Geltz, 198.
Heyburn, 198.
Shapiro, 198, 199.
Woodward, 198.

TAXES and bonus; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, relating to settlements made after a certain period of time, of certain self-assessing

Senate Bill No. 41.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 133, 134.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 134.
Reported without amendment, 138.
First reading, 150.
Amended on second reading, 183.
Over in order, 183, 200, 201.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 215.

Remarks on, by
Mallery, 133.
Shapiro, 200.

TAXES AND LICENSE FEES erroneously paid requiring political subdivisions to refund

House Bill No. 590.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hannon, 724.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 724.
Reported without amendment, 1201.
First reading, 1232.
Second reading, 1364.
Third reading and final passage, 1551.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3461.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3461, 3462.
Signed by Speaker, 3596.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 162.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1579.
Reported with amendment, 2665.
First reading, 2723.
Second reading, 2891.
Third reading and final passage, 3020.
Senate informed House concurred in Senate amendments, 3507.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3593.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL CLAIMS entered as liens in the office of the prothonotary, or for which returns have been made to the county commissioners; authorizing compromise or reduction and settlement by political subdivisions of

Senate Bill No. 253.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 657.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 657.

TAXES, and municipal liens; abating penalties and interest on certain unpaid delinquent county, city, borough, town, township, school district, poor district, and county institution district

House Bill No. 341.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Jones and Kitchen, 405.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 405.
Reported without amendment, 1922.
First reading, 2027.
Second reading, and amended 2157, 2158.
Over in order, 2303.
Third reading, 2488.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2489.
Called up, 2806.
Final passage, 2806, 2807.

TAXES—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Kitchen, 2488, 2489.
Readinger, 2488, 2489.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 2838.

TAXES AND SCHOOL EXPENSES: Address concerning, 835.

TAXES and teachers' salaries: See ADDRESSES: Teachers' salaries and taxes.

TAXES delinquent city, in cities of first and second classes, school districts of first class, institution districts, and counties of second class; abating certain tax penalties and interest on unpaid

House Bill No. 890.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haudenshield, 910.
Referred to Committee on Cities—Second Class, 910.

TAXES, delinquent, where reports and returns of sales were not made to court of common pleas, and such sales were not confirmed by the court validating county treasurers' sales for

House Bill No. 187.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 235.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 235.
Reported without amendment, 373.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 442.
Third reading and final passage, 482, 483.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2043.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2043.
Signed by Speaker, 2111.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 38.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 489.
Reported with amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1681.
Second reading, 1804.
Called up, 1901.
Third reading and final passage, 1901.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2049.
Signed by President, 2116.

TAXES, DELINQUENT: See School Districts. Real Estate. Tax Collectors.

TAXES, DELINQUENT SCHOOL: See School Districts.

TAXES due Commonwealth from political subdivisions; providing for abatement of penalties and interest on certain delinquent municipal loans

Senate Bill No. 538.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Haluska, 1664.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1664.

TAXES, FEDERAL: See Western Tax Council.

TAXES for State purposes on scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness, issued, assumed, or on which interest is paid by any county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district; abolishing

House Bill No. 713.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 887.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 887.

TAXES in County of Huntingdon; repealing Act, 1872, providing for more economical collecting of State, county, poor and military

House Bill No. 473.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gardner, 585.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 585.
Reported without amendment, 776.
First reading, 837.
Second reading, 927.
Third reading and final passage, 983.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1457.
Signed by Speaker, 1457.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1882, 1823. Act No. 20.

TAXES—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1284.
First reading, 1289.
Second reading, 1352.
Third reading and final passage, 1449.
Signed by President, 1482.

TAXES in quarterly instalments in certain municipal and political subdivisions; and extending provisions to institution districts; and authorizing extra compensation for tax collectors; amending Act, 1932 making mandatory, collection of

House Bill No. 471.
Read in place in House by Mr. I. C. Watkins, 585.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 585.
Reported without amendment, 969.
First reading, 1024.
Second reading, and amended, 1076.
Third reading and final passage, 1141, 1142.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1153.

TAXES in townships of first class to be levied upon either property or occupations; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, permitting

House Bill No. 256.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 312.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 312.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 732.
Third reading and final passage, 782.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 794.

TAXES, LIQUID FUELS: See Liquid Fuels Taxes.

TAXES on real estate for school purposes, with certain exceptions; abolishing

House Bill No. 882.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Moran and Gates, 909.
Referred to Committee on Education, 909.

TAXES on real property in counties of second class regulating assessment of

House Bill No. 186.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hanon, 235.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 235.

TAXES; on real property owned by certain charitable institutions in cities and school districts of the first class; abating penalties and interest on unpaid

Senate Bill No. 469.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stiefel, 1270.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1270.

TAXES on seated lands; amending Act, 1931, validating. when made after time fixed by said act had expired, returns of unpaid and liens of

House Bill No. 108.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flack, 175.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.
Reported with amendment, 224.
First reading, 238.
Second reading, 287.
Third reading and final passage, 318, 319.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 332.

TAXES or other moneys owed to Commonwealth; limiting liability which may be retroactive in cases of

Senate Bill No. 289.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kephart, 758.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 758.
Reported without amendment, 2523.
First reading, 2572.
Second reading, 2701.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2850.

TAXES, PER CAPITA: See School Districts.

TAXES, PERSONAL PROPERTY: Addresses concerning, 225, 226, 227, 238.

TAXES; prohibiting collection of State or local, from persons in armed forces of the United States, who are not Commonwealth residents, and who have not declared intentions to become such.

House Bill No. 611.
Read in place in House by Mr. Denman, 726.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 726.

TAXES, RELIEF: See Relief Taxes.

TAXES: Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to urge the General Assemblies of all other states to pass legislation exempting non-residents from taxes and automobile licenses of states in which they are temporarily serving with armed forces of the United States, (House) No. 34, Serial No. 49; 729. Referred, 729.

TAXES, STATE: Communication from Bradford District Pennsylvania Oil Producers Association, urging reduction of, 258.

TAXES, STATE: Communication from New Brighton Women's Club, urging reduction in, 202.

TAXES, TRANSFER INHERITANCE: See Decedents' Estates.

TAXES; validating under certain circumstances, city treasurers' sales for delinquent

House Bill No. 579.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 722, 723.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 723.

TAXING AUTHORITIES: See Tax Collectors.

TAYLOR, LACKAWANNA COUNTY: See Highway, State.

TAYLOR HOSPITAL, Ridley Park: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Taylor: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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Bills introduced by
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No. 441.
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Fourth to eighth Class County Assessment Law, The, 2058, 2059.

No. 576 (Senate).
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, authorizing sale of unused and unnecessary cities of third class land and buildings, 2058.

No. 584 (House).
Authorizing regulation of smoke nuisance in counties of the second class, 2975, 2976.

No. 587 (Senate).
Authorizing treasurer, for the "Duration" and a period thereafter, to invest in certain obligations of the United States government, moneys in treasury of cities and counties of first class, 2059.

THOMAS, J. FRED—Continued.

No. 593 (Senate).
Relating to vocational rehabilitation of employes disabled in industry, and return to civil employment, 2999.

No. 595 (House).
Amending "Third Class City Law", 1931, removing becoming a nonresident of the State as a cause for forfeiture of rights under the police pension fund in cities of third class, 2017.

No. 625 (House).
Amending Act, 1927, authorizing Department of Highways, with approval of Governor, to build, rebuild, construct and maintain roads, bridges and viaducts wholly on State Armory properties and State Military Reservations and on the grounds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Erie, 2223.

No. 629 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing making of appropriations to more than one of the Historical Societies, 2511.

No. 650 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, authorizing counties of third class to enter into contracts up to five hundred dollars without advertising for bids, 2511.

No. 710 (House).
Concerning equalization of salaries for tipstaves in various courts in counties of second class, 3341.

No. 736 (House).
Amending "Beverage License Laws", 1933, poviding for surrendering of, renewal during continuance in service, and renewal thereafter of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 2510.

No. 749 (House).
Concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3392.

No. 758 (House).
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, eliminating provisions prohibiting taking of fish by trolling from a moving boat electrically propelled or propelled by an internal combustion motor, 2323.

No. 759 (House).
Amending Act, 1923, fixing salary of the treasurer, in counties of sixth class, 3340.

No. 787 (House).
Concerning office of controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 3340.

No. 805 (House).
Providing for appointment of a clerk to the jury commissioners, by court of common pleas, and fixing his salary and payment thereof, in counties of third class. 2511.

No. 842 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3393.

No. 845 (House).
Concerning contagious disease hospitals, 2511.

No. 862 (House).
Providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of sixth class, 2510.

No. 865 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, concerning surrendering and renewal of liquor licenses of persons in military service, 2510.

No. 892 (House).
Concerning Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3392.

THOMAS, J. FRED—Continued.

No. 922 (House).
Amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing townships of first class to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations, 2511.

No. 1039 (House).
Amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating publication of the auditors' report in townships of second class, 2975.

Election returns, 3.

Gift presented to Senator Tallman by, 3985.

Member of Special Committees, 1792.

Member of Standing Committees, 106-108.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 759 (House) amending Act, 1923, fixing salary of the treasurer, in counties of sixth class, 3583.

Request by, for
Roll call, 2012.

Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 255, 2005.

Unanimous consent to report bills, 167, 501, 670, 1284, 1353, 2999, 3393, 3692.

Request by, to
Pass over Bill No. 517 (Senate) amending Act, 1885, providing for giving certain eminent domain rights to natural gas companies, 2409

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Senator Louis H. Farrell on his sixty-sixth birthday, 1427, 1428.

Requesting laying on table until further action, nominations for appointment of Notaries Public, 9.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 22, 1943; 337; concurred in by House, 345; returned from House concurred in, 351.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 15, 1943; 659; concurred in by House, 681; returned from House concurred in, 699.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March 22, 1943; 797; Introduced and laid on table in House, 836; concurred in by House, 854; returned from House concurred in, 858.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 5, 1943; 1158; concurred in by House, 1199; returned from House concurred in, 1203.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April 26, 1943; 2057; concurred in by House, 2107; returned from House concurred in, 2116.

Roll call, 4, 1862, 1996, 2013.

THOMPSON, EDWIN F., Representative from Philadelphia County (Thirteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 65.
Making it unlawful to make any reference to race, creed or color, in any advertisement for employes, 154.

No. 382.
Amending "Civil Service Act", 1941, requiring statements, to prevent discrimination because of race, color or creed, of reasons for civil service appointments of persons graded lower on any examinations than other available persons, 468.

No. 383.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, making it a crime to discriminate because of race, color or creed, in selecting or appointing persons for employment in civil service of the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions, 468.

No. 562.
Repealing Acts, 1933 and 1935, creating a State Fund for the insurance of workmen's compensation for injuries to employes of subscribers, 721.

No. 1076.
Making appropriation to the trustees of the College of Lincoln University, 1357.

Bills reported by
No. 57 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 2269, 2270.

No. 132 (House).
Amending Act, 1897, prohibiting discharging from public positions without reasonable cause, any honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of any war in which the United States was engaged or may hereafter be engaged, 408.

Election returns, 48.

Leaves of absence granted, 2023.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3816.

Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 3889, 3890.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Alfred C. Alspach on the arrival of a new son (House), 558.

Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Extending sympathy of House to widow of former Member, Hon. Edward C. Young, upon his death, 588. Referred, 588. Reported and adopted, 648, 649.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

THOMPSON, R. L., Secretary, Altoona School District of Pennsylvania: See "Communications From" Altoona School District, etc.

THORNE, MR.; Public Utility Commissioner: Reference to, 420.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL", eighth commandmant, quoted and commented upon, 1558.

THRASHER, CHARLES M., Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 583.
Amending "Bituminous Coal Mining Law", 1911, further regulating lamps to be carried by shot-firers and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, 723.

No. 962.
Making appropriation from Motor License Fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue, to meet interest and sinking fund requirements in the State debt, 965.

THRASHER, CHARLES M.—Continued.

Congratulated on birthday, 1957.

Election returns, 43.

Leaves of absence granted, 408.

Member of Standing Committees 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1516.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 472 (Senate) concerning mine foremen and fire bosses at bituminous mines, 3836, 3838.

Bill No. 842 (House) amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 3254-3256.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Urging setting aside of May 1st as Americanism Day, and celebrating the same appropriately, 2022. Referred, 2022. Reported and adopted, 2174. Read and referred in Senate, 2221. Reported and laid on table in Senate, 2668.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

THURSDAY SESSIONS: Announcements of, in House, 919, 1093, 1145, 1262.

Announcements of, in Senate, 1112.

THYSSEN; German Financier: Reference to, 2241, 3982.

TIEMANN, FRANK J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Seventeenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 588 (House) amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, extending purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated to include insuring medical, hospital, surgical and funeral expenses in connection with certain kinds of liability insurances; and insuring against loss or damage to property from certain causes when insured in liable, 1128.

Bill No. 909 (House) fixing number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and apportioning the State into representative districts, 2383.

Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3077.

Bills introduced by
No. 86.
Outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 168.

No. 162.
Requiring motion picture theatres to show on the screen of each performance a diagram of the floor of, and exits from the same, 220.

No. 588.
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, extending purposes for which certain insurance companies may be incorporated, 723, 724.

No. 676.
Amending Act, 1895, providing for payment of one-half of the tax premiums paid by foreign casualty insurance companies, to certain municipal and political subdivisions for specific pension funds, 826, 827.

No. 909.
Fixing number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and apportioning the State into representative districts, 912, 913.

No. 1111.
Providing for payment by State Treasurer to political subdivisions for payment into specified pension funds, one-half of amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 2726.

TIERMAN, FRANK J.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 842 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, relating to miners' apprentices, 2023.

No. 871 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 1292.

No. 1092 (House).
Amending "Boxing and Wrestling Law", 1923, changing minimum age for participants in amateur boxing, sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions, 1688.

Election returns, 48.

Member of Conference Committees, 1654.

Member of Legislative Sons of St. Patrick Committee, 519.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1574.

Make special order of business May 4, 1943; House Bill No. 1111, designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3077.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether it is not a fact, that once a bill has been voted down by the House, a similar bill may not be considered during the same session, 1531.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 86 (House) outlining procedure for certain organizations to conduct bingo games, 1464, 1567.

Bill No. 909 (House) fixing number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State; and apportioning the State into representative districts, 2383, 2384.

Bill No. 1111 (House) designating disposition of specific amount of tax on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies, 3240, 3241.

Voting on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2747.

Request by, for
Unanimous consent to introduce bills, 2607.

Request by, to
Record vote as "Yes" on motion to lay on table, resolution discharging Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 216, regarding the Sanitary Water Board, (House); 2747.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating No. 1 Marine, and World War Hero No. 1, Sergeant Albert A. Schmidt of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania's hero of Guadalcanal) on being the recipient of the war-time Inquirer Hero Award, 1717.

Correcting pollution situation in Schuylkill River to aid in purification of Philadelphia's water supply, 223. Referred, 223.

Requesting Committee on Legislative Apportionment to survey the State on basis of last Federal Census, 119. Referred, 119.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

TIME during a certain portion of the year; amending Act, 1887, prohibiting adoption of other standards of

House Bill No. 299.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bretherick, 370.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 370.

TIME during a certain portion of the year; amending Act, 1887, prohibiting adoption of other standards of

House Bill No. 378.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turbett, 467.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 467.

TIME during a certain portion of the year; amending Act, 1887, prohibiting adoption of other standards of

House Bill No. 441.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hewitt, 547.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 547.

TIME, throughout the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1887, making further provision for uniform standard of

Senate Bill No. 622.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mallery, 2326.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2326.

TIME AND ONE-HALF: See Work Week.

TIME, EASTERN STANDARD, as the legal standard of time throughout the Commonwealth; amending Act, 1887, eliminating provisions thereof which permit any other than

House Bill No. 733.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hare, 889.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 889.

TIN CANS; requiring persons to clean, press and deposit all empty, in their possession, in depositories to be provided by local defense councils.

House Bill No. 61.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chudoff, 153.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

TIN CANS: See Garbage.

TINICUM TOWNSHIP: See Forests and Waters, Department of.

TIOGA COUNTY: See Highway, State.

TIPSTAVES: See Counties of Second Class. Counties of Third Class. Counties of Fourth Class.

TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE: See Real Estate.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANIES: See Insurance Companies.

TITLE INSURANCE RESERVE FUNDS: See Insurance Reserve Funds, Title.

TITLES: See Authorities. Real Estate. Real Estate Titles.

TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

TOBACCO: See Pennsylvania State College.

TOLL BRIDGE: See Allegheny River Bridge.

TOLL BRIDGES acquired by the Department of Highways shall be free bridges; amending Act, 1927, providing that

House Bill No. 181.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fullerton and Calvin, 234.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 234.

TOLL BRIDGES: Resolution urging purchase of private-owned intrastate, with proceeds of bond issue, (House) concurrent No. 69, Serial No. 89; 3104. Referred, 3104. Reported, 3456. Called up and adopted in House, 3860. Concurred in by Senate, 3913, 3914. Returned from Senate concurred in, 4118. Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 14.

TOLL BRIDGES within the Commonwealth; directing the Department of Highways to acquire all the

House Bill No. 932.
Read in place in House by Mr. Coulson, 915.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 915.

TOLL BRIDGES within the Commonwealth; directing Department of Highways to acquire all

Senate Bill No. 293.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 795.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 795.

TOKIO: References to, 2254. See also "Japan".

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY FUND; amending Act, 1937, creating a special fund in the State Treasury to be known as the

House Bill No. 310.
Read in place in House by Messrs. K. H. Wagner and Hare, 371.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 371.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 778.
Second reading, 839.
Over in order, 936.
Third reading and final passage, 978, 979.
Returned from Senate witout amendment, 3795.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Vetoed by the Governor, June 4, 1943. Veto No. 23.

Remarks on, by
Readinger, 979.
Wagner, K. H., 979.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 996.
Reported without amendment, 3119.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3529, 3530.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

TORRESDALE WATER PLANT on the Delaware; Fred Bidlingmaier, Superintendent: Reference to, 2495.

TORT ACTIONS involving motor vehicles; making insurers of defendants, proper party defendants with the defendants in

House Bill No. 602.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 725.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 725.

TORT ACTIONS; providing for determination and effect of comparative negligence in

House Bill No. 604.
Read in place in House by Mr. Skale, 725.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 725.

TOWNS: See Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Civil Service. Fire Apparatus Operators. Flood Protection. Highways. Highways, connecting, etc. Highways, State. Housing Authorities. Housing Projects. Institutions. Police Force. Policemen. Post-War Projects. Public Health, Recreation, Zoning and Municipal Planning. Registrations. Retirement System, Police Officers'. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Penalties. Taxes.

TOWNSHIP ASSOCIATIONS OF SUPERVISORS: See Townships of Second Class.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF: See "Communications From".

TOWNSHIPS: See Air-Raids and Blackout. Boroughs. Boroughs, Towns and Townships. Bowling. Burial Grounds. Chain Carriers. Constables. Constitution of Pennsylvania. Courts of Common Pleas. Flood Protection. Highways. Highways, connecting. Highways, State. Institutions. Liquor Licenses. Mental Patients. Policemen. Post-War Projects. Public Health, Recreation, Zoning, and Municipal Planning. Registrations. Tax Collector's Commission. Tax or Municipal Claims. Tax Penalties. Tax Rebates. Taxes.

TOWNSHIPS, FIRST CLASS: See Bond Issues. Civil Service. Fire Apparatus Operators. Legislative Reference Bureau. Municipalities. Police Force. Retirement System, Police Officers'. Taxes.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, increasing the compensation of township auditors in

House Bill No. 1017.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Cadwalader and Goodwin, 1065.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 1065.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS; amending "First Class Township Law," 1931, providing for the salary of the controller in

House Bill No. 851.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 905.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 905.
Reported without amendment, 1292.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

First reading, 1460.
Second reading, 1527.
Third reading and final passage, 1633-1636.

Remarks on, by
Levy, 1633-1635.
Cohen, 1634, 1635.
Cordier, 1635.
Winner, 1633, 1635.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1658.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, or parts thereof to other townships of first class; amending Act, 1937, providing for the annexation of

House Bill No. 1005.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodwin, 1020.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 1020.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS to appropriate moneys for the support of hospitals; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 537.
Read in place in House by Mr. Winner, 672.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 672.
Reported with amendment, 1328.
First reading, 1461.
Second reading, 1529.
Third reading and final passage, 1643, 1644.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3400.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 154.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2575.
Second reading, 2706.
Over in order, 2864.
Third reading and final passage, 2013.
Signed by President, 3339.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS to make appropriations to Veterans' Home Associations; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, authorizing

House Bill No. 922.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kowalski, 914.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1460.
Second reading and amended, 1528.
Third reading and final passage, 1713, 1714.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3459.
Signed by Speaker, 3466.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 194.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1720.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2580.
Second reading, 2717, 2718.
Over in order, 2884, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3187, 3188
Signed by President, 3510.

TOWNSHIPS, BUREAU OF, in the Department of Highways; amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for establishment and maintenance of a

House Bill No. 872.
Read in place in House by Mr. McMillen, 908.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 908

TOWNSHIPS' contracts entered into by Boards of Township Supervisors for improvement of highways; validating and confirming certain

TOWNSHIPS—Continued.

House Bill No. 626.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Longo, 728.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 728.
Reported without amendment, 970.
First reading, 1025.
Second reading, 1078.
Third reading and final passage, 1129, 1130.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 2390.
Laid on table, 2390.
Taken from table, 2646.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2646.
Signed by Speaker, 2730.
Vetoed by the Governor, 4085. Veto No. 2. Veto message laid on table, 4085.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1153.
Reported with amendment, 2016.
First reading, 2105.
Over in order, 2144.
Second reading, 2257.
Third reading and final passage, 2344.
Returned from House concurred in, 2653.
Signed by President, 2664.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS: See Assessors, Bond Issues, Fire Protection, Highways, Department of; Municipalities, Retirement System, Police Officers'; Sewers.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS; amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, continuing the liability of taxpayers after the tax collector has been exonerated in

House Bill No. 198.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stockham, 257.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 257.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1458.
Second reading, 1525.
Third reading and finad passage, 1627, 1628.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3106.
Signed by Speaker, 3222.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 126.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1657.
Reported without amendment, 2511.
First reading, 2572.
Second reading, 2700.
Over in order, 2849.
Third reading and final passage, 2986.
Signed by President, 3118.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, extending period in which auditors shall complete their audit in

House Bill No. 433.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morgan, 503, 504.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 504.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating publication of the auditors report in

House Bill No. 1039.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 1068.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2110.
Second reading, 2159.
Over in order, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2486.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 196.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2508.
Reported without amendment, 2975.
First reading, 3054.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3369.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3683.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, further regulating the establishment and maintenance of sidewalks

House Bill No. 351.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 732.
Third reading and final passage, 783, 784.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 794.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, increasing amount allowed delegates of townships for expenses while attending the annual meeting of the

House Bill No. 262.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodwin, 312.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 312.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 732.
Third reading and final passage, 782, 783.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 794.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing period for which contracts for lighting may be made in

House Bill No. 356.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 680.
Second reading, 733.
Third reading, 784, 785.
Placed on postponed calendar, 787.
Called up, 1038.
Final passage, 1038-1041.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 1039-1041.
Bentley, 785-787, 1039-1041.
Gates, 785-787.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1045.
Reported without amendment, 1661.
First reading, 1681.
Over in order, 1805, 1866, 2009, 2101.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Government, 2142.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, protecting public health by providing for appointment, powers and duties of boards of health and health officers in

House Bill No. 353.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 732.
Over in order, 784.
Third reading and final passage, 843-845.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 858.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS; amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing a method for financing the cost of constructing sewers or drains, in

House Bill No. 649.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 772.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 772.
Reported without amendment, 971.
First reading, 1026.
Second reading, 1079.
Third reading and final passage, 1131.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2177.
Signed by Speaker, 2215.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 47.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1153.
Reported without amendment, 1661.
First reading, 1683.
Over in order, 1809.
Second reading, 1867.
Over in order, 2091.
Third reading and final passage, 2138, 2139.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2219.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing as to certain additional roads, streets, lanes and alleys which boards of supervisors may accept as public highways in

Senate Bill No. 579.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley (By Request) 2005.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 2005.
Reported without amendment, 2510.
First reading, 2575.
Second reading, 2710, 2711.
Third reading and final passage, 2871.
Returned from House without amendment, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722, 3723.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 255.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 3105.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3230.
Second reading, 3422.
Third reading and final passage. 3604, 3605.
Signed by Speaker, 3909.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS; amending "The Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for election of at least two delegates to attend State conventions of township associations of supervisors, in

House Bill No. 652.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 773.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 773.
Reported without amendment, 971.
First reading, 1026.
Second reading, 1079.
Third reading and final passage, 1131, 1132.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1683.
Recommitted to Committee on County Government, 1809.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for filing of treasurers' bonds in

House Bill No. 355.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 733.
Third reading and final passage, 784.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1942, 1992.
Signed by Speaker, 2027.
Approved and signed by Governor, 2387. Act No. 41.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 794.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1681.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1904.
Signed by President, 2018.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE FIRST CLASS; amending "First Class Township Law", 1931, providing for payment of sewer assessments in monthly or quarterly installments, in

Senate Bill No. 427.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Geltz, 1156.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1156.
Reported without amendment, 2016.
First reading, 2104, 2105.
Second reading, 2143.
Third reading and final passage, 2231, 2232.
Returned from House without amendment, 3336.
Signed by President, 3350.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 237.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 2359.
Reported without amendment, 2803.
First reading, 2959.
Second reading, 3080.
Over in order, 3290.
Third reading and final passage, 3316, 3317.
Signed by Speaker, 3657.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for regulation of encroachments on highways and issuing permits therefor by supervisors instead of Department of Highways, and for payment of permit fees into township treasury in

House Bill No. 358.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gates (By Request) 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1458.
Recommitted to Committee on Townships, 1526.
Reported without amendment, 2024.
Second reading, 2158.
Third reading and final passage, 2271, 2272.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 2322

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for township planning, and creation, organization and powers of township planning commissions in

House Bill No. 354.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.
Reported without amendment, 631.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 733.
Over in order, 784.
Placed on postponed calendar, 845.
Called up, 1092.
Third reading and amended, 1092.
Over in order, 1122.
Final passage, 1143, 1144.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1153.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, regulating contracts and purchases by

House Bill No. 352.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, transferring certain functions of the Department of Highways to the Department of Internal Affairs, concerning

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

* House Bill No. 357.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gates (By Request) 406.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 406.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS and parts thereof to cities and boroughs; providing a method of annexation of

Senate Bill No. 493.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Edmonds, 1425.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Government, 1425.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS; making appropriation from Motor License Fund of Department of Highways, for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing or improving township roads during calendar years 1944 and 1945, in

House Bill No. 931.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gates and Helm, 915.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 915.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2373.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2615, 2616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4078.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 4, 1943. Act No. 74A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2656.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2897.
Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 3046.
Reported without amendment, 3392.
Second reading, 3584.
Third reading and final passage, 3749, 3750.
Signed by President, 4036.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS secretaries and treasurers; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, increasing compensation of

Senate Bill No. 380.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scarlett, 1049.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1049.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS supervisors may vacate any public road or highway therein; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing that

Senate Bill No. 406.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1104.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 1104.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS to levy a tax, under certain circumstances, for purpose of paying for removal and disposal of ashes, garbage and other refuse material; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, empowering

House Bill No. 372.
Read in place in House by Mr. L. H. Wood, 434.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 434.
Reported with amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1460, 1461.
Second reading, 1528.
Third reading and final passage, 1639, 1640.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3106.
Signed by Speaker, 3223.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 129.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1657.
Reported without amendment. 2511.
First reading. 2573.
Second reading, 2701.
Over in order, 2850, 2851.
Third reading and final passage, 2994, 2995.
Signed by President, 3119.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS to make appropriation to enforce Zoning Ordinances; amending Act. 1937, authorizing

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

House Bill No. 421.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Gyger and Leisey, 502.
Referred to Committee on Townships, 502.
Reported without amendment, 632.
First reading, 680.
Second reading, 733.
Third reading and final passage, 789.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2177.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2382.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 2502, 2503.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor and bill returned.
Laid on table.
Taken from table, 2734.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 2734.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 2734.
Third reading and amended, 2734.
Over in order, 2955.
Final passage, 3097.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3662.
Signed by Speaker, 3798.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 141.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 794.
Reported without amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1806.
Over in order, 1905.
Third reading and final passage, 2086, 2087.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2219.
Resolution recalling from Governor concurred in by Senate, 2391.
Returned from House with amendments, 3117.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 3351.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS POLICEMEN; amending "Second Class Township Law", 1933, providing for appointment by the supervisors, of

Senate Bill No. 364.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stevenson, 1003.
Referred to Committee on County Government, 1003.

TOYING WITH PUBLIC TIME AND PATIENCE, Newspaper Article: 1939.

TRACTORS and other machinery on highways; amending "Tractor Code", 1929, regulating use of

House Bill No. 348.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hamilton and Gyger, 405, 406.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 406.

TRACTORS: See Liquid Fuels Taxes. Motor Vehicle Registration Fees. Motor Vehicle Registration Plates. Motor Vehicles. Quarry Equipment and Machinery.

TRADEMARKS: See Registrations.

TRADES: See Tax.

TRAILERS: See Motor Vehicles.

TRAINER, HON. JOSEPH C.; Former Senator: Extending sympathy of Senate to sons and brothers of, upon his death, 338.

TRANSFER INHERITANCE TAX LAWS: See Decedents' Estates.

TRANSFER INHERITANCE TAXES: See Decedents' Estates. Revenue, Secretary of.

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES: See Liquor Licenses.

TRANSPORTATION for the "Duration" to uniformed members of the armed forces of the United States or any women's organization auxiliary thereto; requiring corporations, or persons operating street railway or bus lines in any city to afford free

TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

House Bill No. 846.
Read in place in House by Mr. Boory, 904.
Referred to Committee on Public Utilities, 904.

TRANSPORTATION: See Motor Vehicle Operators. Municipal Authorities. School Children. School Districts.

TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN: See School Directors.

TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL PUPILS: See School Directors.

TREASURER: See State Treasurer.

TREASURER'S BONDS: See Township of Second Class.

TREASURERS, COUNTY: See Counties of Sixth Class.

TREASURERS' SALES: See Lands. Sales. Tax Sales.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT: See Departments, State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented; making appropriation from various funds to the

House Bill No. 970.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Brice and Fullerton, 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported without amendment, 2152.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2622, 2623.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3460.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 37A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2657.
Reported without amendment, 2845.
First reading, 2898.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3201, 3202.
Signed by President, 3511.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, with the approval of the Governor, to invest State deposits in short-term obligations of the United States Government, and to dispose of the same; amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, authorizing

House Bill No. 549.
Read in place in House by Mr. Muir, 674.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 674.
Reported without amendment, 970.
First reading, 1024, 1025.
Second reading, 1077.
Third reading and final passage, 1127, 1128.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 2366.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 2366.
Signed by Speaker, 2388, 2389.
Resolution recalling from Governor, 2643, 2644.
Resolution recalling, returned from Senate concurred in, 2750.
Resolution recalling, approved by Governor, and bill returned, 2801.
Final-passage vote reconsidered, 2801, 2802.
Third-reading vote reconsidered, 2802.
Third reading and amended, 2802.
Called up, 2917.
Final passage, 2917, 2918.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 2955.
Approved and signed by Governor, 3060. Act No. 70.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 2917.
Lichtenwalter, 2916.
Lovett, 2916, 2917.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1153.
Reported with amendment, 1812.
First reading, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Over in order, 2009.
Second reading and amended, 2103.
Third reading and final passage, 2136, 2137.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2352.
Signed by President, 2392.
Resolution recalling from Governor, concurred in by Senate, 2653.
Returned from House with amendments, 2837.
Senate concurs in House amendments, 2838.
Signed by President, 2844.

TREES, CONSTANCE, Carlisle: See "Communications From", Trees, Constance, etc.

TREES purchased from Department of Forests and Waters; amending Act, 1927, providing for thinning operations or plantation improvement cutting operations in lands planted with

House Bill No. 144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dague, 218.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 218.
Reported without amendment, 473.
First reading, 507.
Second reading, 555.
Third reading and final passage, 636, 637.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, 698.

TRENT, THOMAS P., Representative from Philadelphia County (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 384.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, protecting rights of members, and prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in assignments for employment of members in labor unions, 468.

Election returns, 48.

Member of Special Committees, 256.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1656.

Resolutions offered by
Congratulating Hon. Francis X. McClanaghan, former Member, on his entering the wartime service of the United States, 729. Referred, 729. Reported and adopted, 854.

Congratulating Hon. J. Harold Levy and his bride on their marriage, 2111.

Extending sympathy of House to widow of former Member Hon. Edward C. Young, upon his death, 588. Referred, 588. Reported and adopted, 648, 649.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

TRESPASS: See Penal Code, 1939.

TRICKY LEGISLATION: Editorial on the State taking over mental hospitals owned by municipal and political subdivisions, 2861.

TROUT, HARRY E., Representative from Lancaster County (Second District).

Addresses by, on
Appreciation for gentlemen of the Press serving the House during the Session, 4154.

Relative importance of Lancaster and Philadelphia Counties, 4090, 4091.

Scrap Metal Drive, Pennsylvania's standing in, and the aid rendered by newspapers therein, 627-630.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 373 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 1653.

Bill No. 778 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, amplifying the provisions relating to display of official certificates of inspection by motor vehicles, trailers, or semi-trailers, 1527.

Bills called up by
No. 52 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, adding Section 18, by Joint Resolution, providing for gasoline and motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license fees, also operators' license fees to be placed in fund to be used exclusively for construction of highways, bridges and air navigation facilities, 929.

Bills introduced by
No. 531.
Making appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College to advance tobacco interest of the Commonwealth, 627.

No. 644.
Amending "Tractor Code", 1929, authorizing the issuance of special permits for the operation upon the highways of oversize and overweight quarry equipment and machinery, 772.

No. 778.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, amplifying the provisions relating to display of official certificates of inspection by motor vehicles, trailers, or semi-trailers, 895.

No. 798.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing provisions relating to further revocation and suspension of motor vehicle operating privileges of persons who operate motor vehicles while their operators' licenses or learners' permits are revoked or suspended, 898.

No. 799.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, further regulating suspension by the Secretary of Revenue, of motor vehicle operating privileges, 898.

No. 804.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, making certificates from an official speedometer testing station, prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein in appeals taken from suspension or revocation of motor vehicle operating privileges, 899.

No. 807.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, including certain pleas to be certified by clerks of court, concerning cases involving motor vehicle accidents, 899.

No. 875.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, further regulating by the Secretary of Revenue, the revocation of motor vehicle operating privileges, 908.

Bills reported by
No. 770 (House).
Amending "Vocational Education Law", 1913, providing for future rehabilitation programs in public schools, 1144, 1145.

Congratulated upon the place won in American Journalism, 2367.

Election returns, 44.

Interrogations by, concerning
Bill No. 49 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 3636.

TROUT, HARRY E.—Continued.

Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1036.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083.

Leaves of absence granted, 1361, 1688, 2107.

Member of Conference Committee, 4142.

Member of Special Committees, 53, 69.

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Motion by, to
Reconsider final-passage on House Bill No. 373, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 1653.

Reconsider third-reading on House Bill No. 373, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles, 1653.

Presides as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1230.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
Whether, as the House was to be delayed for fifteen minutes, it is not now time to proceed with its business, as that time of delay has passed, 3095.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 49 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, suspending provisions for the "duration" and six months thereafter concerning sizes and loads of motor vehicles, 3636.

Bill No. 403 (House) amending "Pharmaceutical Practice Law", 1917, requiring every pharmacy to keep the latest edition of the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1036.

Bill No. 506 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, imposing restrictions after specified date, on dimensions and weights of motor vehicle caravans, 2456.

Bill No. 892 (House) amending "Cooperative Agricultural Stock Association Law", 1929, providing for associations to be formed by two or more Cooperative Agricultural Associations, 3083, 3084.

Bill No. 1055 (House) concerning unemployment compensation, 3095.

Resolution memorializing Congress of United States to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances (House) concurrent No. 50, Serial No. 66; 1326, 1327, 3403-3407.

Request by, for
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Resolutions called up by
Memorializing Congress of United States to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances; concurrent (House) No. 50, Serial No. 66; 3403.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House is organized and ready to receive communications, 53. Committee appointed, 53. Committee reports and is discharged, 54.

TROUT, HARRY E.—Continued.

Thanking gentlemen of the Press for their constant fairness and for their untainted reports of the House proceedings, during the Session, 4154.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Congratulating Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association on its forty-eighth anniversary, 1858, 1859. Concurred in by Senate, 1916. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1993.

Memorializing Congress of United States to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances, 1359. Referred, 1359. Remarks concerning in House, 1326, 1327. Reported, 2738. Adopted, 3403-3407. Remarks in House, 3403-3407. Read and laid on table in Senate, 3515. Taken from table and adopted in Senate, 4025, 4026. Remarks in Senate, 3515, 3516. Vetoed by Governor, June 7, 1943.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 373, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing the definition of "dealer", providing for issuance and use of temporary registration cards and temporary registration plates or markers for motor vehicles; 1142. Concurred in by Senate, 1103. Returned from Senate concurred in, 1148, 1149. Approved and signed by Governor, 1198. Bill returned to House, 1198.

Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 644, amending "Tractor Code", 1929, authorizing the issuance of special permits for the operation upon the highways of oversize and overweight quarry equipment and machinery, 1936. Concurred in by Senate, 2003. Returned from Senate concurred in, 2025. Approved and signed by Governor, 2154. Bill returned to House, 2154.

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Thanks extended to for presiding as Speaker Pro Tempore, 1233.

Thanks Members for resolution congratulating upon the place won in American Journalism, 2368.

TRUCK TRACTORS: See Motor Vehicles.

TRUCKS: See Motor Vehicle Registration Fees.

TRUCKS WITH CAB: See Motor Vehicle.

TRUST COMPANIES: See Banking and Fiduciary Business. Housing Authorities. Housing Authorities' Bonds. Personal Property Taxes.

TRUST FUNDS: See "Communications From", Pennsylvania Bankers Association, etc., 202.

TRUST FUNDS: See Decedents' states. Real Estate.

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TUBERCULOSIS: See Mental Health Act, 1923. Occupational Diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, COUNTY: See County Tuberculosis Hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh: Reference to, 2130.

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PITTSBURGH: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, PENNSYLVANIA: See "Communications From", Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, etc.

TUMELTY, HON. LEO; Former Member, welcomed to House, 681.

TUNISIA: Reference to, 353. Quotation from editorial in Philadelphia Record—"If Our Boys In Tunisia Could See Harrisburg", 1891. Subsequent references to Tunisia, 2369, 2677, 3816, 4130.

TURANO, FRANK J.; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms: Notices of special election writs served by, 85, 87, 88, 158.

TURBETT, CLYDE H., Representative from Juniata County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 155 (House) amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 3462.

Bills introduced by
No. 155.
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 219.

No. 156.
Amending "Game Law", 1937, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident hunting licenses, 220.

No. 378.
Amending Act, 1887, prohibiting adoption of other standards of time during a certain portion of the year, 467.

No. 505.
Amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to reimburse school districts operating joint high schools, 624.

No. 980.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board from Game Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 967.

Bills reported by
No. 147 (House).
Amending "Fish Law", 1925, limiting rights to exclude general public from fishing from property held by certain lessees, 408.

No. 388 (House).
Amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, giving minors of the age of eighteen years and upwards full power and authority to make insurance or annuity contracts with life insurance companies of the Commonwealth, 969.

Election returns, 44.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading, and to approve Journal, 1736.

Recommit to Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 505, amending "School Code", 1911, requiring Commonwealth to reimburse school districts operating joint high schools, 2037.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 155, amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 3462.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 155, amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 3462.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Secretary of Highways to investigate reasons for delay in meeting per diem payrolls of Department of Highways, 284. Referred, 284. Reported, 345. Called up, 386. Recommitted to Committee on Highways, 386.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Recalling from Governor, House Bill No. 155, amending "Fish Law", 1925, exempting persons in armed forces from payment of fee to Commonwealth for resident fishing licenses, 3075. Concurred in by Senate, 3051.

TURBETT, CLYDE H.—Continued.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3113, 3114, 3285. Approved and signed by Governor, 3462. Bill returned to House, 3462.

Roll call, 49, 2379.

TURNER, HON. ELLWOOD J.: Presented by Speaker, 55. Addresses House, 55, 56. Subsequent references to, 80, 211, 3639.

TURNER, HON. ELLWOOD J.: Quotations from remarks of, in Legislative Journal, concerning teachers' salaries, 1308.

TURNER, JOHN H., Representative from Tioga County.

Election returns, 46.

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TURNPIKE: See Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. Pennsylvania Turnpike Delaware River Extension Act. Roadside Zoning Law, The.

TURNPIKE COMMISSION: Reference to, 868, 869, 1775.

TURNPIKE COMMISSION: See Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

TURTLE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: See "Communications From".

TYLER, CYRUS B., Senator from Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties. (Twenty-Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 128.
Establishing certain public road as a State Highway, in Bradford County; and providing for construction and maintenance thereof by the Commonwealth, 298.

No. 129.
Establishing certain public road as a State Highway in Bradford County; and providing for constuction and maintenance thereof by the Commonwealth, 298.

No. 194 (By Request).
Relating to labor organizations; protecting right of workers to membership in; and regulating government thereof, 456.

No. 247.
Amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, providing that all liens in favor of Commonwealth, other than tax liens, charged against real estate heretofore, or hereafter sold for taxes by County Treasurers, are divester by such sales, 616.

No. 535.
Amending Act, 1891, requiring mine foremen, and assistant mine foremen to be registered holders of certificate of qualification, 1663.

Bills reported by
No. 523 (Senate).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for completion of public monuments in counties other than first class, 2512.

No. 531 (Senate).
Authorizing counties of second class to enter into contracts with any city within the county for hospitalization of persons suffering from infectious diseases, 2512.

No. 787 (House).
Amending "General County Law", 1929, changing requirements for creating, by court decree, office of controller in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 2512.

No. 825 (House).
Amending Act, 1927, increasing salary of county commissioners of the counties of sixth class, 2521.

TYLER, CYRUS B.—Continued.

Leaves of absence granted, 229, 1263.

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Request by, to
Record vote as "No" on motion to reconsider second-reading vote on House Bill No. 871, amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933, by defining "Official Seal", and authorizing the designation of wholesale or retail liquor stores, 3186.

Resolutions offered by
Thanking Honorable J. Paul Rupp, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County for his services in administering oaths in the Senate, 8.

Resolutions concurrent offered by
Arranging for Joint Session, to hear address of Governor Edward Martin, 490. Concurred in by House, 506. Returned fom House concurred in, 500, 501.

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TYPHOID FEVER CARRIERS, concerning

House Bill No. 985.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. A. Jones, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1018.

TYPISTS: See Judges.

TYRONE MEN'S S. B. and P. SOCIETY: See Communications From.

TYSON, MRS. HELEN GLENN: See "Communications From", Public Charities Association, etc.

UNCLE DOMINICK: Reference to, 4123, 4124, 4154.

UNDERTAKERS: See Decedents' Estates.

UNDERTAKERS' LICENSES: amending "Undertakers' License Law", 1931, relaxing for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, educational requirements for applicants to take examinations for

Senate Bill No. 487.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1908.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 2021, 2022.

UNDERTAKERS' LICENSES, where applicants have completed five years continuous employment with a licensed undertaker; amending "Undertakers' License Law", 1941, relaxing, for limited period, certain qualifications for applicants to take examinations for

House Bill No. 1089.
Read in place in House by Mr. Murray, 1516, 1517.
Referred to Committee on Professional Licensure, 1517.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: See Communications From Unemployment Compensation Law of 1936, 1937, etc. 2910.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: See Employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, changing provisions thereof, and rights, obligations and procedure concerning

House Bill No. 1055.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1070.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1070.
Reported without amendment, 2265.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2445.
Second reading, 2590-2598.
Over in order, 2935.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—Continued.

Communication from Department of Labor and Industry concerning, 3103, 3555.
Made special order of business, 3086.
Third reading and final passage, 3086-3096.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3910.
House non-concurs in Senate amendment, 3910.
House informed, Senate recedes from its amendments, 4079.
Signed by Speaker, 4203.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 312.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 2591-2595, 3093-3095, 3103.
Auker, 3094.
Bretherick, 3095.
Brown, 3092, 3093, 3099.
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In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 3052.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3386.
Over in order, 3552.
Called up, 3554.
Third reading and amended, 3554-3556.
Over in order, 3700.
Called up, 3723.
Final passage, 3723-3730.
Returned from House with Senate amendment non-concurred in, 3782, 3783.
Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by House, 3783.
Called up, 3786.
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Signed by President, 4037.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 3554-3556.
Heyburn, 3554-3556.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW, 1936; amending, changing provisions thereof and the rights, obligations and procedure thereunder.

House Bill No. 520.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cohen, 626.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 626.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, correcting an error in previous amendment in connection with provisions covering ineligibility for

House Bill No. 560.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 720, 721.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 721.
Reported without amendment, 2263.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2442.
Second reading, 2588.
Third reading and final passage, 2929, 2930.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3796.
Signed by Speaker, 3866.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 157.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3534-3536.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3785.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 3534, 3535.
Heyburn, 3535.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for contributions by employers on the basis of State-wide experience rating, for

House Bill No. 333.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. F. James, 403.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 403.

Remarks on, by
James, B. F., 386, 387.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, reducing waiting period for, and increasing number of weeks during which compensation shall be paid and the weekly amount of

House Bill No. 346.
Read in place in House by Messrs. R. E. Reese and Lane, 405.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 405.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936-1937, reducing waiting period for payment, and increasing weekly rates of

Senate Bill No. 89.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Gourley and Dent, 212.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 212.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 212.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, removing from definition of "employment", the exception of services performed as officers or members of crews of vessels on the navigable waters of the United States, so such employes may participate in

Senate Bill No. 488.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, By Request, 1333, 1334.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1334.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION benefits to persons upon termination of service in the military or naval forces of the United States during present emergency; providing for payment of

House Bill No. 75.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Hewitt and McMillen, 155.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 155.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, by employers in accordance with an experience rating system; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of contributions for

"MERIT RATING BILL".

Senate Bill No. 177.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 422.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 422.
Reported with amendment, 562.
First reading, 582.
Second reading, 621.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, 621.
Announcement of public hearing on, 1043.
Communication requesting passage of, 1071.
Communication opposing passage of, 2910.
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Second-reading vote reconsidered, 1499.
Second-reading and amended, 1499.
Second-reading vote reconsidered, 1598.
Second reading and amended, 1598, 1599.
Amended, 1670.
Over in order, 1670, 1731, 1769.
Third reading and final passage, 1878-1886.
Returned from House without amendment, 3051.
Signed by President, 3118.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 26, 1943. Act No. 283.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 963.
Dent, 1879-1886.
Heyburn, 1884.
Homsher, 1598, 1882, 1886.
Shapiro, 1434, 1448, 1598, 1735.
Stiefel, 1883, 1884.
Wade, 1448, 1883.
Woodring, 1883.
Woodward, 1881, 1882.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 2021.
Reported without amendment, 2267.
First reading, 2377.
Second reading, 2457.
Over in order, 2611, 2818.
Made Special Order of Business, May 3, 1943; 2835.
Third reading and final passage, 3060-3075.

Remarks on, by
Alspach, 3068, 3069.
Cohen, 3062-3064, 3067, 3068.
James, B. F., 3064-3067, 3069, 3072.
Levy, 3069, 3070-3072.
Lovett, 3069, 3072.
Petrosky, 3072-3075.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION requirements of employers who employ less than eight employes in a calendar year; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, relating to

Senate Bill No. 560.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1814.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1814.
Reported without amendment, 1872.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1872.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION to certain employes upon discharge from military or naval service of the United States; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 192.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Carr, 456.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 456.
Reported without amendment, 1871.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, April 14, 1943.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION to certain employes who served in armed forces of the United States during the present war; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 446.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Dent and Gourley, 1168.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1168.
Reported without amendment, 1871.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, April 14, 1943.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 1168.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION to certain partially unemployed persons; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of

House Bill No. 410.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cohen, 471.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 471.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION to certain partially unemployed persons; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law," 1936, providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 489.
Read in place in Senate by Messrs. Dent, Gorley and Haluska, 1334.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1334.

Remarks on, by
Dent, 1334.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION to employes, upon discharge from armed forces of the United States; amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 451.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Holland, 1208.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1208.
Reported without amendment, 1871.
Recommitted to Committee on Labor and Industry, April 14, 1943.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND: Address in House concerning, 386, 387.

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Senate Bill No. 556.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1814.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1814.
Reported without amendment, 2148.
First reading, 2258, 2259.
Over in order, 2348.
Called up, 2348, 2349.
Second reading, 2349.
Over in order, 2414, 2415, 2543, 2682, 2871.
Recommitted to Committee on Banking, 3016.

UNIFORM VITAL STATISTICS ACT.

House Bill No. 913.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cordier, 913.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 913.
Reported without amendment, 2264.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2443.
Second reading and amended, 2750, 2751.
Over in order, 2955.
Third reading and final passage, 3257-3260.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3872.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3872.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 192.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Public Health, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3217.
Called up, 3348.
Second reading and amended, 3349.
Third reading and final passage, 3548-3550.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3978.

UNION COUNTY: See Highway, State. Pennsylvania Ordnance Works.

UNION EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH: See "Communications From".

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES of West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 321.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McCreesh, 863.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 863.

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES, PHILADELPHIA: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

UNIONS: See Labor organizations, etc.

UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL, Uniontown; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 467.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bowers, 1270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1270.

UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF HARRISBURG: Resolution adopted by, urging passage of legislation to provide recreation and entertainment for members of the armed forces on Sunday between the hours of one and six p. m.; presented to Senate, 794. Presented to House, 831.

UNITED CHARITIES HOME FOR CHILDREN, HAZLETON: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1106.

UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, District No. 6: See "Communications From".

UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 119, PHILADELPHIA: See Communications From.

UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, Philadelphia: See "Communications From".

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UNITED STATES: See Federal Government.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS: See Marriages.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ENGINEERS: References to 3057, 3112.

UNITED STATES HISTORY: See Schools, High.

UNITED STATES NAVAL AIR STATION, Hatboro Willow Grove, Montgomery County; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 540.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Edmonds, By Request, 1725.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1725.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
Over in order, 1869.
First reading, 2016.
Second reading, 2102.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2136.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2530.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2864, 2865.
Returned from House with amendment, 3782.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3929.
Signed by President, 4023.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 251.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3105.
Reported with amendment, 3300.
Over in order, 3408.
First reading, 3420.
Second reading and amended, 3667.
Over in order, 3860.
Third reading and final passage, 3883, 3884.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4210.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County; giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of

Senate Bill No. 545.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wade, 1726.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 1726.
Reported without amendment, 1813.
Over in order, 1869.
First reading, 2016.
Second reading, 2103.
Placed on postponed calendar, 2136.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT—Continued.

Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2530.
Reported with amendment, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2865, 2866.
Returned from House with amendment, 3914.
Senate concurs in House amendment, 3914.
Signed by President, 3940.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 252.

Remarks on, by
Heyburn, 3914.

In House.
Referred to Committee on State Government, 3105.
Reported with amendment, 3300.
Over in order, 3408.
First reading, 3420.
Second reading and amended, 3667.
Over in order, 3860.
Third reading and final passage, 3902, 3903.
Returned from Senate with House amendment, concurred in, 4199.
Signed by Speaker, 4201.

Remarks on, by
Brown, 3903.
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UNITED STATES: Resolution memorializing the President and Congress to defer action involving sovereignty or independence of the United States until return of the armed forces, concurrent (Senate) Serial No. 114; 759. Referred, 759.

UNITED STATES, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE, be maintained under post-war treaties: Resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from Pennsylvania, to recommend to Congress and the President that the, (House) concurrent No. 20, Serial No. 30; 314, 315. Referred, 315. Communications urging adoption of, 831, 1022, 1071.

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Philadelphia: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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UPPER MAHANOY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, Junior and Senior Classes: Welcomed to House, 3415.

URBAN COLORED POPULATION, FINAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON CONDITIONS OF THE, submitted to Senate by Senator Kephart, 2257. Subsequent reference to, 2509, 2510. Submitted to House by Rep. Brown, 3290.

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VACANT LOT OWNERS in cities of first class, to enclose the same with a tight board fence at least eight feet high; requiring

House Bill No. 142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hersch, 218.
Referred to Committee on Cities—First Class, 218.

VACANT LOTS for cultivation of food products: Resolution (House) No. 46, Serial No. 62, urging use of, 1229. Referred, 1229.

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Read in place in House by Mr. C. H. Brunner, Jr., 966.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 966.
Reported with amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2381.
First reading, 2447.
Second reading, 2600.
Over in order, 2781.
Third reading and final passage, 2802.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3461.
Signed by Speaker, 3467.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 41A.

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Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3203.
Signed by President, 3511.

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snowden (By Request), 563.
Referred to Committee on Highways, 563.

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House Bill No. 296.
Read in place in House by Mr. Elder, 370.
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Reported with amendment, 2024.
First reading, 2110.
Second reading, 2178.
Third reading and final passage, 2273-2276.

VETERANS—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendment, 3411.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3412.
Signed by Speaker, 3462.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 137.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2322.
Reported with amendment, 2525.
First reading, 2572.
Over in order, 2700.
Second reading, and amended, 2885.
Over in order, 2986.
Third reading and final passage, 3134-3136.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3332.
Signed by President, 3508.

VETERANS and their widows; amending "General County Law", 1929, relating to headstones and graves of deceased

House Bill No. 173.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lee, 222.
Referred to Committee on Counties, 222.
Reported without amendment, 1073.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 1073.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2109.
Second reading, and amended, 2318.
Third reading and final passage, 2489-2492.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3412.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3412.
Signed by Speaker, 3462.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 21, 1943. Act No. 138.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Mililtary Affairs, 2507.
Reported without amendment, 2884.
First reading, 2896.
Second reading, 3040.
Called up, 3041.
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Signed by Speaker, 919.
Approved and signed by Governor, 1022. Act No. 9.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 521.
Reported without amendment, 705.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 765.
Third reading and final passage, 809.
Signed by President, 858.

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Bill No. 241 (Senate) amending Act, 1939, providing for issuing and filing with Motor Police, instead of Secretary of the Commonwealth, forms registering firearms, 2942.

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No. 143.
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No. 247.
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No. 287.
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No. 310.
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No. 359.
Amending "School Code", 1911, removing limitation on Commonwealth's annual reimbursement for transportation of school children, 407.

No. 556.
Amending Fraternal Benefit Societies Act", 1935, providing for waiving of requirement under certain conditions, for holding meeting by Fraternal Benefit Societies, 720.

Bills reported by
No. 17 (Senate).
Municipal Employes' Retirement Law, 3300.

No. 445 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant, Philadelphia, 3457.

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No. 452 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Pennsylvania Ordnance Works in Lycoming and Union Counties, 3457.

No. 457 (Senate).
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No. 460 (House).
Amending Act, 1917, saving to Pennsylvania Motor Police Force members' right to increases in pay and certain advancements in rank, 731.

No. 500 (Senate).
Giving consent of Commonwealth to acquisition by the Federal Government, and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the same, of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 3457.

No. 763 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating proofs required for birth records of certain persons whose births have not heretofore been made a public record or whose record of birth is incomplete or incorrect, 2263.

No. 827 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, in order to provide automobile liability insurance on motor vehicles owned by the United States of America and its instrumentalities, which are loaned to and operated by State employes and certain other persons, 2264.

No. 1072 (House).
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Remarks by, on
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Bills introduced by
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No. 234.
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No. 486.
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No. 623.
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No. 929.
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No. 933.
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No. 968.
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No. 60 (House).
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No. 444 (House).
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No. 750 (House).
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No. 816 (House).
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Bill No. 486 (House) relating to Building and Loan Associations, and their shareholders and creditors, 2827, 3311.

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No. 218.
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No. 286.
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No. 316.
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No. 319 (By Request).
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No. 320 (By Request).
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No. 381 (By Request).
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No. 383 (By Request).
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No. 384.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further prescribing powers and duties of the Board of Fish Commissions; and powers, duties, rights and qualifications of employes thereof, 1050.

No. 385.
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No. 458.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, prohibiting appointment of any member of Pennsylvania Game Commission, to any paid position under jurisdiction of said Commission, until two years after termination of service as commissioner, 1210.

No. 459.
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No. 485.
Amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1333.

No. 486.
Amending Act, 1911, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1333.

No. 487.
Amending "Undertakers' License Law", 1931, relaxing for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, educational requirements for applicants to take examinations for undertakers' licenses, 1333.

No. 488.
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", removing from definition of "employment", the exception of services performed as officers or members of crews of vessels on the navigable waters of the United States, so such employes may participate in unemployment compensation, 1333, 1334.

No. 523.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, providing for completion of public monuments in counties other than first class, 1586.

No. 524.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1587.

No. 556.
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No. 557.
Amending "Intangible Personal Property Tax Act", 1913, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 1814.

No. 595.
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No. 608.
Validating and quieting real estate titles heretofore conveyed to citizens or corporations authorized to hold the same by any building and loan association, whose charter had expired, 2224.

No. 609.
Relating to release, reduction or limitation of powers of appointment over real or personal property in decedents' estates, 2224.

No. 612.
Abating certain tax penalties and interest imposed on unpaid delinquent county, city and institution district taxes in counties of second class, 2225.

No. 616.
Amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 2325, 2326.

No. 633.
Amending Act, 1917, outlining manner of pleading before the bar in connection with decedents' estates of intestates, by relatives or others concerned therein, 2846.

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No. 25 (Senate).
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No. 92 (House).
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No. 110 (House).
Authorizing municipalities to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive certain judgments thereon, 2845.

No. 133 (House).
Repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of court of common pleas and orphans' courts in counties of third class to employ stenographers, typists and clerks to facilitate business of the courts, 3348.

No. 173 (House).
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No. 182 (Senate).
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh, 2522.

No. 243 (Senate).
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No. 281 (Senate).
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No. 289 (Senate).
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No. 313 (House).
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No. 356 (Senate).
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No. 377 (Senate).
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No. 398 (Senate).
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No. 417 (Senate).
Authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with approval of Governor and Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Eastern Pennsylvania at Pennhurst, 2325.

No. 433 (Senate).
Relating to Civil Service appointments, reclassifications, and promotions under systems of all political subdivisions of the Commonwealth since December 7, 1941 until a period after cessation of hostilities, 2325.

No. 433 (Senate).
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No. 516 (House).
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No. 517 (House).
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No. 517 (Senate).
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No. 524 (Senate).
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No. 567 (Senate).
Amending "Business Corporation Law", 1933, prohibiting business corporations, domestic and foreign, from doing business, entering into contracts or advertising under any but their corporate names, 2148.

No. 573 (Senate).
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No. 574 (Senate).
Abating unpaid tax penalties and interest on certain city and school taxes heretofore levied by cities and school districts of first class against real estate owned by certain institutions of purely public charity, 2147.

No. 585 (House).
Amending Act, 1878, fixing time for commencement and prosecution of indictments for felonies committed by certain persons, 2976.

No. 595 (Senate).
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No. 596 (House).
Amending "Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act", 1933-34 conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 2523.

No. 597 (Senate).
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of Ration Stamps, coupons or other indicia for purchase of food, clothing, footwear, fuel or other commodities or articles, 2523.

No. 598 (Senate).
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No. 607 (House).
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No. 609 (House).
Amending "Beverage License Law", 1933, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, 2523, 2524.

No. 613 (Senate).
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No. 616 (Senate).
Amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, excluding certain property, maintained by employers for exclusive benefit of employes or their beneficiaries, from personal property taxes, 2524.

No. 633 (Senate).
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No. 678 (House).
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No. 726 (House).
Amending Act, 1925, making further provisions for the satisfaction of Conditional Sales Contracts filed in the office of the prothonotary, 2523.

No. 735 (House).
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No. 742 (House).
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No. 750 (House).
Amending "Fiduciaries Act", 1917, providing for filing of petitions for enforcement of payment of legacies charged upon real estate by executors, administrators cum testamento annexo and administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, in decedents' estates, 2524.

No. 1074 (House).
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No. 1108 (House).
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Recommit to Committee on Congressional Reapportionment, Senate Bill No. 272, providing for apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, 2665.

Recommit to Committee on County Government, Senate Bill No. 218, amending "General Borough Act", 1927, changing procedure for creating, changing or establishing boundaries of wards in boroughs, 875.

Recommit to Committee on Finance, Senate Bill No. 31, amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, requiring cash payment of tax refunds due from Commonwealth, 182.

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Bill No. 62 (House) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 365, 393.

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Bill No. 149 (Senate) amending Act, 1907, providing for Cities of Second Class Civil Service Commissions' members to be appointed by Court of Common Pleas, 875, 1008-1010.

Bill No. 202 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 953.

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Bill No. 309 (Senate) amending Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 21 added, by Joint Resolution, authorizing increasing of State Debt in connection with post-war projects, 1776.

Bill No. 354 (Senate) amending "General State Authority Act", 1935, empowering General State Authority to sell and convey, projects and property to the Commonwealth, the United States, or any Federal agency, 2130.

Bill No. 529 (House) amending Appropriation Act, 1941, providing for deficiency appropriation, for fiscal biennium ending May 31, 1943; 1220.

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Objections raised by, to
Request for permission to give reasons for voting "No" on final passage of Senate Bill No. 305, concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 2084.

WATKINS, G. HAROLD—Continued.

Request for permission to withdraw appeal from decision of the Chair, 1767.

Points of order raised by, on
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The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, has not stated his question of personal privilege, 1766.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, is not debating the bill before the Senate, 2871.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaspan, has voted neither for nor against the bill which has passed the Senate; therefore, he has not voted at all, and he is debating a bill which has passed the Senate, 2871.

The name of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, was not mentioned by the gentleman from Delaware, and under the rules, no question of personal privilege has stated, 1766, 1767.

There is nothing before the Senate but announcing the final-passage vote on Senate Bill No. 554, concerning the Pennsylvania Board of Parole, 2869.

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Questions of information raised by, on
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What is the present status of House Bill No. 675, amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 2990.

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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 250 (Senate) amending Act, 1937, providing that Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission members, upon expiration of their terms may not hold over until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, 881, 882.

Bill No. 272 (House) concerning appointment and salaries of assistant clerks to registers of wills in counties other than first and second classes, 4005, 4007.

Bill No. 304 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 4031.

Bill No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 1874.

Bill No. 374 (Senate) relating to the State Building and Loan Insurance Board, 2702.

Bill No. 472 (Senate) requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed, 1788.

Bill No. 492 (Senate) amending Act, 1938, concerning institutions for maintenance and treatment or mental patients, 2861, 2862.

Bill No. 517 (Senate) relating to granting certain storage privileges to natural gas companies, 3151, 3154.

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Bill No. 546 (House) Corporate Net Income Tax Act, 2253.

Bill No. 550 (Senate) concerning registration of nurses, 3015.

Bill No. 590 (Senate) concerning Administrative Departments, Boards and Commissions, 3159, 3160.

Bill No. 597 (Senate) amending "Penal Code", 1939, prohibiting buying or selling of ration stamps, 3023.

Bill No. 816 (House) amending "School Code", 1911, concerning salary increases of certain teachers and supervisory staffs, 3046, 3740.

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Sponsor on Senate Bill No. 166, amending "Support Law", 1937, extending provisions thereof to the support of all indigent persons, 1614.

Reports presented by

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Unanimous consent to make reports from Executive Nominations Committee, 162, 244, 399, 499, 622, 655, 714, 1004, 1285, 1590, 1614, 2257, 2884, 3692, 3773, 3922.

Unanimous consent to take from table, nominations previously favorably reported from the Committee on Executive Nominations, 714, 1271.

Unanimous consent to report bills, 1810, 2148.

Request by, to

Pass over Bill No. 166 (Senate) amending "Support Law", 1937, extending provisions thereof to the support of all indigent persons, 1608.

Pass over Bill No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 1783, 1877, 1878.

Pass over Bill No. 675 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 2980.

Request for roll call by, on

Motion for previous question concerning Senate Bill No. 305, relating to Cities of First Class permanent personal registration, 2082.

Resolutions concurrent offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature: Senate until January 19, 1943, and House until January 18, 1943; 10. Concurred in by House, 57. Returned from House concurred in, 36.

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WATKINS, IVAN C., Representative from Schuylkill County (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to

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WATKINS, G. HAROLD—Continued.

Bill No. 471 (House) amending Act, 1932, making mandatory, collection of taxes in quarterly instalments in certain municipal and political subdivisions; and extending provisions to institution districts; and authorizing extra compensation for tax collectors, 1076.

Bill No. 655 (House) relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of third class, 3800.

Bill No. 659 (House) relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships, 3801.

Bill No. 660 (House) relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class, 3799.

Bill No. 661 (House) relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class A; 3800.

Bill No. 662 (House) variously amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937; 3679.

Bill No. 747 (House) relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of first class, 3801.

Bills introduced by

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Enabling Tax Collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, 469.

No. 399.
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No. 471.
Amending Act, 1932, making mandatory, collection of taxes in quarterly instalments in certain municipal and political subdivisions; and extending provisions to institution districts; and authorizing extra compensation for tax collectors, 585.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to aid certain school districts, 587.

No. 512.
Amending "School Code", 1911, providing for fixing compensation of collectors of delinquent taxes in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 625.

No. 662.
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, changing time for certification of returns to the Commonwealth; time for withdrawal of candidates for nomination or election at primaries; and time for filing objections to nomination petitions in connection with elections, 774.

Bills reported by

No. 424 (House).
Amending "Vital Statistics Law", 1915, extending, to veterans of certain other wars, the special file for the records of births of Veterans of World War, 1519.

No. 492 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1938, concerning institutions for maintenance and treatment of mental patients, 3456, 3457.

No. 519 (Senate).
Establishing certain county highways as State Highways, and requiring their construction, repair and maintenance as such, 3410.

No. 565 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1939, extending authorization to certain municipal and political subdivisions for bond issues to meet increased operating expenses during the war emergency, 3085.

No. 643 (House).
Amending "The Permanent Registration Act In Cities of The Second Class", 1937, increasing the maximum compensation to be paid to the Chief Clerk and to Coun-

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sel for the Commission, in cities of the second class, 1620.

No. 690 (House).
Amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, extending time for officers and employes of Department of Public Instruction to withdraw from the School Employes' Retirement System, and receive reimbursement for moneys paid in; and requiring payments from School Employes' Retirement Fund into the State Employes' Retirement Fund in certain cases, 1115, 1116.

No. 814 (House).
Amending Act, 1917, changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System, to Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System, 2264.

No. 937 (House).
Amending "City State Highway Law", 1931, changing certain routes, and adding certain new routes as State Highways, in cities of second class, second class A and third class, 1522.

Election returns, 46.

Member of Standing Committees, 71-76.

Motion by, to
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Recommit to Committee on Elections, Senate Bill No. 305, relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3230, 3231.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 398, concerning tax collectors, 921.

Recommit to Committee on Municipal Corporations, House Bill No. 399, regulating tax collectors' warrants hereafter issued with tax duplicates, 921.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 655, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of third class, 3800.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 659, relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships, 3801.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 660, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class, 3799.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 661, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class A; 3800.

Reconsider final-passage vote on House Bill No. 662, variously amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937; 3679.

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Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 655, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of third class, 3800.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 659, relating to registration of State and Federal employes, in boroughs, towns and townships, 3801.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 660, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class, 3799.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 661, relating to registration of State and Federal employes in cities of second class A; 3800.

Reconsider third-reading vote on House Bill No. 662, variously amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937; 3679.

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Remarks by, on
Bill No. 57 (House) amending Act, 1937, permitting for the "Duration", under certain circumstances, drainage of unclarified mine silt into streams of the Commonwealth, 2496.

Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3807.

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Request by, for
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Unanimous consent to read first time, Senate Bill No. 565, amending Act, 1939, extending authorization to certain municipal and political subdivisions for bond issues to meet increased operating expenses during the war emergency, 3086.

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WAYNE COUNTY bridges; making appropriation to Department of Highways for rebuilding certain flood-destroyed

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WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Honesdale: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

WAYNESBORO HOSPITAL: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

WEAK-MINDED PERSONS: See Decedents' Estates.

WEBER, B. E., Philadelphia: See "Communications From".

WEBSTER, NOAH: Quotation from, 1786.

WEIDEMANN, HON. THOMAS; Former Member: Welcomed to House, 1238.

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WEISS, DAVID H., Representative from Westmoreland County (Third District).

Addresses by, on
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Bills introduced by
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No. 35.
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No. 37.
Amending "Criminal Procedure Act", 1860, eliminating certain provisions permitting imposition of costs on a defendant in case of acquittal in criminal prosecutions, 114.

No. 39.
Amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, providing that filing of a petition to modify or terminate a workmen's compensation agreement or award shall not operate as a supersedeas, 114, 115.

No. 53.
Amending "Judges Salary Law", 1929, changing certain judges' salaries, 152.

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No. 126.
Requiring school districts to furnish milk, food and viltamin products to undernourished children, 216.

No. 157.
Requiring flame-proofing of all children's clothing sold in the Commonwealth, 220

No. 158.
Relating to habitual criminals, 220.

No. 159.
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No. 164.
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No. 165.
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No. 166.
Amending "Divorce Law", 1929, providing for issuance of subpoenas and alias subpoenas by prothonotaries on praecipe, without prior allowance by the court, in cases of divorces and annulments, 221.

No. 309.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, increasing salaries of district attorney, assistant district attorneys, chief county detective, and assistant county detectives in counties of the third class, 371.

No. 389.
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Relating to chattel mortgages on livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment and crops, grown, growing or to be grown, 722.

No. 692.
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No. 699.
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No. 700.
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 885.

No. 916.
Amending "State Personal Property Tax Act", 1935, continuing State Personal Property Tax, and the emergency rate of tax on scrip, etc.; and dedicating proceeds to payment of increases in teachers' salaries, 913.

Bills reported by
No. 146 (House).
Amending Act, 1917, further extending time for present employes as defined therein to elect to be covered by the Public School Employes' Retirement System; and granting retirement rights to certain additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service, 409.

No. 315 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1862, providing for computation of cost of tuition for school pupils from without the district in certain cases, 3298.

Election returns, 46.

Member of Special Committees, 2368.

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Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on

Whether it is in order for the House to pass a House bill of the same import as a similar bill defeated in the Senate, 2372.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 347 (Senate) amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing, after suspension, for special motor vehicle operators' licenses, for persons required to operate vehicles in course of employment, 3897, 3898.

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Bill No. 700 (House) amending "Penal Code", 1939, making any attempt to commit rape a felony, 2808, 2809, 2810.

Request for roll call by, on
Amendments to Senate Bill No. 472, requiring mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, and fire boss under bituminous mining laws and anthracite mining laws, to be officers representing the Commonwealth in the mines in which employed, 2606.

Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 782, amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning prosecution for prostitution (House); 2920.

Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 783, amending "Penal Code", 1939, concerning sentencing and imprisoning women convicted of prostitution (House); 2922.

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Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Law and Order from further consideration of House Bill No. 781, providing for establishment of a Vice Squad as an agency in the Pennsylvania Motor Police Force to be used for elimination and control of prostitution and other immoral and indecent offenses (House); 2920.

Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on Motor Vehicles from further consideration of House Bill No. 784, amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for suspension of registrations, operators' licenses and learners' permits in certain cases of motor vehicles used for purposes of prostitution, assignation, pandering, fornication, or other immoral purposes (House); 2922.

Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 765, concerning confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of women convicted of sexual crimes (House); 2922.

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Motion to lay on table, resolution discharging the Committee on State Government from further consideration of House Bill No. 765, concerning confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of women convicted of sexual crimes (House); 2922.

Resolution discharging the Committee on Judiciary Special from further consideration of House Bill No. 887 concerning bawdy houses (House), 2922.

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WELFARE: See Governor's Address, 173.

WELFARE: See Cities of Second Class. County Institution Districts. Indigent Persons.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for the maintenance of certain homes.

House Bill No. 1106.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and L. H. Wood, 2175.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2175.
Reported without amendment, 2298.
First reading, 2448.
Second reading, 2601.
Third reading and final passage, 2798, 2799.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3873.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3873, 3874.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act No. 48A.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2841.
Reported with amendment, 2997.
First reading, 3055.
Second reading, 3213.
Over in order, 3370.
Third reading and final passage, 3570, 3571.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3783.
Signed by President, 3978.

Remarks on, by
Chapman, 2997.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for the maintenance of certain hospitals.

House Bill No. 1107.
Read in place in House by Messrs. N. Wood and L. H. Wood, 2175.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2175.
Reported without amendment, 2266.
Over in order, 2377.
First reading, 2446.
Second reading, 2598.
Third reading and final passage, 2770-2772.
Returned from Senate with amendment, 3874.
House concurs in Senate amendment, 3874.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 1, 1943. Act 49A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2841.
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First reading, 3055.
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Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in. 3783.
Signed by President, 3978.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3573.
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WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF; making appropriation to, for use by State Council for the Blind in supplying home instruction for adult blind persons.

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Returned from Senate without amendment, 3654.
Signed by Speaker, 3797.
Approved and signed by Governor, June 3, 1943. Act No. 65A.

In Senate.
Referred to Committee on Welfare, Public Assistance and Pensions, 2655.
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First reading, 3052.
Second reading, 3209.
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WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF: See Aged Persons. Bingo. Children. County Institution Districts. Crime Prevention. Dixmont Hospital. Indigent Persons. Insane. Institutions. Institutions, State and State-Aided. Juvenile Delinquency. Mental Health Act, 1923. Mental Patients. Pennsylvania Industrial School. Prostitution. Public Assistance. Scranton State Hospital. State Institutions. Women.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC: See Cities of Second Class.

WELFARE, PUBLIC: See Sterilization.

WELFARE, SECRETARY OF: See Hospitals.

WELFARE, SECRETARY OF: See O'Hara, S. M. R.

WELSH, ELLWOOD B., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eleventh District).

Address by, on
Appreciation for Hon. Reuben C. Cohen, as Minority Floor Leader of the House, 4151.

Bills introduced by
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First Class City Law, 504.

No. 802.
Amending "School Code", 1911, further prescribing salary increments of elementary school teachers in school districts of first class, 898, 899.

No. 982.
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, providing for issuance of commercial motor vehicle operators' licenses; and further regulating operation of motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, motor buses, omnibuses and school buses, 967.

No. 986.
Repealing Section 1033 of the "Vehicle Code", 1929, regulating carrying of other vehicles on motor vehicles, 1018.

Bills reported by
No. 34 (House).
Amending "School Employes' Retirement Law", 1917, regulating subsequent retirement allowances of retired school employes returning to active service during the present war, 236.

No. 368 (House).
Providing that in the postwar period, owners of buildings may improve, enlarge, remodel, repair or replace with no increase of assessed valuation for tax purposes for certain period, 1362.

No. 398 (House).
Enabling tax collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, 631.

No. 399 (House).
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No. 575 (Senate).
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Bill No. 305 (Senate) relating to removal notices concerning cities of first class permanent personal registration, 3806.

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Bill No. 312 (House) amending "Bail Approval Commissioner Act", 1937, transferring certain powers and duties therein, in counties of first class, 604, 605.

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WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL; authorizing Department of Property and Supplies with certain approvals, to acquire certain tract of land for use of the

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WEST BEAVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS: See "Communications From".

WEST CHESTER STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE: John L. Johnson; Nominated as member of Board of Trustees of, 3116. Referred, 3116. Reported, 3341. Laid on table, 3341. Reported and confirmed, 3587.

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Edgewood, Pennsylvania; making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 607.
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WESTERN TAX COUNCIL: See "Communications From". Reference to, 1326.

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WESTMORELAND COUNTY: Resolution authorizing appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee to investigate the Municipal Authority of, (House) concurrent No. 30, Serial No. 45; 675. Referred, 675.

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WESTMORELAND COUNTY FAIR BOARD: See Communications From.

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Greensburg: See Welfare, Department of, House Bill No. 1107.

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WILLIAM, C. C.; President of Lehigh University: Presented to Joint Assembly celebrating Jefferson Bi-Centennial, 1929.

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WILLIAMSON, SENATOR; Former Member of Pennsylvania Senate, welcomed to Senate, 207.

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WILSON, HENRY I., Senator from Indiana and Jefferson Counties. (Thirty-Seventh District).

Addresses by, on
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United States, being informed on the condition of, 2002.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 675 (House) amending "Delinquent Tax Sales Act", 1931, making sales of land purchased at treasurers' delinquent tax sales, discretionary; and authorizing such sales on court order free and clear of all liens, charges, and estates, 2691.

Bills introduced by
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Bills reported by
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No. 192 (Senate).
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, 1937, providing for payment of Unemployment Compensation to certain employes upon discharge from military or naval service of the United States, 1871.

No. 304 (Senate).
Amending "Pennsylvania Election Code", 1937, further regulating payment of expenses of primary and regular elections, the making of contributions therefor and filing of expense accounts, 1331.

No. 446 (Senate).
Amending "Unemployment Compensation Law", 1936, providing for payment of Unemployment Compensation to certain employes who served in armed forces of the United States during the present war, 1871.

No. 451 (Senate).
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No. 510 (House).
Amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue writs of execution and attachment against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases, 2975, 3340.

No. 516 (Senate).
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No. 560 (Senate).
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No. 565 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1939, extending authorization to counties, cities, boroughs, townships of first and second classes and school districts, for bond issues to meet increased operating expenses during the war emergency, 2000.

No. 640 (House).
Requiring names of all signers and witnesses to be printed or typewritten below their signature on all documents and other written instruments entitled to be recorded or filed, 2975.

No. 763 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, further regulating proofs required for birth records of certain persons whose births have not heretofore been made a public record or whose record of birth is incomplete or incorrect, 3194.

No. 944 (House).
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Motion by, to
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Objections raised by, to
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Points of order raised by, on
The gentleman from Philadelphia is not in order, as he is debating a question that is not before the Senate, 1490, 1491.

There is nothing in order but the reading of the amendments before the Senate, 2240.

Questions of information raised by, on
What bill is the Senate voting on, 1874.

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Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 176 (Senate) amending Act, 1941, extending time for county commissioners to sell seated and unseated lands, purchased at certain tax sales, 2124.

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Resolution inviting Hon. Joseph F. Guffey and Hon. James J. Davis to appear before a Joint Session and report the state of The Nation, and the conduct and progress of the War and Post-War Planning (Senate) concurrent, Serial No. 121; 2002.

Request by, for
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WILSON, THOMAS B., Senator from McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties. (Twenty-Fifth District).

Addresses by, on
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Bill No. 46 (Senate) defining and regulating labor organizations; announcement of committee meeting on, 355, 421.

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Interpretation of the Constitution in regard to reading bills, 2007, 2008.

Reasons for leaves of absence from the Senate, 1998.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 344 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 1779.

Announcements by, concerning
Meeting of Committee on Labor and Industry, 213, 1665, 2054.

Bills called up by
No. 344 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, including in the definition of "employer", persons subject to National Labor Relations Act, 1913.

No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by, employes, 1886.

No. 361 (Senate) regulating commercial strip mining, 1877.

Bills introduced by
No. 34.
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No. 145.
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No. 146.
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No. 161.
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No. 292.
Amending "School Employes Retirement Law", 1917, permitting employes having out-of-State service to make an additional contribution to procure an extra annuity from Public School Employes' Retirement System, 795.

No. 312.
Amending "School Cole", 1911, providing for payment, out of appropriations to Department of Public Instruction for such purposes, for education of blind children, 862.

No. 313.
Authorizing Department of Public Instruction to act as agent of school districts and vocational school districts in purchasing and distributing materials, supplies and equipment for training or retraining workers for war industries, 862.

No. 314.
Amending "School Code", 1911, changing provisions for supervisors of special education in counties employing fewer than five hundred and fifty teachers, 862.

No. 343.
Amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating rights and standing in courts, of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, in matters originating before the same, 997.

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No. 344.
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No. 345.
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No. 397.
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for contracts and lease for mining and removal of minerals, including oil and gas, from the lands of the Commonwealth, 1103.

No. 444.
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No. 507.
Amending "County Personal Property Tax Collection Act", 1913, providing method for collection by Department of Revenue, of personal property taxes, 1427.

No. 533.
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No. 534.
Amending "General County Law", 1929, changing amount of aid county commissioners may pay from county funds to historical societies, 1663.

No. 618.
Amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, providing for and regulating appointment of three district medical boards in lieu of one existing, to hear medical issues in connection with occupational diseases, 2326.

Bills reported by

No. 5 (Senate).
Amending "Fiscal Code", 1929, allowing petitioners to appeal from decisions of Board of Finance and Revenue to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for tax refunds, 210.

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No. 62 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, fixing annual registration fee of certain motor vehicles, 341.

No. 100 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1931, authorizing commissioners to sell lands purchased at treasurers' sales upon which period of redemption has expired, and providing for notice of such sales, 1205.

No. 138 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, further defining duties of the Department of Internal Affairs, 565.

No. 164 (Senate).
Creating and defining powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Safety Commission as an Independent Administrative Commission of the Commonwealth, 1583.

No. 170 (House).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 1811.

No. 241 (Senate).
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WILSON, THOMAS B.—Continued.

No. 267 (Senate).
Authorizing State Reporter to waive provisions of existing contracts requiring volumes of court reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania or of the Superior Court to be stereotyped or electrotyped, 1204.

No. 401 (Senate).
Amending "Administrative Code", 1929, providing for destruction of after microfilming of certain records in the various administrative departments, boards or commissions, 1205.

No. 444 (House).
Amending "School Code", 1911, authorizing school districts of the third class, in certain cases, to employ certified public accountants to audit the school finances in lieu of elected auditors, 3392.

No. 453 (Senate).
Transferring money received from sale of certain real estate and paid into the General Fund, from the General Fund to the Motor License Fund, 1583.

No. 474 (Senate).
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No. 518 (House).
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No. 558 (House).
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No. 592 (House).
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No. 603 (Senate).
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No. 817 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, by changing the name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1811.

No. 818 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police, to Pennsylvania State Police, 1811.

No. 819 (House).
Amending Act, 1935, imposing duties formerly imposed upon Pennsylvania Motor Police, upon the Pennsylvania State Police, 1812.

No. 820 (House).
Amending Act, 1937, changing name of the Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to the Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System; and changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to the Pennsylvania State Police, 1811.

No. 824 (House).
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No. 826 (House).
Amending "Vehicle Code", 1929, changing name of Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1811.

No. 829 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, by changing the name Pennsylvania Motor Police Retirement System to Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System, and the name Pennsylvania Motor Police to Pennsylvania State Police, 1812.

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No. 831 (House).
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No. 833 (House).
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No. 853 (House).
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No. 904 (House).
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No. 914 (House).
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Interrogations by, concerning
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Motion by, to
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Recommit to Committee on Labor and Industry, Senate Bill No. 202, amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, making further changes in qualifications of members of Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, 622.

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Ridge, Mr. William J., as Chief Clerk of The Senate, 7.

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Points of order raised by, on
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There is a motion pending before the Senate, which is the only thing in order, 2240.

There is nothing before the Senate but the calling of the roll, 1874.

Questions of information raised by, on
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Whether on account of the "Question" raised by the gentleman from Cambria, Senator Haluska, the Chair ruled that request for leaves of absence made prior to action on the Journal has not been granted, 1996.

Questions of parliamentary inquiry raised by, on
How did the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, vote on the final passage of Senate Bill No. 80, repealing Act, 1929, authorizing judges of Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts to employ specific personnel to facilitate business of the courts in counties of third class, 1800.

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Bill No. 345 (Senate) amending "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act", 1937, further regulating right of, and procedure on appeals to court by employes, 1780, 1781, 1888, 1889.

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Bill No. 507 (Senate) amending "County Personal Property Tax Collection Act", 1913, providing method for collection by Department of Revenue, of personal property taxes for county and city and county purposes, 1427.

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Request by, to
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Request for roll call by, on
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Amendments offered by, to
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No. 192.
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No. 537.
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No. 544.
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No. 546.
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No. 678.
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No. 851.
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No. 1085.
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No. 1097.
Amending Act, 1889, establishing a manufacturing exemption with regard to the capital stock and franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships and companies, 1816.

No. 1108.
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No. 161 (House).
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No. 505.
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Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 115.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, by the Commonwealth; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, including persons serving in civilian defense in the definition of "employe", and establishing for said employes, a basis for

House Bill No. 97.

Read in place in House by Mr. Freed, 169, 170.

Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 170.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION claims of employes or latters' dependents against third persons in certain cases; amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, limiting employes' rights to subrogation in

Senate Bill No. 553.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McGinnis, 1726.

Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1726.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION for employes injured during employment; providing for creation and administration of a State Fund for insurance of liability of employers regarding

House Bill No. 244.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 283.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 283.

Remarks on, by
Herman, 2915, 2916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION for injuries to employes of subscribers; repealing Acts, 1933 and 1935, creating a State Fund for the insurance of

House Bill No. 562.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Finnerty and Thompson, 721.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 721.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION for occupational diseases contracted by employes in course of employment; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, further defining and extending liability of employers to pay

House Bill No. 437.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 504.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 504.

Remarks on, by
Herman, 2915, 2916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION payments for hernia; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, concerning

House Bill No. 1033.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dennison, 1067.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1067.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION to an injured employe for the first seven days of disability; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, providing in certain cases for payment of

House Bill No. 1062.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1113.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1113.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION to be made compulsory upon all employers; and stipulating agency for insuring payment thereof; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, providing for

House Bill No. 687.
Read in place in House by Messrs. R. E. Reese and Lane, 828.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 828.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION to disabled employes for the first seven days of disability; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, providing in certain cases for the payment of

House Bill No. 1060.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alspach, 1113.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1113.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION to injured workmen and dependents; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, requiring employers who reject liability for compensation to insure their liability to pay

House Bill No. 229.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 281.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 281.

Remarks on, by
Herman, 2915, 2916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION to workmen and dependents for occupational diseases; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, requiring employers who reject liability for compensation to insure their liability to pay

House Bill No. 227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 281.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 281.

Remarks on, by
Herman, 2915, 2916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD: See Allegheny County Court.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD; amending Act, 1911, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

Senate Bill No. 486.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1907, 1908.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 2021.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD; amending "Pennsylvania Occupational Disease Act", 1939, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the county court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

Senate Bill No. 524.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1587.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1587.
Reported without amendment, 2147.
First reading, 2258.
Second reading, 2348.
Third reading and final passage, 2409, 2410.
Returned from House without amendment, 3591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3722.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 316.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 2727.
Reported without amendment, 3300.
First reading, 3302.
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Third reading and final passage, 3631-3633.
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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD; amending "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

Senate Bill No. 485.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Walker, 1333.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1662.
First reading, 1682.
Second reading, 1806.
Third reading and final passage, 1906, 1907.

In House.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 2021.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD; amending "Workmen's Compensation Act", 1915, conferring jurisdiction on County Court of Allegheny County in cases of appeals from the

House Bill No. 607.
Read in place in House by Messrs. Fleming and Mihm, 725.
Referred to Committee on Cities-Second Class, 725.
Reported with amendment, 1656.
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First reading, 1932.
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Third reading and final passage, 2202, 2203.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3288.
Signed by Speaker, 3401.
Approved and signed by Governor, May 27, 1943. Act No. 302.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2218.
Reported without amendment, 2523.
First reading 2576.
Second reading, 2712.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE; amending "Insurance Company Law", 1921, eliminating provisions relation to

House Bill No. 44.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lovett, 119.
Referred to Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 119.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD: See State Workmen's Insurance Board.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND, STATE: See Retirement Board, State Employes'. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

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WORLD FEDERATION: Resolution memorializing the President of United States and Congress to support and vote for a Resolution in Congress approving the principle of The Declaration of the Federation of the World (Senate) concurrent Serial No. 113; 711-713. Announcement of public hearing, 797, 1001. Communication concerning, 1071.

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WORLD PEACE: Resolution recommending that Congress of United States give more thought to closer association of the United Nations, the speedy termination of the war; and the winning of, (House) concurrent No. 71; 3458. Referred, 3458. Reported, 3469. Called up and adopted, 3674-3678. Adopted in Senate, 3684-3688. Returned from Senate concurred in, 3863. Remarks in House, 3675-3678. Remarks in Senate, 3684-3688.

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WORLD WAR II VETERANS: See Constitution of Pennsylvania.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION ACT.
"Soldiers' Bonus Bill"

House Bill No. 3.
Read in place in House by Mr. Regan, 110.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 110.

Remarks on, by
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WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION ACT.

House Bill No. 349.
Read in place in House by Messrs. O'Neill and Munley, 406.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 406.

WORLEY, FRANCIS, Representative from Adams County.

Addresses by, on
Resolution to change wording of the Constitution to adjust the matter of the filibuster, 2024.

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No. 965.
Making appropriation to the State Employes' Retirement Board, from State Stores Fund, to meet obligations of the Commonwealth to the State Employes' Retirement System with respect to State employes receiving compensation from said Fund, 966.

No. 1100.
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Bills reported by
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Amending "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class", 1937, permitting registration before aldermen in cities of the third class, 1617.

No. 112 (Senate).
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No. 241 (Senate).
Amending Act, 1939, providing for issuing and filing with Motor Police, instead of Secretary of the Commonwealth, forms registering firearms, 2371.

No. 279 (House).
Amending Act, 1941, making civil service regulations permanently applicable to all boroughs, towns and townships of first class, which maintain a police force, 374.

No. 585 (House).
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W.P.A. sewing projects in Pennsylvania: Resolution requesting Department of Justice to take action on report of Committee investigating expenditures by William A. Shaw, in connection with threatened discontinuance of, (House) Serial No. 90; 3110.

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WRIGHT, PERRY E., Representative from Greene County.

Addresses by, on
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Bills introduced by
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Amending "School Code", 1911, increasing minimum salaries of teachers in school districts of the fourth class, 370, 371.

No. 776.
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No. 1057.
Amending Act, 1905, to include real estate purchasers at judicial sales for unpaid taxes or municipal liens and their grantees, heirs, and devisees, 1112.

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WRITS OF EXECUTION AND ATTACHMENT against property, money and wages of defendants in separation and non-support cases, and the attachment of wages in desertion and non-support cases; amending "Penal Code", 1939, authorizing courts to issue

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 625.
Reported without amendment, 969.
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WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS; amending Act, 1913, extending powers of Philadelphia Municipal Court to include issuance of

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1000.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1358.
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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crider, 2000, 2001.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2001.
Reported without amendment, 2147.
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Second reading, 2349.
Third reading and final passage, 2415, 2416.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2727.

WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS; regulating issuance of execution on judgments confessed on

Senate Bill No. 398.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gourley, 1103.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1103.
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No. 514.
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